

BASE PROSPECTUS



A2A S.p.A.

(incorporated with limited liability in the Republic of Italy)

Euro 7,000,000,000

Euro Medium Term Note Programme

Under this Euro 7,000,000,000 Euro Medium Term Note Programme (the **Programme**), A2A S.p.A. (the **Issuer**) may from time to time issue notes (the **Notes**) denominated in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer (as defined below).

The maximum aggregate nominal amount of all Notes from time to time outstanding under the Programme will not exceed Euro 7,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Programme Agreement described herein), subject to increase as described herein.

The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers specified under "*Overview of the Programme*" and any additional Dealer appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer (each a **Dealer** and together the **Dealers**), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Base Prospectus to the **relevant Dealer** shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe such Notes.

An investment in Notes issued under the Programme involves certain risks. For a discussion of these risks see "*Risk Factors*" beginning on page 22.

This Base Prospectus has been approved as a base prospectus by the *Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa (CONSOB)*, as competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, as amended (the **Prospectus Regulation**). This Base Prospectus has been published on 10 December 2024 following the notice of approval no. 0112123/24 issued by CONSOB on 10 December 2024. CONSOB only approves this Base Prospectus as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the Prospectus Regulation. Approval by CONSOB should not be considered as an endorsement of the Issuer or of the quality of the Notes that are the subject of this Base Prospectus. Investors should make their own assessment as to the suitability of investing in the Notes.

CONSOB gives no undertaking as to the economic or financial soundness of the transactions contemplated by this Base Prospectus or the quality and solvency of the Issuer. Application has been made to Borsa Italiana S.p.A. for Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to listing and to trading on the electronic bond market (**MOT**) of Borsa Italiana S.p.A.. Borsa Italiana S.p.A. has issued the declaration of admissibility to listing of the Notes issued under the Programme on the MOT, with provision no. 4 of 4 December 2024.

References in this Base Prospectus to Notes being **listed** (and all related references) shall mean that such Notes have been admitted to listing and to trading on the MOT. The MOT is a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive 2014/65/EU) as amended (**MiFID II**).

This Base Prospectus is available on the Issuer's website at <https://www.a2a.eu/en/investors/debt>.

This Base Prospectus (as supplemented as at the relevant time, if applicable) is valid for 12 months from its date in relation to Notes which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market in the European

Economic Area (the EEA). This Base Prospectus will expire on 10 December 2025. The obligation to supplement this Base Prospectus in the event of a significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy does not apply when this Base Prospectus is no longer valid.

The requirement to publish a prospectus under the Prospectus Regulation only applies to Notes which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market in the EEA and/or offered to the public in the EEA other than in circumstances where an exemption is available under Article 1(4) and/or 3(2) of the Prospectus Regulation.

Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and certain other information which is applicable to each Tranche (as defined under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*") of Notes will be set out in a final terms document (the **Final Terms**) which will be filed with CONSOB. Copies of Final Terms in relation to Notes to be admitted to listing and to trading on the MOT will also be published on the Issuer's website at <https://www.a2a.eu/en/investors/debt>.

The Programme provides that Notes may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on such other or further stock exchanges or markets as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. The Issuer may also issue unlisted Notes and/or Notes not admitted to trading on any market.

The Issuer may agree with any Dealer that Notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes herein, in which event a supplement to the Base Prospectus, if appropriate, or a drawdown prospectus or a new base prospectus will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

The Issuer has been rated "Baa2" (long term) with a "stable" outlook by Moody's France SAS (**Moody's**) and "BBB" (long term) and "A-2" (short term) with a "stable" outlook by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (**Standard & Poor's**). The Programme has been rated "(P)Baa2" by Moody's and "BBB" by Standard & Poor's. Each of Moody's and Standard & Poor's is established in the European Union and is registered under the Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended, the **CRA Regulation**). As such each of Moody's and Standard & Poor's is included in the list of credit rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority (**ESMA**) on its website (at <https://www.esma.europa.eu/credit-rating-agencies/cra-authorisation>) in accordance with the CRA Regulation. Notes issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated by any one or more of the rating agencies referred to above. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, such rating will be disclosed in the Final Terms and will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Programme by the relevant rating agency. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Amounts payable under the Floating Rate Notes will be calculated by reference to EURIBOR or CMS Rate, as specified in the applicable Final Terms. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the European Money Markets Institute (as administrator of EURIBOR) is included in the ESMA's register of administrators under Article 36 of the Regulation (EU) No. 2016/1011, as amended (the **EU Benchmarks Regulation**). As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the ICE Benchmark Administration (as administrator of CMS Rate) is not included in register of administrators maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) under Article 36 of the EU Benchmarks Regulation. As far the Issuer is aware, the transitional provisions in Article 51 of the EU Benchmarks Regulation apply, such that the ICE Benchmark Administration is not currently required to obtain authorisation/registration (or, if located outside the European Union, recognition, endorsement or equivalence).

Co-Arrangers

**Crédit Agricole Corporate and
Investment Bank**

**Mediobanca – Banca di Credito
Finanziario S.p.A.**

Dealers

BBVA

BNP PARIBAS

BofA Securities

Citigroup

Crédit Agricole CIB

Goldman Sachs International

J.P. Morgan

IMI – Intesa Sanpaolo

Mediobanca

Morgan Stanley

Santander Corporate & Investment Banking

Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking

UniCredit

The date of this Base Prospectus is 10 December 2024.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This Base Prospectus comprises a base prospectus in respect of Notes issued under the Programme for the purposes of Article 8 of the Prospectus Regulation. When used in this Base Prospectus, Prospectus Regulation means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, as amended.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus and the Final Terms for each Tranche of Notes issued under the Programme. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Base Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

In respect of information in this Base Prospectus that has been extracted from a third party, the Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by third parties, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. Although the Issuer believes that the external sources used are reliable, the Issuer has not independently verified the information provided by such sources.

This Base Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with any supplements hereto and with all documents which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*"). This Base Prospectus shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are incorporated by reference and form part of this Base Prospectus.

Other than in relation to the documents which are deemed to be incorporated by reference (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*"), the information on the websites to which this Base Prospectus refers does not form part of this Base Prospectus and has not been scrutinised or approved by CONSOB.

No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility or liability is accepted by the Dealers nor by their respective affiliates (including parent companies) as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Programme. None of the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates (including parent companies) accept any liability in relation to the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Programme.

Important Information relating to the use of this Base Prospectus and offers of Notes generally

No person is or has been authorised by the Issuer to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Base Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer or any of the Dealers.

Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes (a) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation or (b) should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer or any of the Dealers that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes should purchase any Notes. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Notes should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Issuer. Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the issue of any Notes constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or any of the Dealers to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Notes.

Neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Notes shall in any circumstances imply that the information contained herein concerning the Issuer is correct at any time

subsequent to the date hereof or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date indicated in the document containing the same. The Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) expressly do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the Programme or to advise any investor in Notes issued under the Programme of any information coming to their attention.

IMPORTANT – EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Final Terms in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors", the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the **Insurance Distribution Directive**), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 (as amended or superseded, the **PRIIPs Regulation**) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

IMPORTANT – UK RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Final Terms in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors", the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (UK). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (**EUWA**); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the **UK PRIIPs Regulation**) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

MiFID II product governance / target market – The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "MiFID II product governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a **distributor**) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (as amended, the **MiFID II Product Governance Rules**), any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Co-Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID II Product Governance Rules.

UK MiFIR product governance / target market – The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "UK MiFIR Product Governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a **distributor**) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the **UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**) is responsible for undertaking its own

target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Co-Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules.

Notification under Section 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 (2020 Revised Edition) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the SFA) – Unless otherwise stated in the Final Terms in respect of any Notes, all Notes issued or to be issued under the Programme shall be prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

Information relating to Green Bonds and Sustainability-Linked Bonds issued under the Programme

In relation to Green Bonds and Sustainability- Linked Bonds (as defined below), neither the Arrangers nor any Dealer makes any representation as to the suitability of such Green Bonds and Sustainability-Linked Bonds to fulfil green or sustainability criteria (as applicable) required by prospective investors. The Arrangers and the Dealers have not undertaken, nor are responsible for, any assessment of the eligibility criteria for eligible green projects, any verification of whether such Green Bonds and Sustainability – Linked Bonds meet the relevant eligibility criteria, the monitoring of the use of proceeds of any Green Bonds or the allocation of the proceeds of any Green Bonds (or amounts equal or equivalent thereto) by the Issuer to particular Eligible Green Projects (as defined in the section “*Use of Proceeds*”). None of the Arrangers or the Dealers will verify or monitor the proposed use of proceeds of the Green Bonds issued under the Programme.

In connection with the issue of Notes as “Green Bonds” or Step Up Notes (“Sustainability-linked Bonds”) under the Programme, an opinion, report or certification of a third party (whether or not solicited by the Issuer) (**Second-party Opinions**), including the Sustainable Finance Framework Second-party Opinion (as defined in the risk factor “Risks related to any Second-party Opinions which may be provided in respect of any Notes issued as “Green Bonds” and/or any Step Up Notes (**Sustainability-linked Bonds**)”, may or may not be made available, as the case may be. Any information in such Second-party Opinions or any past or future Second-party Opinions provided pursuant to Condition 14 (*Available Information*) is not part of this Base Prospectus and should not be relied upon in connection with making any investment decision with respect to any Notes to be issued under the Programme. Any such opinion or certification is only current as of the date that opinion was initially issued. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of any such opinion or certification and/or the information contained therein and/or the provider of such opinion or certification for the purpose of any investment in such Notes. Currently, the providers of such opinions and certifications are not subject to any specific regulatory or other regime or oversight. See: “*Risk Factors – Risks related to any Second-party Opinions which may be provided in respect of any Notes issued as “Green Bonds” and/or any Step Up Notes (“Sustainability-linked Bonds”)*”.

In addition, no assurance or representation is given by the Issuer, any other member of the Group, the Dealers or any other member of their group (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies), Second-party Opinion providers, the independent auditors or the External Verifier as to the suitability or reliability for any purpose whatsoever of any Second-party Opinion in connection with the offering of any Notes as “Green Bonds” or any Step Up Notes under the Programme. Any such Second-party Opinion and any other document related thereto is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Base Prospectus.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION RELATING TO THE USE OF THIS BASE PROSPECTUS AND OFFERS OF NOTES GENERALLY

This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

The distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Notes may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in any Member State of the EEA will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Regulation from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes and any offer of Notes in the UK will be made pursuant to an exemption under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the **UK Prospectus Regulation**) from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make an offer in that Member State or the UK of Notes which are the subject of an offering contemplated in this Base Prospectus as completed by the applicable Final Terms in relation to the offer of those Notes may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation (or the UK Prospectus Regulation, as the case may be) or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation (or the UK Prospectus Regulation, as the case may be), in each case, in relation to such offer. Neither the Issuer nor any Dealer have authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Notes in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer.

The Issuer and the Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) do not represent that this Base Prospectus may be lawfully distributed, or that any Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular no action has been taken by the Issuer or the Dealers which is intended to permit a public offering of any Notes or distribution of this Base Prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Base Prospectus nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus or any Notes may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offering and sale of Notes. In particular, there are restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Notes in the United States, the EEA (including, for these purposes, without limitation, the Republic of Italy and Belgium), the United Kingdom, Japan, Singapore and Switzerland see "*Subscription and Sale*".

Certain legislative references and technical terms have been cited in their original language in order that the correct technical meaning may be ascribed to them under applicable law.

SALES TO ONTARIO PERMITTED INVESTORS

The Notes may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the Notes must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws. Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this Base Prospectus (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

SUITABILITY OF INVESTMENT

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors. Each potential investor in the Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor may wish to consider, either on its own or with the help of its financial and other professional advisers, whether it:

- (i) has sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus or any applicable supplement;
- (ii) has access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes and the impact the Notes will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) has sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (iv) understands thoroughly the terms of the Notes and is familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- (v) is able to evaluate possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments. The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal and tax advisers to determine whether and to what extent (1) Notes are legal investments for it, (2) Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (3) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal and tax advisors or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the **Securities Act**) or any U.S. State securities laws and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act unless an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available and in accordance with all applicable securities laws of any state of the United States and any other jurisdiction (see "*Subscription and Sale*").

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND CERTAIN OTHER INFORMATION

Presentation of Financial Information

The Group's financial information as at and for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023 included in this Base Prospectus has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023. English translation of such consolidated financial statements are incorporated by reference herein (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*") and have been prepared in accordance with:

- Article 154-ter of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the **Financial Services Act**) and CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended (**Regulation No. 11971**); and
- International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (**IASB**) as endorsed by the European Union. IFRS means all the revised international accounting standards (**IAS**) and all the interpretations of the International Financial

Reporting Interpretations Committee (**IFRIC**), formerly known as the Standing Interpretations Committee (**SIC**).

- The accounting principles applied in preparing the Group's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023 are the same as those used to prepare the Group's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021, except for:
 - the amendments to IFRS 3 – *Business Combination* – IAS 16 – *Property, Plant and Equipment* – IAS 37 - *Provisions, Contingent, Liabilities and Contingent Assets* – IFRS 1 - *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* - IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments* - IAS 41 – *Agriculture* - effective from 1 January 2022 with no significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statement.
 - the amendments to IAS 1 – *Presentation of the Financial Statements* – IAS 8 – *Accounting Policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors* – IAS 12 *Income Taxes* – IFRS 17 *Insurance contracts* – *Business Combination* – IAS 16 – *Property, Plant and Equipment* – IAS 37 - *Provisions, Contingent, Liabilities and Contingent Assets* – IFRS 1 - *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* - IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments* - IAS 41 – *Agriculture* - effective from 1 January 2023 with no significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statement.

Alternative Performance Measures

This Base Prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference contain certain alternative performance measures (**APMs**) which differ from the IFRS-EU financial indicators adopted by the Group and presented in the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended, respectively, 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023, the press release dated 14 May 2024 headed "A2A, Results as at 31 March 2024" relating to the certain unaudited consolidated interim data of A2A for the three months period ended 31 March 2024, the unaudited half-year consolidated financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and the press release dated 12 November 2024 headed "A2A, Results as at 30 September 2024" relating to the certain unaudited consolidated interim data of A2A for the nine months period ended 30 September 2024.

Such APMs are extracted directly from, respectively, the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended, respectively, 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023, the press release dated 14 May 2024 headed "A2A, Results as at 31 March 2024", the unaudited half-year consolidated financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and the press release dated November 12, 2024 headed "A2A, Results as at 30 September 2024" and are useful to present the results more efficiently and to analyse the financial performance of the A2A Group. In particular, APMs, as well as comparatives with the previous period, are included, *inter alia*, in the section headed "*Consolidated results and report on operation*" of the report on operation for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023 (the **Report on Operation 2022** and **Report on Operation 2023**).

On 3 December 2015, CONSOB (*Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa*, the Italian securities and exchange commission) issued Communication No. 92543/15 that acknowledged the Guidelines issued on 3 October 2015 by ESMA concerning the presentation of APMs disclosed in regulated information and prospectuses published as from 3 July 2016 (the **Guidelines**). The Guidelines – which update the previous CESR Recommendation (CESR/05-178b) – are aimed at promoting the usefulness and transparency of APMs in order to improve their comparability, reliability and comprehensibility. In addition, ESMA also published a Questions and Answers (Q&A) document on the Guidelines, last updated on 1 April 2022, to promote common supervisory approaches and practices in the application of the Guidelines.

In line with the Guidelines, the definitions, contents, basis of calculation and criteria used to construct the APMs adopted by the A2A Group are described below.

Gross operating income (or EBITDA or Gross operating margin)

Gross operating margin (otherwise referred to as **EBITDA** or **Gross operating income**) is an alternative indicator of operating performance, calculated as "Net operating income" (otherwise referred to as **EBIT**) plus "Depreciation, amortization, provisions and write-downs".

Ordinary EBITDA is an operating performance indicator, calculated as EBITDA net of non-recurring items (the **Ordinary EBITDA**).

This APM is used by A2A as financial target in presentations both within the A2A Group (Business Plans) and externally (such financial analysts and investors presentations); it represents a useful measure to assess the operating performance of the A2A Group (both as a whole and in terms of individual Business Unit), also through a comparison between the operating results of the reporting period with those relating to previous periods or years. Furthermore, such measure allows A2A to conduct analyses on operational trends and measure performance in terms of operational efficiency over time.

Result from non-recurring transactions

The **Result from non-recurring transactions** is an alternative performance measure designed to highlight the capital gains/losses arising from the valuation at fair value of non-current assets sold and the results from the sale of equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies and other non-operating income/expenses.

This measure is positioned between net operating income and the financial balance. In this way, net operating income is not affected by non-recurring operations, making it easier to measure the effective performance of the Group's ordinary operating activities.

Net fixed capital

The **Net fixed capital** is determined as the algebraic sum of:

- tangible assets;
- intangible assets;
- capex accounted for using the equity method and other non-current financial assets;
- other non-current assets and liabilities;
- deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities;
- provisions for risks, charges and liabilities for landfills;
- employee benefits.

This APM is used by the A2A Group as a financial target in presentations both within the Group (business plans) and externally (presentations to financial analysts and investors); it represents a useful measure of the net fixed assets of the A2A Group as a whole, also through the comparison between the reporting period with those relating to the previous periods or years. Furthermore, such indicator allows A2A to conduct analyses on operational trends and measure performance in terms of operational efficiency over time.

Net Working Capital and Other Current Assets/Liabilities

Net Working Capital is determined as the algebraic sum of:

- Inventories;
- trade receivables;
- trade payables;

Other current assets/liabilities include:

- other current assets;
- other current liabilities;
- current tax assets / tax liabilities.

This APM is used by the A2A Group as a financial target in presentations both within the Group (business plans) and externally (presentations to financial analysts and investors); it represents a useful measure of the ability to generate cash flow from operations within a period of twelve months, also through the comparison between the reporting period with those relating to previous periods or years. Furthermore, such indicator allows A2A to conduct analyses on operational trends and measure performance in terms of operational efficiency over time.

Invested Capital / Net invested capital

The **Invested Capital /Net Invested capital** is calculated as the sum of Net fixed capital, Net working capital and Assets/Liabilities held for sale.

This APM is used by the A2A Group as the financial target in presentations both within the Group (business plans) and externally (presentations to financial analysts and investors); it represents a useful measure for the evaluation of total net assets, both current and fixed.

Sources of funds

The **Sources of funds** are calculated as the sum of the "Shareholders' Equity" and "Total Net Financial Position".

This APM is used by the A2A Group as a financial target in presentations both within the Group (business plans) and externally (presentations to financial analysts and investors); it represents the various sources by means of which the A2A Group is financed and the degree of autonomy that the A2A Group has in comparison with third party capital. Furthermore, it also allows measuring the financial strength of the A2A Group.

Net financial position/Net debt

Net financial position/Net debt is an indicator of the financial structure, calculated as the sum of net financial position beyond one year and net financial position within one year. Specifically, total net financial position beyond one year is obtained from the algebraic sum of:

- Total medium and long-term debt: the item includes the non-current portion of Bonds, Bank loans, Finance leases and Other non-current liabilities. Pursuant to the new ESMA recommendations, this item should also include the non-current portion of trade payables and other non-interest-bearing payables with a significant implicit financing component (payables with maturities of over 12 months);
- Total medium and long-term financial receivables: this item contains Non-current financial assets (including those with related parties) and Other non-current assets.

Total net financial position within one year is derived from the algebraic sum of:

- Total short-term debt: this item includes the portion due within twelve months of Bonds, Bank loans, Finance leases, Current financial liabilities to related parties and Other current liabilities;

- Total short-term financial receivables: this item includes Other current financial assets (including to related parties) and Other current assets;
- Cash and cash equivalents and Cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale.

This APM is used by the A2A Group as financial target in presentations both within the Group (business plans) and externally (presentations to financial analysts and investors) and it is useful for the purposes of measuring the Group's financial debt, also through the comparison between the reporting period with those relating to previous periods or years.

The A2A Group's net financial position is calculated in accordance with Recommendations ESMA32-382-1138 of March 4, 2021.

Investments in tangible and intangible assets (or Gross investments or Capex in tangible and intangible assets)

The **Investments in tangible and intangible assets** (otherwise referred to as **Gross investments**) are extrapolated from the information included in the Notes to the Balance Sheet.

This APM is used by the A2A Group as financial target in presentations both within the Group (business plans) and external (presentations to financial analysts and investors) and is a useful measure of the resources used in the maintenance and development of the investments of the A2A Group (as a whole and in terms of individual Business Unit), also through the comparison between the reporting period with those relating to previous periods or years. This allows A2A to conduct analyses on investment trends and measure performance in terms of operational efficiency over time.

Special Items

Special Items are non-recurring events that occurred during the year and had an effect on the consolidated income statement.

Ordinary Net Result (Ordinary Net Profit)

The Ordinary Net Result is calculated by excluding the impact of Special Items from each item in the Income Statement.

ROI

ROI, or return on net invested capital, is the ratio of net operating margin to net invested capital. It aims to measure the ability to generate wealth through operations and thus to remunerate equity and debt capital.

ROE

ROE, i.e. return on equity, is the ratio of ordinary net result to equity. It is intended to measure the profitability obtained by risk investors.

Investors should not place undue reliance on these APMs and should not consider any APMs as: (i) an alternative to operating or net profit as determined in accordance with IFRS; (ii) an assessment of the Group's ability to meet cash needs alternative to as deduced from the cash flow from operating, investing or financing activities (as determined in accordance with IFRS); or (iii) an alternative to any other performance indicator provided by IFRS.

The APMs described above have been derived from historical financial information of the A2A Group and are not intended to provide an indication on the future financial performance, financial position or cash flows of

the A2A Group itself. Furthermore, such APMs have been calculated consistently throughout the periods for which financial information is presented in this Base Prospectus.

APMs presented in this Base Prospectus, in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023 and the press release dated 14 May 2024 headed "A2A, Results as at 31 March 2024" (each of which incorporated in this Base Prospectus, see "*Documents incorporated by Reference*") should be also read in conjunction with the financial information presented or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus and derived from the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023.

Certain Defined Terms and Conventions

Capitalised terms which are used but not defined in any particular section of this Base Prospectus will have the meaning attributed to them in the section headed "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" or any other section of this Base Prospectus. In addition, the following terms as used in this Base Prospectus have the meanings defined below.

Presentation of Other Information

In this Base Prospectus:

- all references to **U.S. dollars**, **U.S.\$** and **\$** refer to United States dollars;
- all references to **euro** and **€** refer to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended;
- certain figures have been subject to rounding adjustments; accordingly, figures shown for the same category presented in different tables may vary slightly and figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures which precede them;
- certain legislative references and technical terms have been cited in their original language in order that the correct technical meaning may be ascribed to them under applicable law.

In this Base Prospectus, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a law or a provision of a law is a reference to that law or provision as extended, amended or re-enacted.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Base Prospectus may contain forward-looking statements, including (without limitation) statements identified by the use of terminology such as "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "may", "plans", "projects", "will", "would" or similar words and expressions. These statements are based on the Issuer's current expectations and projections about future events and involve substantial uncertainties. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, contained herein regarding the Issuer's strategy, goals, plans, future financial position, projected revenues and costs or prospects are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified. Future events or actual results could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by or underlying forward-looking statements. The Issuer does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Stabilisation

In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Notes, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the Stabilisation Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) in the applicable Final Terms may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilisation may not necessarily occur. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche of Notes is made and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilisation Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

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OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

The following overview does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Base Prospectus, including the documents incorporated by reference, and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Notes, the applicable Final Terms. The Issuer may agree with any Dealer that Notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes herein, in which event a supplement to the Base Prospectus, if appropriate, or a drawdown prospectus or a new base prospectus will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

This Overview constitutes a general description of the Programme for the purposes of Article 25(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2019/980 (as amended, the **Delegated Regulation**).

Words and expressions defined in "*Form of the Notes*" and "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" shall have the same meanings in this Overview.

Issuer: A2A S.p.A.

Issuer Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): 81560076E3944316DB24

Risk Factors: There are certain factors that may affect the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under Notes issued under the Programme. These are set out under "*Risk Factors*" below and include, among others, risks relating to changes to the overall economic situation caused by the economic crisis; risks relating to the revision of tariffs in the waste, water and energy sectors; operational risks; credit risks; liquidity and funding risks; interest rates risks; rating risks; risks relating to the legal proceedings; risks relating to the structure of the Group; risks relating to rendering concessions necessary for the Group to continue to engage in the business described in this Base Prospectus; and risks relating to changes in the regulatory and legislative framework within which the Group operates. In addition, there are certain factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme. These are set out under "*Risk Factors*" and include certain risks relating to the structure of particular Series of Notes and certain market risks.

Description: Euro Medium Term Note Programme

Co-Arrangers: Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank and Mediobanca – Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A.

Dealers: Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.
BNP PARIBAS
BofA Securities Europe SA
Citigroup Global Markets Europe AG
Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank
Goldman Sachs International
J.P. Morgan SE
Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.
Mediobanca – Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A.
Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc

Banco Santander, S.A.
Société Générale
UniCredit Bank GmbH

and any other Dealers appointed in accordance with the Programme Agreement.

Certain Restrictions:

Each issue of Notes denominated in a currency in respect of which particular laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements apply will only be issued in circumstances which comply with such laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements from time to time (see "*Subscription and Sale*").

Issuing and Principal Paying Agent:

Citibank Europe plc

Programme Size:

Up to Euro 7,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Programme Agreement) outstanding at any time. The Issuer may, from time to time, increase the amount of the Programme in accordance with the terms of the Programme Agreement.

Distribution:

Notes may be distributed by way of private or public placement and in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis.

Currencies:

Notes may be denominated in, subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

Maturities:

The Notes will have such maturities as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, subject to such minimum or maximum maturities as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the Issuer or the relevant Specified Currency, provided that the minimum maturity will be at least one year and one day.

Issue Price:

Notes may be issued on a fully-paid basis and at an issue price which is at par or at a discount to, or premium over, par, as indicated in the applicable Final Terms.

Form of Notes:

The Notes will be issued in bearer form as described in "*Form of the Notes*".

Fixed Rate Notes:

Fixed interest will be payable on such date or dates as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer and on redemption and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

Floating Rate Notes:

Floating Rate Notes will bear interest at a rate determined:

- (a) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating

either the 2006 ISDA Definitions (as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (**ISDA**), and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series) or the latest version of the 2021 ISDA Interest Rate Derivatives Definitions (as published by ISDA as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series) as specified in the applicable Final Terms; or

- (b) on the basis of a reference rate appearing on the agreed screen page of a commercial quotation service; or
- (c) on such other basis as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

The margin (if any) relating to such floating rate will be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer for each Series of Floating Rate Notes.

Floating Rate Notes will have a minimum interest rate and may also have a maximum interest rate.

Interest on Floating Rate Notes in respect of each Interest Period, as agreed prior to issue by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, will be payable on such Interest Payment Dates, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction, as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

Step Up Notes:

Fixed Rate Notes and Floating Rate Notes may be subject to a Step Up Option if the applicable Final Terms indicates that the Step Up Option is applicable. The Rate of Interest for Step Up Notes will be the Initial Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the relevant Reference Rate plus the Initial Margin, specified in the applicable Final Terms, provided that, for any Interest Period commencing on or after the Interest Payment Date immediately following a Step Up Event, if any, the Rate of Interest shall be increased by the relevant Step Up Margin specified in the applicable Final Terms. In the event that more than one Step Up Event occurs, the Step Up Margin for both such events shall apply from the next following Interest Period. Accordingly, if a Step Up Event occurs, the Initial Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the relevant Reference Rate plus the Initial Margin, shall be increased (i) by the First Step Up Margin(s) from the Interest Period immediately following the relevant First Step Up Event Notification Date and (ii) subsequently, (if specified in the applicable Final Terms) by the Second Step Up Margin(s) from the Interest Period immediately following the relevant Second Step Up Event Notification Date.

Zero Coupon Notes:

Zero Coupon Notes will be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount and will not bear interest.

Benchmark discontinuation:

If a Benchmark Event occurs in relation to an Original Reference Rate when any Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) remains to be determined by reference to such Original Reference Rate, then the Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to appoint and consult with an Independent Adviser, as soon as reasonably practicable, to determine a Successor Rate, failing which an Alternative Rate (in accordance with Condition 4.5(b) (*Successor Rate or Alternative Rate*)) and, in either case an Adjustment Spread if any (in accordance with Condition 4.5(c) (*Adjustment Spread*)) and any Benchmark Amendments (in accordance with Condition 4.5(d) (*Benchmark Amendments*)).

Redemption:

The applicable Final Terms will indicate either that the relevant Notes cannot be redeemed prior to their stated maturity (other than for taxation reasons or following an Event of Default) or that such Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer and/or the Noteholders upon giving notice to the Noteholders or the Issuer, as the case may be, on a date or dates specified prior to such stated maturity and at a price or prices and on such other terms as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

Denomination of Notes:

The Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer save that the minimum denomination of each Note will be such amount as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency and save that the minimum denomination of each Note will be Euro 100,000 (or, if the Notes are denominated in a currency other than euro, the equivalent amount in such currency).

Clean – Up Call and Maturity Par Call Option:

The applicable Final Terms will also indicate whether the Issuer has a Clean- Up Call or an Issuer Maturity Par Call option. See Condition 6.4 (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Maturity Par Call)*) and Condition 6.5 (*Clean-Up Call*).

Relevant Event Put:

The applicable Final Terms may provide that, upon the occurrence of a Put Event (as described below), Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Noteholders upon giving notice to the Issuer on a date or dates specified prior to their stated maturity and at a price or prices and on such other terms as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer and specified in the applicable Final Terms.

A Put Event will be deemed to have occurred if any of (A) a Change of Control or a Concession Event (each a Relevant Event, as described in Condition 6.6) occurs, (B) at the time of the later of the first public announcement and the occurrence of the Relevant Event, the Notes carry from any Rating Agency, a Rating Event (as defined in Condition 6.6) occurs, and (C) in making the relevant decision relating to the Rating Event (as defined in Condition 6.6), the relevant Rating Agency

announces publicly or confirms in writing to the Issuer that such decision resulted, in whole or in part, from the Relevant Event.

Taxation:

All payments in respect of the Notes will be made without deduction for or on account of withholding taxes imposed by any Tax Jurisdiction as provided in Condition 7 (*Taxation*). In the event that any such deduction is made, the Issuer will, save in certain circumstances provided in Condition 7 (*Taxation*), be required to pay additional amounts to cover the amounts so deducted.

Negative Pledge:

The terms of the Notes will contain a negative pledge provision as further described in Condition 3 (*Negative Pledge*).

Cross Default:

The terms of the Notes will contain a cross default provision as further described in Condition 9 (*Events of Default*).

Status of the Notes:

The Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to the provisions of Condition 3 (*Negative Pledge*)) unsecured obligations of the Issuer and will rank *pari passu* among themselves and (save for certain obligations required to be preferred by law) equally with all other unsecured obligations (other than subordinated obligations, if any) of the Issuer, from time to time outstanding.

Rating:

The Programme has been rated "(P)Baa2" by Moody's and "BBB" by Standard & Poor's. Each of Moody's and Standard & Poor's is established in the European Union and is registered under the Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) (the **CRA Regulation**). As such each of Moody's and Standard & Poor's is included in the list of credit ratings agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on its website (at <https://www.esma.europa.eu/credit-rating-agencies/cra-authorisation>) in accordance with such CRA Regulation. Notes issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated by anyone or both rating agencies referred to above. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, such rating will be disclosed in the Final Terms and will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Programme by the relevant rating agency. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Approval, Listing and Admission to Trading:

Application has been made to CONSOB to approve this document as a base prospectus. Application has also been made to Borsa Italiana S.p.A. for Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to listing and to trading on the electronic bond market (MOT) of Borsa Italiana S.p.A.

Notes may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on other or further stock exchanges or markets agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer in relation to the Series. Notes which are neither listed nor admitted to trading on any market may also be issued.

The applicable Final Terms will state whether or not the relevant Notes are to be listed and/or admitted to trading and, if so, on which stock exchanges and/or markets.

Governing Law:

The Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes will be governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law. Condition 15 (Meetings of Noteholders and Modifications) and the provisions of the Agency Agreement concerning the meetings of Noteholders and the appointment of a Noteholders' Representative in respect of the Notes are subject to compliance with the laws of the Republic of Italy.

Selling Restrictions:

There are restrictions on the offer, sale and transfer of the Notes in the United States, the EEA (including, for these purposes, without limitation, Belgium and the Republic of Italy), the United Kingdom, Japan, Singapore and Switzerland and such other restrictions as may be required in connection with the offering and sale of a particular Tranche of Notes, see "*Subscription and Sale*".

United States Selling Restrictions:

Regulation S, Category 2. TEFRA C or D/TEFRA not applicable, as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

RISK FACTORS

In purchasing Notes, investors assume the risk that the Issuer may become insolvent or otherwise be unable to make all payments due in respect of the Notes. There is a wide range of factors which individually or together could result in the Issuer becoming unable to make all payments due in respect of the Notes. It is not possible to determine which factors are most likely to occur, as the Issuer may not be aware of all relevant factors as at the date of the Base Prospectus, and certain factors which it currently deems not to be material may become material as a result of the occurrence of events beyond the Issuer's control. The Issuer has identified in this Base Prospectus a number of factors which could materially and adversely affect its business and ability to make payments due in respect of the Notes. Some of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur and the Issuer is not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring.

These are the principal risks that the Issuer considers to be material; however, there may be additional risks of which the Issuer is not currently aware or that may not be considered significant risks by the Issuer based on information currently available to it or which it may not currently be able to anticipate, and any of these risks could also have a negative effect on the ability of the Issuer to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

The following risks are presented in categories, with the most material risk factor presented first in each category and the remaining risk factors presented in an order which is not intended to be indicative either of the relative likelihood that each risk will materialize or of the magnitude of their potential impact on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Issuer and the Group.

In addition, factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme are also described below.

Prior to investing in the Notes, prospective investors should carefully consider risk factors associated with any investment in the Notes, the business of the Issuer and the industry(ies) in which it operates together with all other information contained in this Base Prospectus, including in particular, the risk factors described below, and any document incorporated by reference herein. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus, including the documents incorporated by reference, and reach their own views, based upon their own judgement and upon advice from such financial, legal, tax and other professional advisers as they deem necessary, prior to making any investment decisions.

MATERIAL RISKS THAT ARE SPECIFIC TO THE ISSUER AND THAT MAY AFFECT THE ISSUER'S ABILITY TO FULFIL ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE NOTES ISSUED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

1. REGULATORY RISKS

Adverse evolution of the regulated environment in which the Group operates.

The Group operates in a highly regulated environment, which has and is expected to continue to have a material impact on the performance of the Group. Changes in applicable legislation and regulations, whether at a national or European level, as well as in the regulation of the competent regulatory agencies, including the Italian Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and Environment (*Autorità di Regolazione per Energia, Reti e Ambiente – ARERA*)¹, could negatively affect the Group's operations, revenues, margins and return on assets, for both existing operations and planned future developments.

The Group's regulated activities are dependent on, and governed by, concessions, licenses and other permits

The Group's regulated activities are dependent on concessions from national and local authorities (integrated water service, natural gas distribution, waste management, public lighting, hydroelectric plants, electricity

¹ The Law No. 205 of 27 December 2017 (2018 Budget Law) extended the regulatory and control powers of the Authority for Electricity, Gas and the Water System (AEEGSI, now ARERA) to the waste cycle, including separated, urban and similar waste.

distribution). No assurances can be given that A2A or any member of the Group will maintain or renew existing concessions, or enter into new concessions in new areas allowing the Group to carry on its core business after the expiry of each relevant concession, nor that any new concessions entered into or renewed will be on terms as good as those of its current concessions. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, one of the main issues related to the Group's concessions is the concessions held by the Group in Valcamonica and, above all, in Valtellina, for a nominal concession power of approximately 200 MW, which have expired and are currently managed under a "temporary continuation" regime. The rules introduced by the Ddl Concorrenza 2022 give powers and authority to set regulations, procedures and criteria for awarding concessions to the Regions, which may be entrusted to private economic operators identified by tender, or to both public and private companies. The law of the Lombardy Region, establishing criteria for tendering, was published in April 2020 (Regional Law 8 April 2020, n. 5) and the tender procedure for the small hydroelectric plant of Resio in Valcamonica was, indeed, launched in December 2023. Even if A2A contested the invitation to tender, uncertainty remains how the new procedures, criteria and scheduling will operate for awarding concessions and how the authority will ultimately be granting any future concessions.

Furthermore, each concession is governed by agreements with the relevant grantor requiring the relevant concession holder to fulfil certain obligations (including performing regular maintenance). Each concession holder is subject to penalties or sanctions for the non-performance or default under the relevant concession. Failure by a concession holder to fulfil its material obligations under a concession, if such failure is left unremedied, could lead to early termination of the concession by the grantor. Furthermore, in accordance with general principles of Italian law, a concession can be terminated early for reasons of public interest. In either case, the relevant concession holder might be required to transfer all of the assets relating to the operation of the concession to the grantor or to the incoming concession holder. In the case of early termination of a concession, the concession holder might be entitled to receive a compensation amount determined in accordance with the terms of the relevant concession-agreement. However, there can be no assurance that any amount due, if any, to the relevant member of the Group will be actually paid and/or timely paid and/or will be adequate compensation for the loss of the relevant concession and disposal of the related assets. Furthermore, disputes often arise between the parties regarding the quantification of the indemnity due to the former concession holder, which can have an impact on the Group's business plan and activity.

Any of such events affecting the concessions, licenses and/or other permits of the Group could adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group is exposed to revision of tariffs in waste, water and distribution networks sectors

The Group operates, *inter alia*, in the waste, water and distribution networks sectors and is exposed to a risk of variation of the relevant tariffs. The tariffs are determined and adjusted by the relevant authorities and may be subject to variations as a consequence of periodic revisions resulting from investigations by the relevant authority concerning, *inter alia*, efficiency improvements and the actual implementation of planned investments by the companies managing the related service.

As far as electricity distribution is concerned, ARERA has introduced a new tariff regulation ("ROSS-base" regulation - *Regolazione per Obiettivi di Spesa e di Servizio*) whose effects will continue to develop until 31 December 2025. The gas distribution remuneration system will also be affected by this regulation, but from the 1 January 2026 onwards. In the same year (2026), further updates are expected to be introduced by the tariff regulation called "ROSS Integrale", applicable only on electricity operators; since this regulatory framework is not yet defined, it's not possible to estimate potential outcomes on Group's business at this stage.

Moreover, with reference to the district heating regulation, ARERA has defined a temporary tariff framework for the year 2024 (Delibera 638/2023). During 2024 ARERA has held consultations and comparisons with district heating Operators to define the definitive tariff framework starting from 1 January 2025; no significant economic impacts are expected in 2024, while, at this stage, it is not possible to estimate potential outcomes on Group's business from 2025 onwards. The last consultation document will be issued in autumn 2024.

Uncertainties as to how determine tariffs and/or decreases in tariffs payable by the end users to A2A and/or the members of the Group could adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group's ability to achieve its strategic objectives could be impaired if it is unable to maintain or obtain the required licences, authorisations, permits, approvals and consents

In order to carry out and expand its business, the Group needs to maintain or obtain a variety of permits and approvals from competent authorities and agencies. The processes for obtaining these permits and approvals are often lengthy, complex, unpredictable and costly. If the Group is unable to maintain or obtain the relevant permits and approvals, its ability to achieve its strategic objectives could be impaired with an adverse impact on the Group's business and results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

The Group's operations are subject to extensive environmental statutes, rules and regulations

The Group's compliance with environmental statutes, rules and regulations on, *inter alia*, air emissions, water discharges and the management of hazardous and solid waste involves significant costs relating to environmental monitoring, installation of pollution control equipment, emission fees, maintenance and upgrading of facilities, remediation and permitting. The costs of compliance with legal environmental requirements now existing or not yet adopted may increase in the future.

2. FINANCIAL, CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISKS

Liquidity and funding risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Issuer might not be able to fully meet its obligations when due. New financial resources may not be available (funding liquidity risk) or the Issuer may be unable to promptly convert assets into cash on the market (asset liquidity risk). This may materially and adversely affect the Issuer's results of operations and financial condition should the Issuer be obliged to incur additional costs or, in extreme cases, threaten the Issuer's future as a going concern and lead to insolvency.

Should it be required, the Issuer's ability to borrow in the banking or capital markets to meet the financial requirements of the Group is also dependent on, among other things, the prevailing market conditions and the rating of the Issuer at the time of the funding need. There are no assurances that the Issuer will be able to access financing under equal or better conditions than those it currently enjoys, which could, either directly or indirectly, have an adverse impact on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Commodity and energy price risk

The Group is exposed to the volatility of the price of commodities, *i.e.*, the risk associated with unexpected changes in the prices of energy raw materials (electricity, natural gas, coal and fuel oil) and the prices of CO₂ emission allowances (EUAs), as well as the exchange rate associated with them. Furthermore, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, started on 24 February 2022, which is ongoing at the date of this Base Prospectus, has increased the volatility of the price of energy commodities at record levels in the third quarter 2022; however, prices and volatility are progressively reducing. Significant, unexpected and/or structural changes in the price of commodities, especially in the medium term, could lead to a decrease in the Issuer's gross operating margins and cash flows. It should be noted that the regulatory context, designed to mobilize resources from the so-called "extra-profits" of energy companies, allocating them, in particular, to the financing of interventions to protect national companies and households, is constantly evolving and cannot be excluded further forms of withdrawal. The A2A Group is carefully monitoring the issue in order to protect the interests of its shareholders. The Issuer manages the risk of fluctuation in the price of raw materials by constantly monitoring the overall exposure of the Group's portfolio, setting a hedging strategy that partially or totally hedges the position accordingly. There is no guarantee that the hedging strategy undertaken at any time neutralises the risk completely, which could have an adverse impact on the Group's business and results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

The Group's credit rating and financial market conditions may affect its ability to obtain funding

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the long-term debt credit rating assigned to A2A is "Baa2" (stable outlook) by Moody's and "BBB" (stable outlook) by S&P. Each of Moody's and S&P is established in the European Union and is registered under the CRA Regulation. As such each of Moody's and S&P is included in the list of credit ratings agencies published on the European Securities and Markets Authority website (at <http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/List-registered-and-certified-CRAs>) in accordance with the CRA Regulation.

Since a credit rating assesses the credit worthiness of an entity and informs investors about the probability of such entity being able to service its debt, credit ratings play a critical role in determining the costs for entities accessing the capital market in order to borrow funds and the rate of interest they can achieve. Therefore, the Issuer's future ability to access capital markets, other financing instruments and related costs may depend, *inter alia*, on the credit rating assigned to A2A. A downgrade of A2A's rating by Moody's and/or S&P may therefore increase costs of funding and/or refinancing of debt or even jeopardise further issuances. The prices of A2A's existing bonds may deteriorate following a downgrade.

In addition, the Issuer's credit ratings are potentially exposed to the risk of potential downgrades of the sovereign credit rating of the Republic of Italy. On the basis of the methodologies used by S&P and Moody's, a potential downgrade of Italy's credit rating may drag along the credit rating of Italian issuers, such as the Issuer, and increase the likelihood that the credit rating of the Notes (if any) could be downgraded, with a consequential adverse effect on the market value of the Notes and/or a consequential adverse effect on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

The Group is exposed to counterparty risk arising from its commercial activity

Counterparty risk represents A2A's exposure to potential losses that could be incurred if a commercial or financial counterparty fails to meet its obligations. This risk arises primarily from economic or financial factors (*i.e.*, where the counterparty defaults on its obligations), as well as from factors that are technical or commercial, or administrative or legal in nature (such as disputes over the type or quantity of goods supplied, the interpretation of contractual clauses, supporting invoices, etc.). With regard to the retail marketing of electricity and gas, the increase in the price of commodities due to geo-political tensions ongoing as at the date of this Base Prospectus leads to a risk in credit exposures to customers. The extent of these tensions will depend on the evolution of the crisis and its temporal duration. The Group's exposure to counterparty risk is mainly due to its growing commercial activity as a seller of electric power and natural gas in the deregulated market. A single default by a major financial counterparty, or a significant increase in current default rates by counterparties generally, could adversely affect the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Issuer and the Group.

The financing agreements that the Group has entered into contain restrictive covenants that limit its operations

The long-term loan agreements of the Group contain customary clauses and covenants such as "negative-pledge" clauses, "material change" clauses, "cross-default" clauses, "additional guarantees" clauses and "acceleration" clauses, requiring the maintenance of particular financial ratios or credit ratings, constraining the Group's operations. Failure to meet these obligations, when not promptly remedied, may trigger the acceleration of the outstanding debt repayment, possibly entailing liquidity risk. A similar effect may also be generated by the triggering of any early repayment obligation, caused by, *inter alia*, a change of control or a rating event with respect to certain financial indebtedness, which could have an adverse impact on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Interest rate risk

The Group is subject to the interest rate risk arising from its financial indebtedness that varies depending on whether such indebtedness is at fixed or floating rate. As of 30 September 2024, 84% of A2A's financing

sources is represented by fixed rate instruments (taking also into account the hedging instruments in place). Changes in interest rates affect the market value of financial assets and liabilities of the Group and the level of finance charges. Any such changes could, either directly or indirectly, have an adverse impact on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

3. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND INDUSTRY RISKS

Risks related to macroeconomic trends and GDP growth rates

Global economic cycles can affect the Group's activities due to their effects on commodity prices (please refer to the specific commodities section for more information) as well as domestic GDP growth rates.

In particular, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which was launched on 24 February 2022 and is ongoing at the date of this Base Prospectus, the sanctions and export controls/embargoes against Russia has already had a significant impact on the European and global economy, with greater market volatility and significant increases in the prices of energy and natural gas. At present, market volatility is entering a normalization phase and prices of energy and natural gas are stabilizing, albeit at a higher level than the values recorded before this geopolitical crisis.

As A2A mainly operates in the domestic markets, a slowdown in the domestic economy growth could lead to a reduction in consumption and/or industrial production, with a negative impact on energy production, demand for electricity and gas consumption, demand for waste collection and treatment and other services offered by the Group, reducing current financial performance and negatively influencing the implementation of future planned developments.

Risks related to socio-environmental context

Possible actions promoted by some stakeholders in opposition to the presence of plants, amplified through the use of social networks, due to a negative perception of some activities (such as waste-to-energy activities) in the areas served (the so-called "Not In My Back Yard" phenomenon) could potentially hinder the operating conditions of plants, the authorisation processes, the transition or conversion programs of some plants (such as, waste-to-energy and waste recovery plants) as well as growth in some business areas planned by the Group.

With specific reference to the Generation and Trading Business Unit, in November 2019 the "Capacity Market" tenders for delivery in 2022 and 2023 were held following and according to the authorisations and rules set by the Ministry of Economic Development, the ARERA and Terna. A2A has been awarded nearly 5 GW/year of capacity offered over the 2022-2023 delivery period. In February 2022 the "Capacity Market" tender for delivery in 2024 has been held and A2A has been awarded more than 1 GW of capacity for the next 15 years with reference to new combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power plants to be built. With the revision of the Capacity Market regulations, TERN has established four new auctions for the years from 2025 to 2028. A2A has been awarded around 4.6GW at the capacity market auction launched by Terna to be valid for the 2025 delivery period.

Any of these factors could adversely affect the implementation of development programs and the Issuer's reputation and, in turn, the business revenues, results of operations and financial condition of the Group.

Risks related to acquisitions of new businesses and integration with the Group's existing operations

When considering an acquisition or investments, the Group makes certain estimates and assumptions as to economic, market, operational and other conditions, including estimates relating to the value or potential value of the business to be acquired and the potential return on investment, as well as the potential capital expenditure. Should such estimates be incorrect, it may have a negative effect on the Group's existing operations. Even when the estimates provide positive results in acquisition and integration of distribution businesses, it may restrict the number of the potential targets therefore limiting the Group's potential to carry out further acquisitions and/or integrations.

Furthermore, acquisitions require the integration and combination of different management, strategies, procedures, services, client bases and distribution plants and networks, with the aim of streamlining the business structure and operations of the newly enlarged group.

Any acquisition could expose the Issuer and the Group to risks connected with the integration of new businesses into the Group, for example, undisclosed events, circumstances or liabilities of the acquired businesses and distributions plants that could result in additional investment, operating costs or delays in integrating the targets as forecasted or failure to achieve the expected synergies. Failure to integrate investments successfully could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition, cash flows and/or results of operations.

Increasing competition in the retail electric / natural gas markets

In Italy, energy markets are subject to increasing competition. The Group faces competition (i) in its domestic free market electricity business, where competition is represented by other integrated electricity producers and traders/resellers, both Italian and European, that sell electricity in the Italian market to industrial, commercial and residential clients; and (ii) in its domestic natural gas business, where it faces increasing competition from both national and international natural gas suppliers, including vertically integrated international gas producers from countries with large gas reserves. Competition can put pressure on margins achieved on the free market, increase the churn rate and make new net customer acquisitions more difficult/expensive.

The liberalization of the energy market started in January 2024 with the termination of the price protection regimes for customers in the electricity and gas sectors; with regard to the electricity market, on 10 January 2024 auctions were held for the award of domestic customers under the protected price scheme; the shift of customers to the “*tutele graduali*” market occurred from 1 July 2024. A2A has been awarded 2 lots and in the coming years will take actions to increase its customer base.

Any of these factors could adversely affect the business revenues, results of operations and financial condition of the Group.

Hydrological droughts or other changes in weather and atmospheric conditions

The Group's business is affected in several ways by atmospheric conditions. The Issuer is particularly dependent upon hydrological conditions prevailing from time to time in the geographic Regions where the relevant hydroelectric generation facilities are located; long periods of drought can also affect the functioning of production plants, both hydroelectric and gas (due to the impossibility of cooling the components subject to overheating). Average temperatures influence customer natural gas, heating and electricity consumption needs, driving sales of heating or cooling energy sources, as the case may be. Very high temperatures in warmer season can cause damage to electricity distribution networks, leading to interruptions of electricity supply because of higher power demand, with potential penalties levied on the distributor. Weather conditions influence power generation results in many ways, including both overall power demand and production mix at country level (wind, PV, or rain levels).

Furthermore, extreme weather phenomena (such as floods and landslides) may affect the Group assets as well as third-party infrastructures necessary for the performance of the Group's operating activities (such as electricity transmission lines) and/or infrastructures relating to the hydraulic systems (such as channels, dams and pipelines) and, as a consequence, the Group's production activities and business results.

Operational risks due to the ownership and management of power stations, co-generation and waste-to-energy plants, distribution networks and plants

The Issuer owns and operates power stations, co-generation and waste-to-energy plants, distribution networks and plants. Extreme weather phenomena, natural disasters, fire, terrorist attacks, mechanical and/or

electrical breakdown of or damage to equipment or processes, accidents and labour disputes can cause significant damage to the assets and, at worst, production capacity may be compromised.

All these risk factors could cause increased costs. Furthermore, these risks could cause damage or destruction to the Group's facilities and, in turn, injuries to third parties or damage to the environment, along with ensuing lawsuits and penalties imposed by the relevant authorities.

Information technology risk

The Group's operations are supported by complex information systems, specifically with regard to its technical, commercial and administrative divisions. In particular, the Group uses information technology systems to record, process and summarise financial information and results of operations for internal reporting purposes and to comply with regulatory, legal and tax requirements. Additionally, the Group collects and stores sensitive data, including intellectual property, proprietary business information and the proprietary information and personally identifiable information of customers, service providers and employees, in data centres and on information technology networks. Operating these information technology systems and networks, and processing and maintaining this data, in a secure manner, are critical to the Issuer's business operations. Increased information technology security threats also due to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which is ongoing at the date of this Base Prospectus, and more sophisticated computer crime pose a risk to the security of the Group's systems and networks and the confidentiality, availability and integrity of its data. A security failure or breach could expose the Group and its customers, service providers and employees to risks of misuse of information or systems, the compromise of confidential information, loss of financial resources, manipulation and destruction of data and operational disruptions, which in turn could adversely affect the Group's reputation, competitive position, businesses and results of operations. Security breaches could also result in litigation, regulatory action, unauthorised release of confidential or otherwise protected information and corruption of data, as well as higher operational and other costs of implementing further data protection measures.

Legal and non-compliance risk

Legal and non-compliance risk concerns the failure to comply, in full or in part, with the European, national, regional and local rules and regulations with which the Group must comply for the activities that it carries out. The violation of such rules and regulations may result in criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings and/or penalties, as well as damage to the Issuer's balance sheet, financial position and reputation. With regard to specific cases, the violation of regulations for the protection of workers' health and safety and of the environment, and the violation of anti-corruption rules or data protection rules, may also result in sanctions against A2A and its subsidiaries based on the administrative liability of entities (Legislative Decree no. 231 of 8 June 2001).

Risks related to changes in tax law

The Issuer is subject to risks associated with changes in tax law or in the interpretation of tax law, changes in tax rates and consequences arising from non-compliance with procedures required by tax authorities. Any legislative changes affecting the calculation of taxes could therefore have an impact on the Issuer's financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

The implementation of the Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 laying down the OECD global minimum taxation rules (Pillar 2), enacted into Italian law with effect from January 1st 2024 by Legislative Decree No. 209 of 27 December 2023, could also have adverse tax consequences for the Issuer.

4. RISK RELATED TO THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT AND TO TENSIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has exacerbated an energy market crisis already underway in 2021, linked to the post-pandemic recovery and severe commodity shortages, leading to a further increase

in energy commodity prices and their volatility. In addition to the direct impacts on the production and sale of electricity and gas, such a price increase has led to a general increase in inflation with particular reference to the prices of oil derivatives and foodstuffs, as well as tensions on financial markets, on the solvency of certain counterparts. Cyber-attack risks have increased leading to an improvement in IT security standards. Government measures have also introduced extraordinary subsidies on the economic results of energy companies, earmarking them, in particular, to finance measures to protect domestic companies and households.

Although in recent months there has been a turnaround and an adjustment of prices, at levels still higher than those before the conflict, in the latter part of 2023 the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has generated tensions at international level both with reference to its possible extension and with specific consequences within the Red Sea area. In particular, there has been a drastic contraction of the transit of commercial ships from the Suez Canal and a consequent lengthening of procurement times due to the extended timeframe required to circumnavigate Africa. The economies most affected by this situation are those of European countries, geographically more affected by the effects of this evolution of the crisis and dependent on oil, gas, materials and products passing through the Red Sea.

A2A Group is experiencing cost increases in the performance of its operating activities (e.g. site costs, waste transport costs, waste treatment process costs); it is also noteworthy that some materials are difficult to obtain within the ordinary timeframe. In order to cope with this situation, automatic price list adjustments are being made where possible, stocks of materials that are more difficult to obtain are being increased and the supplier portfolio is being expanded.

The circumstances described above could, either directly or indirectly, have an adverse impact on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

FACTORS WHICH ARE MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSESSING THE MARKET RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH NOTES ISSUED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

A wide range of Notes may be issued under the Programme. A number of these Notes may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors. Set out below is a description of the most common such features, distinguishing between factors which may occur in relation to any Notes (but is not intended to be an exhaustive description):

1. Risks applicable to all Notes

If the Issuer has the right to redeem any Notes at its option, this may limit the market value of the Notes concerned and an investor may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a manner which achieves a similar effective return.

An optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of Notes. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

The Issuer may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

In addition, with respect to Condition 6.5 (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Clean-Up Call)*), there is no obligation under the Condition for the Issuer to inform investors if and when 20 per cent. or less of the initial aggregate principal amount of a particular Series of Notes remains outstanding, and the Issuer's right to redeem will exist notwithstanding that immediately prior to the serving of a notice in respect of the exercise of the

Clean-Up Call, the Notes may have been trading significantly above par, thus potentially resulting in a loss of capital invested.

Redemption for tax reasons.

If, as a result of a change in the applicable laws or regulations, the Issuer becomes obliged to increase the amounts payable in respect of any Notes due to any withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of Italy or certain other relevant jurisdictions or any political subdivision thereof or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in accordance with the Conditions. In such circumstances an investor may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as that of the relevant Notes.

If the Notes include a feature to convert the interest basis from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or vice versa, this may affect the secondary market and the market value of the Notes concerned.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes are Notes which bear interest at a rate that converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. Such a feature to convert the interest basis, and any conversion of the interest basis, may affect the secondary market in, and the market value of, such Notes as the change of interest basis may result in a lower interest return for Noteholders. Where the Notes convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on the Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may be less favourable than then prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. Where the Notes convert from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing market rates and this could affect the market value of an investment in the relevant Notes.

Notes which are issued at a substantial discount or premium may experience price volatility in response to changes in market interest rates.

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount (such as Zero Coupon Notes) or premium to their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for more conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of such securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to more conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

Risks relating to Notes issued as “Green Bonds” and/or Step Up Notes

Risks related to any Second-party Opinions which may be provided in respect of any Notes issued as “Green Bonds” and/or any Step Up Notes (“Sustainability-linked Bonds”)

In July 2024, A2A adopted a new sustainable finance framework combining both use of proceeds principles and sustainability-linked principles (the **Sustainable Finance Framework**). The Sustainable Finance Framework has been developed to show how A2A intends to continue supporting its sustainability strategy and vision via the utilisation of various green and sustainability-linked financing instruments, in accordance with the Green Bond Principles (the **GBP**) and the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (the **SLBP**) administered by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) and the Green Loan Principles (the **GLP**) and the Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles (the **SLLP**) administered by the Loan Market Association (LMA). The Sustainable Finance Framework was reviewed by S&P Global Ratings (“**S&P**”) which provided a second-party opinion confirming the alignment of the Sustainable Finance Framework with the GBP, the SLBP, the GLP and the SLLP (the **Sustainable Finance Framework Second-party Opinion**). The Sustainable Finance Framework Second-party Opinion or any other opinion, report or certification of any third party (whether or not solicited by the Issuer) which may or may not be made available in connection with the issue of any Notes as “Green Bonds” or any Step Up Notes (“Sustainability-Linked Bonds”) (together with the Sustainable Finance Framework Second-party Opinion, the **Second-party Opinions**) may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure, market, additional risk factors discussed above and other

factors that may affect the value of any Notes issued as “Green Bonds” or any Step Up Notes (“Sustainability-Linked Bonds”) issued under the Programme. Any Second-party Opinion would not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and would only be current as of the date it is released. A withdrawal of the Sustainable Finance Framework Second-party Opinion or any other relevant Second-party Opinion may affect the value of any such Notes issued as “Green Bonds” and/or Step Up Notes (“Sustainability-Linked Bonds”) and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in sustainability-linked assets. A2A does not assume any obligation or responsibility to release any update or revision to the Sustainable Finance Framework and/or information to reflect events or circumstances after the date of publication of the Sustainable Finance Framework and, therefore, an update or a revision of the Sustainable Finance Framework Second-party Opinion may or may not be requested to S&P or other providers of Second-party Opinions.

Moreover, Second-party Opinion providers are not currently subject to any specific regulatory or other regime or oversight. Any Second-party Opinion is not, nor should be deemed to be, a recommendation by the Issuer, any member of the Group, the Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies), any Second-party Opinion providers, the External Verifier (as defined in Condition 4.3) or any other person to buy, sell or hold any Notes issued as “Green Bonds” and/or any Step Up Notes (“Sustainability-Linked Bonds”). Noteholders have no recourse against the Issuer, any of the Dealers or the provider of any Second-party Opinion for the contents of any such Second-party Opinion, which is only current as at the date it was initially issued. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of any Second-party Opinion and/or the information contained therein and/or the provider of such Second-party Opinion for the purpose of any investment in any Notes issued as “Green Bonds” and/or any Step Up Notes (“Sustainability-Linked Bonds”). Any withdrawal of any Second-party Opinion or any such opinion or certification attesting that the Group is not complying in whole or in part with any matters for which such Second-party Opinion is opining on or certifying on may have a material adverse effect on the value of any Notes issued as “Green Bonds” and/or any Step Up Notes (“Sustainability-Linked Bonds”) and/or result in adverse consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in securities to be used for a particular purpose.

In respect of any Notes issued as "Green Bonds" there can be no assurance that the relevant use of proceeds will be suitable for the investment criteria of an investor.

If in respect of any issue of Notes there is a particular use of proceeds including Eligible Green Projects (as defined under "Use of Proceeds" below), this will be specified in the applicable Final Terms. Prospective investors should have regard to the information set out in such Final Terms regarding use of proceeds and must determine for themselves the relevance of such information for the purpose of any investment in such Notes together with any other investigation such investor deems necessary.

In the event that the Issuer decides to apply the proceeds from the issue of any Notes for Eligible Green Projects, no assurance can be given by the Issuer or the Dealers that the use of such proceeds for any Eligible Green Projects which have been defined in accordance with the broad categorisation of eligibility for green projects set out by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles will satisfy, whether in whole or in part, any present or future investor expectations or requirements as regards any investment criteria or guidelines with which such investor or its investments are required to comply whether by any present or future applicable law or regulations or by its own by-laws or other governing rules or investment portfolio mandates, in particular with regard to any direct or indirect environmental sustainability or social impact of any projects or uses the subject of, or related to, any Eligible Green Projects.

In addition, there can be no assurance that the relevant project(s) or use(s) (including those the subject of, or related to, any Eligible Green Projects) will be capable of being implemented in or substantially in the manner described in the Final Terms and/or accordance with any timing schedule and that accordingly such proceeds will be totally or partially disbursed for such project(s) or use(s). Nor can there be any assurance that any such projects will be completed within any specified period or at all or with the results or outcome (whether or not related to the environment) as originally expected or anticipated by the Issuer. Any such event or failure by the Issuer will not constitute an Event of Default under the Notes. Any such event or failure to apply an amount equivalent to the proceeds of any Notes of any issue of Notes for any Eligible Green Projects as aforesaid

and/or any withdrawal of any such opinion or certification or any such opinion or certification attesting that the Issuer is not complying in whole or in part with any matters for which such opinion or certification is opining or certifying on may have a material adverse effect on the value of such Notes and also potentially the value of any other Notes which are intended to finance Eligible Green Projects and/or result in adverse consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in securities to be used for a particular purpose.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the definition (legal, regulatory or otherwise) of, and market consensus for a particular project to be defined as, a "green" or equivalently labelled project is still under development. As a result, there is currently no clear definition (legal, regulatory or otherwise) of, nor market consensus as to what constitutes, a "green" or "sustainable" or an equivalently-labelled project or as to what precise attributes are required for a particular project to be defined as "green" or "sustainable" or such other equivalent label, nor can any assurance be given that such a clear definition or consensus will develop over time. A basis for the determination of the definitions of, inter alia, "green" has been established in the EU with the publication in the Official Journal of the EU on 22 June 2020 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 (the **EU Taxonomy Regulation**) on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (the **EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy**). The EU Taxonomy Regulation establishes a single EU-wide classification system, or "taxonomy", which provides companies and investors with a common language for determining which economic activities can be considered environmentally sustainable. On 21 April 2021, the European Commission adopted the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act, introducing the first set of technical screening criteria to define which activities contribute substantially to two of the environmental objectives under the EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy: climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation (the **Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act**). The Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act entered into force on 1 January 2022. In addition, on 10 March 2022 the EU Commission adopted the EU taxonomy Complementary Climate Delegated Act covering certain nuclear and gas activities, which became effective as of 1 January 2023. Furthermore, on 6 April 2022 the European Commission adopted the Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the **Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation**) which became effective as of 1 January 2023.

Pursuant to the Issuer's Sustainable Finance Framework, on an annual basis, a dedicated assessment to the allocated Eligible Green Projects alignment with the EU Taxonomy Regulation (in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation) will be performed with the annual allocation report provided by the Issuer. Such allocation report will be provided by the Issuer, at least until full allocation or in case of material changes, on: (i) details of the net proceeds allocation by category of Eligible Green Projects; (ii) the proportion of net proceeds used for financing versus refinancing; (iii) the percentage of EU Taxonomy aligned Eligible Green Projects financed with each Green Bond; (iv) if feasible, the co-financing share; (v) the balance of any unallocated proceeds (vi) disclosure of any material developments related to the Eligible Green Projects, including ESG controversies and issues; (vii) type of temporary investment instrument for unallocated proceed and (viii) the list of eligible projects (re)financed, including a brief description. The allocation report will be available on the Issuer's website (www.gruppoa2a.it). Regarding the impact and performance reporting the Issuer will report, where feasible, on a number of impact metrics related to the different of Eligible Green Projects funded with the net proceeds of the Green Bonds.

The EU Taxonomy Regulation, however, remains subject to further development by way of the implementation by the European Commission, through delegated regulations, of further technical screening criteria for the environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Any further delegated act that is adopted by the EU Commission in implementation of the EU Taxonomy Regulation or the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation may furthermore evolve over time with changes to the scope of activities and other amendments to reflect technological progress, resulting in regular review to the relating screening criteria. Additionally, although the aforementioned technical screening criteria are generally prescriptive in nature, their application will involve the exercise of judgement and, in certain instances, the technical screening criteria also give broad discretion on the methodologies and assessments that should be undertaken. Different persons (including third-party data providers and other financial market participants) may interpret and apply these technical screening criteria differently, use internal methodologies (where permitted) and/or arrive at different conclusions regarding the extent of the EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy alignment of a financial

product. Accordingly, no assurance is or can be given to investors that any projects or uses the subject of, or related to, any Eligible Green Projects will meet any or all investor expectations regarding such "green", "sustainable" or other equivalently-labelled performance objectives or that any adverse environmental, social and/or other impacts will not occur during the implementation of any projects or uses the subject of, or related to, any Eligible Green Projects.

Furthermore, Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 on European Green Bonds and optional disclosures for bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable and for sustainability-linked bonds was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 30 November 2023 (the **EU Green Bond Regulation**). The EU Green Bond Regulation, which entered into force on 20 December 2023 and applicable from 21 December 2024, introduces a voluntary label (the **European Green Bond Standard**) for issuers of "green" use of proceeds bonds where the proceeds will be invested in economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The Issuer intends to comply also with the EU Green Bond Regulation and the European Green Bond Standard, making to this end the necessary actions applicable from time to time. It is not clear at this stage the impact which the European Green Bond Standard, when implemented, may have on investor demand for, and pricing of, green use of proceeds bonds (such as any "Green Bonds" issued by the Issuer) that do not meet such standard. It could therefore reduce demand and liquidity for any "Green Bonds" issued by the Issuer and their price.

No assurance or representation is given as to the suitability or reliability for any purpose whatsoever of any opinion, report or certification of any third party (whether or not solicited by the Issuer) (including the Sustainable Finance Framework Second Party Opinion) which may or may not be made available in connection with the issue of any Notes and in particular with any Eligible Green Projects to fulfil any environmental, sustainability, social and/or other criteria. For the avoidance of doubt, any such opinion, report or certification (including the Sustainable Finance Framework Second Party Opinion) is not, nor shall be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Base Prospectus. Any such opinion, report or certification (including the Sustainable Finance Framework Second Party Opinion) may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure, market, additional risk factors discussed above and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes or the projects financed or refinanced toward an amount corresponding the net proceeds of the relevant issue of Notes in the form of "Green Bonds". In addition, any such opinion or certification (including the Sustainable Finance Framework Second Party Opinion) is not, nor should be deemed to be, a recommendation by the Issuer, the Dealers or any other person to buy, sell or hold any such Notes. Any such opinion, report or certification (including the Sustainable Finance Framework Second Party Opinion) is only current as of the date it is released. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of any such opinion, report or certification (including the Sustainable Finance Framework Second Party Opinion) and/or the information contained therein and/or the provider of such opinion, report or certification for the purpose of any investment in such Notes. Currently, the providers of such opinions, reports and certifications (including the Sustainable Finance Framework Second Party Opinion) are not subject to any specific regulatory or other regime or oversight. See *"Risks related to any Second-party Opinions which may be provided in respect of any Notes issued as "Green Bonds" and/or any Step Up Notes ("Sustainability-linked Bonds")"* above.

Furthermore, in the event that such Notes are listed or admitted to trading on any dedicated green, environmental, sustainable or other equivalently-labelled segment of any stock exchange or securities market (whether or not regulated), no representation or assurance is given by the Issuer, the Dealers or any other person that such listing or admission satisfies, whether in whole or in part, any present or future investor expectations or requirements as regards any investment criteria or guidelines with which such investor or its investments are required to comply, for example with regard to any direct or indirect environmental, sustainability or social impact of any projects or uses, the subject of or related to, any Eligible Green Projects. Additionally, it should be noted that the criteria for any such listings or admission to trading may vary from one stock exchange or securities market to another. Nor is any representation or assurance given or made by the Issuer, the Dealers or any person that any such listing or admission to trading will be obtained in respect of any such Notes or, if obtained, that any such listing or admission to trading will be maintained during the life of the Notes.

Any such event or failure to apply the proceeds of any issue of Notes for any project(s) or use(s), including any Eligible Green Projects, and/or the withdrawal of any opinion or certification as described above or any such opinion or certification attesting that the Issuer is not complying in whole or in part with any matters for which such opinion or certification is opining or certifying on, and/or any such Notes no longer being listed or admitted to trading on any stock exchange or securities market as aforesaid may have a material adverse effect on the value of such Notes and also potentially the value of any other Notes which are intended by the Issuer to finance Eligible Green Projects and/or result in adverse consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in securities to be used to finance or refinance green project.

The relevant proceeds will be used for Eligible Green Projects in the manner described in "Use of Proceeds" set out in the applicable Final Terms and in this Base Prospectus.

Step Up Notes ("Sustainability-linked Bonds") may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to assets with sustainability characteristics

Although the interest rate relating to the Step Up Notes is subject to upward adjustment in certain circumstances specified in the "Terms and Conditions of the Notes" (the **Conditions**), such Notes may not satisfy an investor's requirements or any future legal or *quasi* legal standards for investment in assets with sustainability characteristics. Step Up Notes may or may not be marketed as green bonds, depending on whether the Issuer expects to use the relevant net proceeds for general corporate purposes or if the Issuer intends to allocate the net proceeds specifically to projects or business activities meeting environmental or sustainability criteria, or to be subject to any other limitations associated with green bonds. The intended use of proceeds in respect of any issue of Step Up Notes will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

In addition, the interest rate adjustment in respect of Step Up Notes depends on a definition of, as the case may be, the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity and/or Renewable Energy Capacity Installation and/or the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid that may be inconsistent with investor requirements or expectations or other definitions relevant to renewable energy and/or greenhouse gas emissions and/or electricity grid. The Issuer defines Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity as the ratio between absolute GHG emissions and gross energy production (electricity and heat) from sources that are owned or controlled by the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies, as calculated in good faith by the Issuer and reported in its NFD Report or Separate Report, as the case may be. The Issuer includes within Renewable Energy Capacity Installation, the sum of the installed capacity of renewable power plants which can include any of the following types of plants: solar photovoltaic panels, solar thermal energy systems, hydropower, and wind turbines owned by the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies. The Renewable Energy Capacity Installation is calculated in good faith by the Issuer and reported by the Issuer in its NFD Report or Separate Report, as the case may be. The Issuer defines the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid as the amount of electricity grid installed capacity (expressed in MVA) and represents the capacity of the high voltage/medium voltage (HV/MV) transformers installed in the grid's primary substations, reported by the Issuer in its NFD Report or Separate Report, as the case may be, as calculated in good faith by the Issuer. In each case, the Issuer has not obtained third-party analysis of its definition of Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity or Renewable Energy Capacity Installation or Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid or related definitions or how such definitions relate to any sustainability-related standards other than: (a) the Limited Assurance Report prepared by the External Verifier of the Issuer in respect of the Group's NFD Report or Separate Report, as the case may be; and (b) the Sustainable Finance Framework Second-party Opinion; and (c) the relevant External Verifier's confirmation pursuant to the relevant External Verifier Assurance Report, in accordance with its customary procedures, of, as relevant, (i) the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity as of the First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date, each according to the Issuer's definition thereof, (ii) the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation of the Issuer (or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies) as of the First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Third Renewable

Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and (iii) the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid of the Issuer (or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies) as of the First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date.

Although the Issuer targets (i) increasing the proportion of its total installed capacity constituted by renewable sources, (ii) increasing its total Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid and (iii) decreasing its direct and scope 2 indirect GHG emissions, there can be no assurance of the extent to which it will be successful in doing so or that any future investments it makes in furtherance of these targets will meet investor expectations or any binding or non-binding legal standards regarding sustainability performance, whether by any present or future applicable law or regulations or by its own by-laws or other governing rules or investment portfolio mandates, in particular with regard to any direct or indirect environmental, sustainability or social impact. Adverse environmental or social impacts may occur during the design, construction and operation of any investments the Issuer makes in furtherance of these targets or such investments may become controversial or criticized by activist groups or other stakeholders..

A portion of the Group's indebtedness may include certain triggers linked to sustainability key performance indicators

A portion of the Group's indebtedness may include certain triggers linked to sustainability key performance indicators such as Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity, Renewable Energy Capacity Installation and Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid (see "Step Up Notes ("Sustainability-linked Bonds") may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to assets with sustainability characteristics") which must be complied with by the Issuer, and in respect of which a Step Up Option applies if specified as being applicable in the applicable Final Terms. The failure to meet such sustainability key performance indicators will result in increased interest amounts under such Notes, which would increase the Group's cost of funding and which could have a material adverse effect on the Group, its business prospects, its financial condition or its results of operations.

No Step Up Margin will be payable in case of failure by the Issuer to satisfy the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition and/or the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition and/or the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition in case of occurrence of certain events impacting on the Issuer's ability to comply with its Sustainability Targets

The interest rate adjustment in respect of any Step Up Notes issued under the Programme depends on a definition of Renewable Energy Capacity and/or Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity and/or Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid that may be inconsistent with investor requirements or expectations or other definitions relevant to renewable energy and/or GHG emissions and/or electricity network.

Furthermore:

- in relation to the occurrence of a Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event, the Conditions specify that no Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event shall occur in case of the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition, due to (a) an amendment to, or change in, any applicable laws, regulations, rules, guidelines and policies or (b) the removal of the concession granted to the Issuer with respect to the management of its hydropower assets;
- in relation to the occurrence of a Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event, the Conditions specify that no Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event shall occur in case of the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition due to (a) an amendment to, or change in, any applicable laws, regulations, rules, guidelines and policies, applicable to and/or relating to (i) the closure of the thermo-electric power plants owned by the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies, being delayed or (ii) a required conversion of the thermo-electric power plants owned by the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies, to gas power plants; or (b) the relevant energy concessions

granted to the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies, being amended, revoked or the relevant expiration date being shortened; and

- in relation to the occurrence of an Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event, the Conditions specify that no Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event shall occur in case of the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition due to an amendment to, or change in, any applicable laws, regulations, rules, guidelines and policies or the removal of the concession granted to A2A with respect to the management of its electricity grid.

As a result, the occurrence of any such events may result in the Issuer being unable to satisfy (i) the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition but the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event not being triggered, or (ii) the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition but the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event not being triggered, or (iii) the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition but the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event not being triggered. If this is the case, no Step Up Margin will be paid in respect of the relevant Step Up Notes.

Calculation and reporting of the Issuer's key performance indicators may change over time including due to a change in standards and guidelines or due to a Recalculation Event

Each KPI is calculated internally by the Issuer based on broadly accepted industry standards and guidelines, as set out in the Conditions. These standards and guidelines may change over time, which may affect the way in which the Issuer calculates such key performance indicators. The standards and guidelines continue to be reviewed by expert groups and include contributions from industry bodies, which may change going forward.

The occurrence of any event which may lead the Issuer to recalculate the relevant Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs) for each KPI, which includes a recalculation of the baseline(s) and/or SPTs following a change in the Group's perimeter following acquisitions, divestitures, or mergers, or other restructuring, and/or any other event such that any recalculation is evaluated by the Issuer (such event referred to under the Conditions as a Recalculation Event) may result in a change of the Issuer's KPIs and may cause a fixing by the Issuer, on a unilateral basis, acting in good faith as detailed further in Condition 4.3 (*Step Up Option*) of a new target.

Any such recalculation may be made without the prior consultation of the Noteholders, as further specified in Condition 4.3 (*Step Up Option*) and may then result in any such target, being considered for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a Step Up Event has occurred in respect of the Step Up Notes. As a consequence, any of these changes to the standards, guidelines or in the calculation methodology may not be in line with investors' expectations.

The occurrence of a Recalculation Event may impact, positively or negatively, the ability of the Issuer to satisfy the relevant Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition and/or the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition and/or the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition, which could in turn adversely affect the market value of the Notes.

The Issuer expects to report on an annual basis on progress on its key performance indicators, including an explanation of methodologies used in such calculations, but any failure to do so will not constitute a default or an Event of Default under the Notes, any document under this Programme or any other agreement.

Failure to satisfy the relevant Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition and/or the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition and/or the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition may have a material impact on the market price of any Step Up Notes issued under the Programme and could expose the Group to reputational risks

Although the Issuer's intention, on issue of any Step Up Notes under the Programme, will be to (i) increase its Renewable Energy Capacity, (ii) increase its Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid and (iii) reduce its Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions (the "**Sustainability Targets**"), there can be no assurance of the extent to which it will be successful in doing so, that the Issuer may decide not to continue with achieving such Sustainability Targets or that any future investments it makes in furtherance of achieving such objectives will meet investor

expectations or any binding or non-binding legal standards regarding sustainability performance, whether by any present or future applicable law or regulations or by its own by-laws or other governing rules or investment portfolio mandates, in particular with regard to any direct or indirect environmental, sustainability or social impact.

Any of the above could adversely impact the trading price of Step Up Notes and the price at which a holder of Step Up Notes will be able to sell its Step Up Notes in such circumstance prior to maturity may be at a discount, which could be substantial, from the issue price or the purchase price paid by such Noteholder - See also "*Step Up Notes ("Sustainability-linked Bonds") may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to assets with sustainability characteristics*" above for a description of the risk that Step Up Notes may not satisfy an investor's requirements or any future legal or other standards for investment in assets with sustainability characteristics.

In addition, a failure by the Group to satisfy the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition and/or the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition and/or the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition or any such similar sustainability performance targets the Group may choose to include in any future financings would not only result in increased interest payments under Step Up Notes issued under the Programme or other relevant financing arrangements, but could also harm the Group's reputation. Furthermore, the Group's efforts in satisfying the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition and/or the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition and/or the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition may become controversial or be criticised by activist groups or other stakeholders. Each of such circumstances could have a material adverse effect on the Group, its business prospects, its financial condition or its results of operations.

Lastly, no Event of Default shall occur under any Step Up Notes issued under the Programme, nor will the Issuer be required to repurchase or redeem such Step Up Notes, if the Issuer fails to meet the Sustainability Targets, or if it fails to comply with the disclosure and reporting obligations under Condition 14 (*Available Information*) and/or with the applicable Sustainable Finance Framework.

The regulation and reform of "benchmarks" may adversely affect the value of Notes linked to or referencing such "benchmarks"

Interest rates and indices which are deemed to be "benchmarks", (including the euro interbank offered rate (**EURIBOR**)) are the subject of recent national and international regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective whilst others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Notes referencing such a benchmark.

Regulation (EU) No. 2016/1011, as amended (the **EU Benchmarks Regulation**) applies, subject to certain transitional provisions, to the provision of benchmarks, the contribution of input data to a benchmark and the use of benchmark within the EU. Among other things, it (i) requires benchmark administrators to be authorised or registered (or, if non-EU-based, to be subject to an equivalent regime or otherwise recognised or endorsed) and (ii) prevents certain uses by EU supervised entities of benchmarks of administrators that are not authorised or registered (or, if non-EU based, not deemed equivalent or recognised or endorsed). Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the **UK Benchmarks Regulation**) among other things, applies to the provision of benchmarks and the use of a benchmark in the UK. Similarly, it prohibits the use in the UK by UK supervised entities of benchmarks of administrators that are not authorised by the FCA or registered on the Financial Conduct Authority (the **FCA**) register (or, if non-UK based, not deemed equivalent or recognised or endorsed).

The EU Benchmark Regulation and/or the UK Benchmarks Regulation, as applicable, could have a material impact on any Notes linked to or referencing a benchmark, in particular, if the methodology or other terms of the benchmark are changed in order to comply with the requirements of the EU Benchmarks Regulation and/or the UK Benchmarks Regulation, as applicable. Such changes could, among other things, have the effect of

reducing, increasing or otherwise affecting the volatility of the published rate or level of the relevant benchmark.

More broadly, any of the international or national reforms, or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of benchmarks, could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements.

The euro risk free-rate working group for the euro area has published a set of guiding principles and high level recommendations for fallback provisions in, among other things, new euro denominated cash products (including bonds) referencing EURIBOR. The guiding principles indicate, among other things, that continuing to reference EURIBOR in relevant contracts (without robust fallback provisions) may increase the risk to the euro area financial system. On 11 May 2021, the euro risk-free rate working group published its recommendations on EURIBOR fallback trigger events and fallback rates.

Such factors may have (without limitation) the following effects on certain benchmarks (including EURIBOR): (i) discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to a benchmark; (ii) triggering changes in the rules or methodologies used in the benchmark and/or (iii) leading to the disappearance of the benchmark. Any of the above changes or any other consequential changes as a result of international or national reforms or other initiatives or investigations, could result in, *inter alia*, adjustment to the terms and conditions, discretionary valuation by the Calculation Agent or other consequences in relation to the Notes linked to, referencing, or otherwise dependent (in whole or in part) upon, a "benchmark". Workstreams have been developed in Europe over recent years to reform EURIBOR using a hybrid methodology and to provide fallback by reference to a euro risk-free rate (based on a euro overnight risk-free rate as adjusted by a methodology to create a term rate). On 13 September 2018, the working group on euro risk-free rates recommended Euro Short-term Rate (**€STR**) as the new risk-free rate. €STR was published by the European Central Bank (the **ECB**) on 2 October 2019. In addition, on 21 January 2019, the euro risk-free rate working group published a set of guiding principles for fallback provisions in new euro denominated cash products (including bonds) and on 6 November 2019 such working group issued high-level recommendations for fallback provisions in contracts referencing EURIBOR, which include a recommendation that market participants incorporate fallback provisions in all new financial instruments and contracts referencing EURIBOR. Although EURIBOR has subsequently been reformed in order to comply with the terms of the Benchmark Regulation, it remains uncertain as to how long it will continue in its current form, or whether it will be further reformed or replaced with €STR or an alternative benchmark.

The "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" provide for certain fallback arrangements in the event that a published benchmark (including any page on which such benchmark may be published (or any successor service)) becomes unavailable or a Benchmark Events (as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes) otherwise occurs, including the possibility that the rate of interest could be set by reference to a Successor Rate or an Alternative Rate determined by an Independent Adviser in consultation with the Issuer and that such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate may be adjusted (if required) in order to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable in the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as applicable) to investors arising out of the replacement of the relevant benchmark. In certain circumstances the ultimate fallback of interest for a particular Interest Period may result in the rate of interest for the last preceding Interest Period being used. This may result in the effective application of a fixed rate for Floating Rate Notes based on the rate which was last observed on the Relevant Screen Page. In addition, due to the uncertainty concerning the availability of Successor Rates and Alternative Rates and the involvement of an Independent Adviser, the relevant fallback provisions may not operate as intended at the relevant time.

Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any such Notes. Moreover, any of the above matters or any other significant change to the setting or existence of any relevant reference rate could affect the ability of the Issuer to meet its obligations under the Floating Rate Notes or could have a material adverse effect on the value or liquidity of, and the amount payable under, the Floating Rate Notes.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by the EU Benchmarks Regulation and/or the UK Benchmarks Regulation, as applicable, or any of the international or national reforms and the possible application of the benchmark replacement provisions of Notes in making any investment decision with respect to any Notes referencing a benchmark.

Tax changes may affect the tax treatment of the Notes

The information provided in this Base Prospectus may not reflect the future tax landscape accurately. Investors should be aware that the amendments that may be introduced to the tax regime of financial incomes and capital gains could increase the taxation on interest, similar income and/or capital gains accrued or realised under the Notes and could result in a lower return of their investment.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences described above.

3. Risks related to certain provisions of the conditions of the Notes

Set out below is a brief description of certain risks relating to the Notes:

The conditions of the Notes contain provisions which may permit their modification without the consent of all investors.

The conditions of the Notes contain provisions for calling meetings of Noteholders to consider and vote upon matters affecting their interests generally, or to pass resolutions in writing. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting or, as the case may be, did not sign the written resolution, and including those Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority. The value of the Notes could be adversely affected by a change in applicable law or administrative practice.

The conditions of the Notes are based on English law in effect as at the date of this Base Prospectus, save that provisions convening meetings of Noteholders and the appointment of a Noteholders' Representative in respect of any Series of Notes are subject to compliance with mandatory provisions of Italian law. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to English law and/or Italian law (where applicable) or administrative practice after the date of this Base Prospectus and any such change could materially adversely impact the value of any Notes affected by it.

Investors who hold less than the minimum Specified Denomination may be unable to sell their Notes and may be adversely affected if definitive Notes are subsequently required to be issued.

In relation to any issue of Notes which have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that such Notes may be traded in amounts in excess of the minimum Specified Denomination that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination. In such case, a holder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in their account with the relevant clearing system would not be able to sell the remainder of such holding without first purchasing a principal amount of Notes at or in excess of the minimum Specified Denomination such that its holding amounts to a Specified Denomination. Further, a holder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in their account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time may not receive a definitive Note in respect of such holding (should definitive Notes be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes at or in excess of the minimum Specified Denomination such that its holding amounts to a Specified Denomination.

If such Notes in definitive form are issued, holders should be aware that definitive Notes which have a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

4. Risks related to the market

Set out below is a brief description of the principal market risks, including liquidity risk, exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and credit risk:

An active secondary market in respect of the Notes may never be established or may be illiquid and this would adversely affect the value at which an investor could sell their Notes

Notes may have no established trading market when issued, and one may never develop. If a market for the Notes does develop, it may not be very liquid. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Notes easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. This is particularly the case for Notes that are especially sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks, are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies or have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. These types of Notes generally would have a more limited secondary market and more price volatility than conventional debt securities. Illiquidity may have a severe adverse effect on the market value of Notes.

Delisting of the Notes

Application has been made to Borsa Italiana S.p.A. for Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to listing and to trading on the electronic bond market (**MOT**) of Borsa Italiana S.p.A. and Notes issued under the Programme may also be admitted to trading, listing and/or quotation by any other listing authority, stock exchange or quotation system (each, a **listing**), as specified in the applicable Final Terms. Such Notes may subsequently be delisted despite the best efforts of the Issuer to maintain such listing and, although no assurance is made as to the liquidity of the Notes as a result of listing, any delisting of the Notes may have a material effect on a Noteholder's ability to resell the Notes on the secondary market.

If an investor holds Notes which are not denominated in the investor's home currency, they will be exposed to movements in exchange rates adversely affecting the value of their holding. In addition, the imposition of exchange controls in relation to any Notes could result in an investor not receiving payments on those Notes.

The Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Notes in the Specified Currency. This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit (the **Investor's Currency**) other than the Specified Currency. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of the Investor's Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency may impose or modify exchange controls. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Specified Currency would decrease (1) the Investor's Currency-equivalent yield on the Notes, (2) the Investor's Currency-equivalent value of the principal payable on the Notes and (3) the Investor's Currency-equivalent market value of the Notes.

Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate or the ability of the Issuer to make payments in respect of the Notes. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

The value of Fixed Rate Notes may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

Investment in Fixed Rate Notes involves the risk that if market interest rates subsequently increase above the rate paid on the Fixed Rate Notes, this will adversely affect the value of the Fixed Rate Notes.

Credit ratings assigned to the Issuer or any Notes may not reflect all the risks associated with an investment in those Notes.

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Issuer or the Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised, suspended or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

In general, European regulated investors are restricted under the CRA Regulation from using credit ratings for regulatory purposes in the EEA, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended), subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances). Such general restriction will also apply in the case of credit ratings issued by third country non-EEA credit rating agencies, unless the relevant credit ratings are endorsed by an EEA-registered credit rating agency or the relevant third country rating agency is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended), subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances. The list of registered and certified rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) on its website (at <https://www.esma.europa.eu/credit-rating-agencies/cra-authorisation>) in accordance with the CRA Regulation is not conclusive evidence of the status of the relevant rating agency included in such list, as there may be delays between certain supervisory measures being taken against a relevant rating agency and the publication of the updated ESMA list.

Investors regulated in the UK are subject to similar restrictions under the Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the **UK CRA Regulation**). As such, UK regulated investors are required to use for UK regulatory purposes ratings issued by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation. In the case of ratings issued by third country non-UK credit rating agencies, third country credit ratings can either be: (a) endorsed by a UK registered credit rating agency; or (b) issued by a third country credit rating agency that is certified in accordance with the UK CRA Regulation. Note this is subject, in each case, to (a) the relevant UK registration, certification or endorsement, as the case may be, not having been withdrawn or suspended, and (b) transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances. In the case of third country ratings, for a certain limited period of time, transitional relief accommodates continued use for regulatory purposes in the UK, of existing pre-2021 ratings, provided the relevant conditions are satisfied.

If the status of the rating agency rating the Notes changes for the purposes of the CRA Regulation or the UK CRA Regulation, relevant regulated investors may no longer be able to use the rating for regulatory purposes in the EEA or the UK, as applicable, and the Notes may have a different regulatory treatment, which may impact the value of the Notes and their liquidity in the secondary market. Certain information with respect to the credit rating agencies and ratings is set out on the cover of this Base Prospectus.

Potential conflicts of interest with the Calculation Agent

Any Calculation Agent appointed under the Programme (whether the Agent, any Paying Agent or otherwise) is the agent of the Issuer and not the agent of the Noteholders. Potential conflicts of interest may exist between the Calculation Agent (if any) and Noteholders (including where a Dealer acts as a Calculation Agent), including with respect to certain determinations and judgments that such Calculation Agent may make pursuant to the Conditions that may influence amounts receivable by the Noteholders during the term of the Notes and upon their redemption.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents which have previously been published shall be incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Base Prospectus:

- (a) The English translation of the auditors' report and audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 of the Issuer, available at <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2024-04/consolidated-financial-statements-2023.pdf> , including the information set out at the following pages:

Consolidated balance sheet	Pages 6 to 7
Consolidated income statement.....	Page 8
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Page 9
Consolidated cash-flow statement.....	Pages 10
Statement of changes in Group equity	Page 11
Consolidated balance sheet pursuant to Consob Resolution No. 17221 of March 12, 2010	Pages 12 to 13
Consolidated income statement pursuant to Consob Resolution No. 17221 of March 12, 2010	Page 14
Notes to the consolidated annual report	Pages 16 to 134
Attachments to the notes to the consolidated annual report	Pages 136 to 142
Independent Auditors' Report.....	Pages 144 to 150

- (b) the English translation of the report on operation for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (the **Report on Operation 2023**), available at <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2024-04/report-operation-2023.pdf> including the information set out at the following pages:

Key figures of the A2A Group	Pages 12 to 28
Sustainability and sustainable finance.....	Pages 32 to 35
Consolidated results and report on operations.....	Pages 38 to 65
Scenario and Market.....	Pages 68 to 71
Analysis of main sectors of activities	Pages 74 to 94
Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group	Pages 98 to 118
Other information	Pages 132 to 133

- (c) the English translation of the consolidated disclosure of non-financial information in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree no. 254/2016 for the year ended 31 December 2023 of the Issuer (the **Integrated Report 2023**), available at <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2024-03/integrated-financial-statements-2023.pdf> including the information set out at the following pages:

The A2A Group and its business model.....	Pages 12 to 21
Governance.....	Pages 24 to 41
The A2A Sustainability strategy.....	Pages 44 to 75
Stakeholder Engagement and Materiality Analysis.....	Pages 78 to 85
Financial capital.....	Pages 88 to 109
Manufacturing capital.....	Pages 112 to 131
Natural capital	Pages 134 to 159
Human capital.....	Pages 162 to 193
Intellectual capital.....	Pages 196 to 209
Relational capital	Pages 212 to 262
Independent Auditor's Report.....	Pages 263 to 265
GRI Content Index	Pages 266 to 270
TCFD Content Index	Page 271

- (d) The English translation of the auditors' report and audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 of the Issuer, available at <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2023-04/consolidated-financial-statements-2022.pdf> including the information set out at the following pages:

Consolidated balance sheet.....	Pages 6 to 7
Consolidated income statement	Page 8
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Page 9
Consolidated cash-flow statement.....	Pages 10 to 11
Statement of changes in Group equity.....	Page 13
Consolidated balance sheet pursuant to Consob Resolution No. 17221 of March 12, 2010.....	Pages 20 to 21
Consolidated income statement pursuant to Consob Resolution No. 17221 of March 12, 2010	Page 22
Notes to the consolidated annual report	Pages 23 to 131
Attachments to the notes to the consolidated annual report	Pages 133 to 150
Independent Auditors' Report.....	Pages 151 to 158

- (e) the English translation of the report on operation for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 (the **Report on Operation 2022**), available at <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2023-04/report-on-operations-2022.pdf> including the information set out at the following pages:

Key figures of the A2A Group	Pages 10 to 27
Sustainability responsible management and sustainable finance.....	Pages 28 to 33
Scenario and market	Pages 34 to 39
Consolidated results and report on operation (other than the paragraph headed " <i>Outlook for operations</i> ").....	Pages 40 to 67
Analysis of main sectors of activities	Pages 68 to 89
Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group.....	Pages 90 to 139
Other information	Pages 150 to 152

- (f) the English translation of the consolidated disclosure of non-financial information in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree no. 254/2016 for the year ended 31 December 2022 (the **Integrated Report 2022**) of the Issuer, available at <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2023-04/2022-integrated-report.pdf>, including the information set out at the following pages:

The A2A Group and its business model	Pages 9 to 19
Governance	Pages 20 to 35
Sustainability strategy.....	Pages 36 to 63
Stakeholder engagement and materiality analysis.....	Pages 64 to 75
Financial capital.....	Pages 76 to 93
Manufacturing capital.....	Pages 94 to 109
Natural capital	Pages 110 to 131
Human capital.....	Pages 132 to 155
Intellectual capital.....	Pages 156 to 169
Relational capital	Pages 170 to 211
Independent Auditor's Report.....	Pages 213 to 221

- (g) The press release headed "A2A, Results as at 31 March 2024" published by A2A on 14 May 2024 and available at <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2024-05/140524-1q-results-a2a.pdf> , including the information set out at the following pages:

A2A Group – Results by Business Unit	Pages 5 to 8
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Balance	sheet	Pages 9 to 14
Change Consolidated Net Financial Position		Pages 14 to 15
Business outlook		Page 15
Alternative Performance Measures (APM)		Pages 15 to 16
Consolidated balance sheet		Page 18
Consolidated income statement.....		Page 19
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income		Page 19
Consolidated cash-flow statement.....		Page 20
Statement of changes in Group equity		Page 21

- (h) The English translation of the unaudited 2024 Half-Year Financial Report, available at <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2024-08/half-yearly-financial-report-2024.pdf>, including the information set out at the following pages:

Sustainability and sustainable finance	pp. 22 to 25
Consolidated results and report on operations (excluding the section “Outlook for operations”)	pp. 28 to 50
Scenario and Market	pp. 54 to 57
Result sector by sector	pp. 60 to 76
Financial statements of the Half-yearly condensed consolidated financial statements	pp. 78 to 83
Notes to the Half-yearly financial statements	pp. 86 to 157
Attachments to the notes to the Half-yearly financial statements	pp. 160 to 165
Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group	pp. 169 to 187
Risk and uncertainties	pp. 190 to 199
Certification of the condensed half-yearly financial statements pursuant to article 154-bis, paragraph 5 of Legislative Decree no. 58/98	p. 202
Independent Auditor’s Report	p. 204

- (i) the Press Release dated 29 July 2024, relating to the outcome of a capacity market auction launched by Terna, available at: <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2024-07/290724-press-release-a2a-capacity-market.pdf>:

Entire document

p. 1

- (j) the Press Release dated 30 July 2024, relating to the receipt by A2A of a non-binding offer from Ascopiave for the purchase of a portfolio of assets, available at: <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2024-07/300724-press-release-a2a-ascopiave.pdf> :

Entire document

pp. 1 to 2

- (k) The press release headed "A2A, Results as at 30 September 2024" published by A2A on 12 November 2024 and available at <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2024-11/121124-9m-results.pdf> , including the information set out at the following pages:

A2A Group – Results by Business Unit	Pages 6 to 9
Balance sheet.....	Pages 10 to 16
Change Consolidated Net Financial Position	Pages 17 to 18
Alternative Performance Indicators (AIPs).....	Page 18
Consolidated balance sheet	Page 20
Consolidated income statement.....	Page 21
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Page 21
Consolidated cash-flow statement.....	Page 22
Statement of changes in Group equity	Page 23

Any documents themselves incorporated by reference in the documents incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus shall not form part of this Base Prospectus.

Any non-incorporated parts of a document referred to herein (which, for the avoidance of doubt, means any parts not listed in the cross-reference list above) are either deemed not relevant for an investor or are otherwise covered elsewhere in this Base Prospectus.

Following the publication of this Base Prospectus a supplement may be prepared by the Issuer and approved by CONSOB in accordance with Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation. Statements contained in any such supplement (or contained in any document incorporated by reference therein) shall, to the extent applicable, be deemed to modify or supersede statements contained in this Base Prospectus or in a document which is incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not, except as so modified or superseded, constitute a part of this Base Prospectus.

Copies of documents incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus can be obtained from the registered office of the Issuer and from the specified office of the Paying Agent for the time being in Luxembourg and will also be published on the Issuer's website at <https://www.a2a.eu/en/investors/debt>.

The Issuer will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy relating to information included in this Base Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Notes, prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus or publish a new Base Prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent issue of Notes.

Any websites included in this Base Prospectus are for information purposes only and do not form part of this Base Prospectus.

FORM OF THE NOTES

Each Tranche of Notes will be in bearer form and will initially be issued in the form of a temporary global note (a **Temporary Global Note**) or, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, a permanent global note (a **Permanent Global Note** and, together with a Temporary Global Note, each a **Global Note**) which, in either case, will:

- (i) if the Global Notes are intended to be issued in new global note (**NGN**) form, as stated in the applicable Final Terms, be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common safekeeper (the **Common Safekeeper**) for Euroclear Bank SA/NV (**Euroclear**) and Clearstream Banking S.A. (**Clearstream, Luxembourg**); and
- (ii) if the Global Notes are not intended to be issued in NGN Form, be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common depositary (the **Common Depositary**) for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Where the Global Notes issued in respect of any Tranche are in NGN form, the applicable Final Terms will also indicate whether such Global Notes are intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility. Any indication that the Global Notes are to be so held does not necessarily mean that the Notes of the relevant Tranche will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any times during their life as such recognition depends upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria. The Common Safekeeper for NGNs will either be Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or another entity approved by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as indicated in the applicable Final Terms.

Whilst any Note is represented by a Temporary Global Note, payments of principal, interest (if any) and any other amount payable in respect of the Notes due prior to the Exchange Date (as defined below) will be made (against presentation of the Temporary Global Note if the Temporary Global Note is not intended to be issued in NGN form) only to the extent that certification (in a form to be provided) to the effect that the beneficial owners of interests in the Temporary Global Note are not U.S. persons or persons who have purchased for resale to any U.S. person, as required by U.S. Treasury regulations, has been received by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, has given a like certification (based on the certifications it has received) to the Agent.

On and after the date (the **Exchange Date**) which is 40 days after a Temporary Global Note is issued, interests in such Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge) upon a request as described therein either for (a) interests in a Permanent Global Note of the same Series or (b) for definitive Notes of the same Series with, where applicable, interest coupons and talons attached (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms), in each case against certification of beneficial ownership as described above unless such certification has already been given. The holder of a Temporary Global Note will not be entitled to collect any payment of interest, principal or other amount due on or after the Exchange Date unless, upon due certification, exchange of the Temporary Global Note for an interest in a Permanent Global Note or for definitive Notes is improperly withheld or refused.

Payments of principal, interest (if any) or any other amounts on a Permanent Global Note will be made through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (against presentation or surrender (as the case may be) of the Permanent Global Note if the Permanent Global Note is not intended to be issued in NGN form) without any requirement for certification.

The applicable Final Terms will specify that a Permanent Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive Notes with, where applicable, interest coupons and talons attached upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, **Exchange Event** means that (i) an Event of Default (as defined in Condition 9 (*Events of Default*)) has occurred and is continuing (ii) the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to

cease business or have in fact done so and no successor clearing system is available. The Issuer will promptly give notice to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Global Note) may give notice to the Agent requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Agent.

The following legend will appear on all Notes (other than Temporary Global Notes) and on all interest coupons relating to such Notes:

"ANY UNITED STATES PERSON WHO HOLDS THIS OBLIGATION WILL BE SUBJECT TO LIMITATIONS UNDER THE UNITED STATES INCOME TAX LAWS, INCLUDING THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 165(j) AND 1287(a) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE."

The sections referred to provide that United States holders, with certain exceptions, will not be entitled to deduct any loss on Notes or interest coupons and will not be entitled to capital gains treatment in respect of any gain on any sale, disposition, redemption or payment of principal in respect of such Notes or interest coupons.

Notes which are represented by a Global Note will only be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be.

General

Pursuant to the Agency Agreement (as defined under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*"), the Agent shall arrange that, where a further Tranche of Notes is issued which is intended to form a single Series with an existing Tranche of Notes at a point after the Issue Date of the further Tranche, the Notes of such further Tranche shall be assigned a common code and ISIN which are different from the common code and ISIN assigned to Notes of any other Tranche of the same Series until such time as the Tranches are consolidated and form a single Series, which shall not be prior to the expiry of the distribution compliance period (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) applicable to the Notes of such Tranche.

Any reference herein to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms.

A Note may be accelerated by the holder thereof in certain circumstances described in Condition 9 (*Events of Default*). In such circumstances, where any Note is still represented by a Global Note and the Global Note (or any part thereof) has become due and repayable in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of such Notes and payment in full of the amount due has not been made in accordance with the provisions of the Global Note then the Global Note will become void at 8.00 p.m. (London time) on such day. At the same time, holders of interests in such Global Note credited to their accounts with Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will become entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer on the basis of statements of account provided by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg on and subject to the terms of a deed of covenant (the **Deed of Covenant**) dated 10 December 2024 and executed by the Issuer.

APPLICABLE FINAL TERMS

Set out below is the form of Final Terms which will be completed for each Tranche of Notes issued under the Programme which have a denomination of Euro 100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) or more.

²[**PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS** – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (**EEA**). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, **MiFID II**); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the **Insurance Distribution Directive**), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 (as amended, the **PRIIPs Regulation**) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.]

³[**PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS** – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (**UK**). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No. 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (**EUWA**); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement [Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended the **Insurance Distribution Directive**)] [the Insurance Distribution Directive], where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the **UK PRIIPs Regulation**) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.]

MiFID II product governance / Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in [Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, **MiFID II**)] [**MiFID II**]; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a **distributor**) should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

⁴[**UK MiFIR product governance / Professional investors and ECPs only target market** – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook (**COBS**), and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (**UK MiFIR**); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a

² Legend to be included on front of the Final Terms if the Notes potentially constitute "packaged" products and no key information document will be prepared in the EEA or the issuer wishes to prohibit offers to EEA retail investors for any other reason, in which case the selling restriction should be specified to be "Applicable".

³ Legend to be included on the front of the Final Terms if the Notes potentially constitute "packaged" products and no key information document will be prepared in the UK or the issuer wishes to prohibit offers to UK retail investors for any other reason, in which case the selling restriction should be specified to be "Applicable".

⁴ To include depending on the location of the manufacturers.

distributor) should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the **UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

[**Notification under Section 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 (2020 Revised Edition) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the SFA) - [To insert notice if classification of the Notes is not "prescribed capital markets products", pursuant to Section 309B of the SFA or Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products)]**]⁵

[Date]

A2A S.p.A.

Legal entity identifier (LEI): 81560076E3944316DB24

**Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche] [Title of Notes]
under the Euro 7,000,000,000
Euro Medium Term Note Programme**

PART A – CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Base Prospectus dated 10 December 2024 [and the supplement[s] to it dated [date] [and [date]] which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation (the **Base Prospectus**). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus in order to obtain all the relevant information. The Base Prospectus has been published on the website of the Issuer (<https://www.gruppoa2a.it/en/investors/debt>). In the case of Notes admitted to trading on the electronic bond market (**MOT**) of Borsa Italiana S.p.A., the Final Terms will be published on the Issuer's website at <https://www.a2a.eu/en/investors/debt>.

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as "Not Applicable". Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if "Not Applicable" is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs (in which case the sub-paragraphs of the paragraphs which are not applicable can be deleted). Italics denote directions for completing the Final Terms.]

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | (a) Series Number: | [] |
| | (b) Tranche Number: | [] |
| | (c) Date on which the Notes will be consolidated and form a single Series: | The Notes will be consolidated and form a single Series with [<i>provide issue amount/ISIN/maturity date/issue date of earlier Tranches</i>] on [the Issue Date/the date that is 40 days after the Issue Date/exchange of the Temporary Global Note for interests in the Permanent Global Note, as referred to in paragraph 24 below, which is expected to occur on or about [date]][Not Applicable] |

⁵ Relevant Dealer(s) to consider whether it / they have received the necessary product classification from the Issuer prior to the launch of the offer, pursuant to Section 309B of the SFA.

2. Specified Currency or Currencies: []
3. Aggregate Nominal Amount:
- (a) Series: []
- (b) Tranche: []
4. Issue Price: [] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from *[insert date]* (if applicable)]
5. (a) Specified Denominations: []
- (N.B. Notes must have a minimum denomination of EUR 100,000 (or equivalent))*
- (Note - where multiple denominations above [Euro 100,000] or equivalent are being used the following sample wording should be followed:*
- "[Euro 100,000] and integral multiples of [Euro 1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [Euro 199,000]. No Notes in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [Euro 199,000].")*
- (b) Calculation Amount (in relation to calculation of interest in global form see Conditions): []
- (If only one Specified Denomination, insert the Specified Denomination. If more than one Specified Denomination, insert the highest common factor. Note: There must be a common factor in the case of two or more Specified Denominations.)*
6. (a) Issue Date: []
- (b) Interest Commencement Date: *[specify/Issue Date/Not Applicable]*
- (c) Trade Date: []
- (N.B. An Interest Commencement Date will not be relevant for certain Notes, for example Zero Coupon Notes.)*
7. Maturity Date: *Specify date or for Floating rate notes - Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [specify month and year]]*
8. Interest Basis: [[] per cent. Fixed Rate[, subject to the Step Up Option]]
- [EURIBOR] +/- [] per cent. Floating Rate[, subject to the Step Up Option]]*
- [Floating Rate: CMS Linked Interest[, subject to the Step Up Option]]*

[Zero Coupon]

(further particulars specified below)

9. Change of Interest Basis: *[Specify the date when any fixed to floating rate change occurs or cross refer to paragraphs 12 and 13 below and identify there]*[Not Applicable]

10. Put/Call Options: [Investor Put]
[Relevant Event Put]
[Issuer Call]
[Issuer Maturity Par Call]
[Clean-Up Call]
[(further particulars specified below)]
[Not Applicable]

11. [Date [Board] approval for issuance of Notes obtained: [] [and [], respectively]]
(N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Notes)

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

12. Fixed Rate Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Rate(s) of Interest: [The Notes are subject to the Step Up Option]/[The Notes are not subject to the Step Up Option]

[The Initial Rate of Interest is – *delete unless the Notes are subject to the Step Up Option*] [] per cent. per annum payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date

[(further particulars specified in paragraph 15 below) - *delete unless the Notes are subject to the Step Up Option*]
- (b) Interest Payment Date(s): [] in each year up to and including the Maturity Date

(Amend appropriately in the case of irregular coupons)
- (c) Fixed Coupon Amount(s) for Notes in definitive form (and in relation to Notes in global form see Conditions): [] per Calculation Amount

- (d) Broken Amount(s) for Notes in definitive form (and in relation to Notes in global form see Conditions): ☐ per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling ☐ in/on ☐ ☐ [Not Applicable]
- (e) Day Count Fraction: ☐ [30/360] ☐ [Actual/Actual (ICMA)]
- (f) ☐ [Determination Date(s): ☐ in each year] [Not Applicable]
- (Only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA). In such a case, insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon)*
13. Floating Rate Note Provisions ☐ [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
- ☐ [The Notes are subject to the Step Up Option]/[The Notes are not subject to the Step Up Option]
- ☐ [(further particulars specified in paragraph 15 below) - delete unless the Notes are subject to the Step Up Option]
- (a) Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Dates: ☐ ☐
- (b) Business Day Convention: ☐ [Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/☐ Preceding Business Day Convention/*specify other*]
- (c) Additional Business Centre(s): ☐ ☐
- (d) Manner in which the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount is to be determined: ☐ [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination]
- (e) Party responsible for calculating the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount (if not the Agent): ☐ ☐ [(the **Calculation Agent**)]
- (f) Screen Rate Determination: ☐ [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining items of this subparagraph)
- Reference Rate and Relevant Financial Centre: ☐ ☐ month ☐ [EURIBOR]/[CMS Reference Rate].
Relevant Financial Centre: ☐ [Brussels/*specify other Relevant Financial Centre*]
Reference Currency: ☐ ☐
(only relevant for CMS Reference Rate)

Designated Maturity: []
 (only relevant for CMS Reference Rate)
 Specified Time: [] in the Relevant Financial
 Centre

- EU Benchmark Regulation: Article 29(2) statement on benchmarks: [As at the date of these Final Terms, [*European Money Markets Institute*]/[*ICE Benchmark Administration*] [*appears*]/[*does not appear*] in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by ESMA pursuant to article 36 of the EU Benchmarks Regulation.] [As far as the Issuer is aware, [*European Money Markets Institute*]/[*ICE Benchmark Administration*] does not fall within the scope of the EU Benchmarks Regulation by virtue of Article 2 of the EU Benchmarks Regulation]/[the transitional provisions in Article 51 of the EU Benchmarks Regulation apply, such that the [*European Money Markets Institute*]/[*ICE Benchmark Administration*] is not currently required to obtain recognition or endorsement, or to benefit from an equivalence decision]/ [Not Applicable]

- Interest Determination Date(s): []
 (in the case of *EURIBOR*): [the second day on which the T2 System is open prior to the start of each Interest Period]
 (in the case of a CMS Rate where the Reference Currency is *euro*): [Second day on which the T2 System is open prior to the start of each Interest Period]
 (in the case of a CMS Rate where the Reference Currency is other than *euro*): [Second [specify type of day] prior to the start of each Interest Period]

- Relevant Screen Page: []
 (In the case of *EURIBOR*, if not Reuters *EURIBOR01* ensure it is a page which shows a composite rate or amend the fallback provisions appropriately)
 (In the case of CMS Linked Interest Note, specify relevant screen page and any applicable headings and captions)

(g) [ISDA Determination:

[Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining items of this subparagraph (g))

(If applicable, and “2021 ISDA Definitions” is selected below, note that “Administrator/Benchmark Event”, “Generic Fallbacks” and “Calculation Agent Alternative Rate Determination” are not workable in a notes context. Amendments will therefore need to be made to the Conditions which will require a Prospectus Regulation drawdown prospectus for the issue).

- ISDA Definitions: [2006 ISDA Definitions]/[2021 ISDA Definitions]
- Floating Rate Option: []
(If “2021 ISDA Definitions” is selected, ensure this is a Floating Rate Option included in the Floating Rate Matrix (as defined in the 2021 ISDA Definitions))
- Designated Maturity: []/[Not Applicable]
(A Designated Maturity period is not relevant where the relevant Floating Rate Option is a risk-free rate)
- Reset Date: []
(In the case of an EURIBOR or CMS Rate based option, the first day of the Interest Period)
- (h) Linear Interpolation: [Not Applicable/Applicable - the Rate of interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (*specify for each short or long interest period*)]
- (i) Margin(s): [The Initial Margin is – *delete unless the Notes are Step Up Notes*] [+/-] [] per cent. per annum
- (j) Minimum Rate of Interest: [[] per cent. per annum] / [as set out in the Conditions]
- (k) Maximum Rate of Interest: [] per cent. per annum
- (l) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ISDA)][Actual/Actual]
Actual/365 (Fixed)
Actual/365 (Sterling)
Actual/360
[30/360][360/360][Bond Basis]
[30E/360][Eurobond Basis]
30E/360 (ISDA)]
(See Condition 4 (Interest) for alternatives)
- 14. Zero Coupon Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
 - (a) Accrual Yield: [] per cent. per annum
 - (b) Reference Price: []
 - (c) Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amounts: [30/360]
[Actual/360]
[Actual/365]
- 15. Step Up Option [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)

Step Up Event:

[Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event] [and]
[Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event] [and]
[Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event]
(Include all applicable Step Up Events)

(In relation to a Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event only)

[(i) First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity
Reference Date: [●]]

[(ii) First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity
Threshold: [●]CO₂gr/KWh

[(iii) First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event
Step Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum

[(iv) Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity
Reference Date: [●]]

[(v) Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity
Threshold: [●]CO₂gr/KWh

[(vi) Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event
Step Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum *[If not applicable, delete]]*

[(vii) Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity
Reference Date: [●]]

[(viii) Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity
Threshold: [●]CO₂gr/KWh

[(ix) Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event
Step Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum *[If not applicable, delete]]*

[(x) External Verifier: [●]]

(In relation to a Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event only)

[(i) First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation
Reference Date: [●]]

[(ii) First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation
Percentage Threshold: [●] GW

[(iii) First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation
Event Step Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum

[(iv) Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation
Reference Date: [●]]

(v) Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation
Percentage Threshold: [●] GW

(vi) Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation
Event Step Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum [*If not
applicable, delete*]

[(vii) Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation
Reference Date: [●]

(viii) Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation
Percentage Threshold: [●] GW

(ix) Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation
Event Step Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum [*If not
applicable, delete*]

(x) External Verifier: [●]]

*(In relation to an Installed Capacity of the Electricity
Grid Event only)*

[(i) First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid
Reference Date: [●]

(ii) First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid
Threshold: [●] MVA

(iii) First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Step
Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum

[(iv) Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid
Reference Date: [●]

(v) Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid
Threshold: [●] MVA

(vi) Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid
Event Step Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum [*If not
applicable, delete*]

[(vii) Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid
Reference Date: [●]

(viii) Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid
Threshold: [●] MVA

(ix) Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid
Event Step Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum [*If not
applicable, delete*]

(x) External Verifier: [●]]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

16. Notice periods for Condition 6.2 *(Redemption and Purchase – Redemption for tax reasons)*: Minimum period: [] days
Maximum period: [] days
17. Issuer Call: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Optional Redemption Date(s): []
- (b) Optional Redemption Amount and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [[] per Calculation Amount]/[Make-Whole Amount] [in the case of the Optional Redemption Date(s) falling [on []/any date from, and including, the Issue Date to but excluding [] (being the date that is 90 days prior to the Maturity Date)]/[and] [[] per Calculation Amount in the period (the **Par Call Period**) from and including [insert date] (the **Par Call Period Commencement Date**) to but excluding [date]] and [[] per Calculation Amount] [in the case of the Optional Redemption Date(s) falling [on []/in the period from and including [date] to but excluding [date]]
- (if Make-Whole Amount is selected, include the following items of this subparagraph)*
- Reference Bond: [Insert applicable Reference Bond] [Not Applicable]
 - Reference Dealers: [] [Not Applicable]
 - Redemption Margin: [[] per cent/Not Applicable]
- (c) If redeemed in part:
- (i) Minimum Redemption Amount: []
- (ii) Maximum Redemption Amount: []
- (d) Notice periods: Minimum period: [] days
Maximum period: [] days
- (N.B. When setting notice periods, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of 5 clearing system business days' notice for a call) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Agent)*
18. Issuer Maturity Par Call: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)

- (a) Notice Periods (if other than as set out in the Conditions): [Minimum period: [] days]
[Maximum period: [] days]

(N.B. When setting notice periods, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of 5 clearing system business days' notice for a call) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Agent)

19. Clean-Up Call (Condition 6.5): [Applicable/Not Applicable]

- (a) Notice Periods: Minimum period: [] days
Maximum period: [] days

(N.B. When setting notice periods, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of 5 clearing system business days' notice for a call) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Agent)

20. Investor Put: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

- (a) Optional Redemption Date(s): []
(b) Optional Redemption Amount: [] per Calculation Amount
(c) Notice periods: Minimum period: [] days
Maximum period: [] days

(N.B. When setting notice periods, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of 15 clearing system business days' notice for a put) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Agent)

21. Relevant Event Put: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

- (a) Optional Redemption Date: [As per Condition 6.6] / []

- (b) Optional Redemption Amount: [] per Calculation Amount
22. Final Redemption Amount: [] per Calculation Amount
23. Early Redemption Amount payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default: [] per Calculation Amount

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

24. Form of Notes:

(a) Form: [Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes upon an Exchange Event]]

[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on and after the Exchange Date]

[Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes upon an Exchange Event]

(N.B. The option for an issue of Notes to be represented on issue by a Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes should not be expressed to be applicable if the Specified Denomination of the Notes in paragraph 5 includes language substantially to the following effect: "[Euro 100,000] and integral multiples of [Euro 1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [Euro 199,000]."

(b) [New Global Note: [Yes][No]]

25. Additional Financial Centre(s): [Not Applicable/insert relevant financial centre]
(Note that this paragraph relates to the place of payment and not Interest Period end dates to which sub-paragraphs 13(c) relates)

26. Talons for future Coupons to be attached to Definitive Notes: [Yes, as the Notes have more than 27 coupon payments, Talons may be required if, on exchange into definitive form, more than 27 coupon payments are still to be made. In such event, on and after the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in any Coupon sheet matures, the Talon comprised in the Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified office of the Paying Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet. Each Talon shall be deemed to mature in the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in the relevant Coupon sheet matures.]/[No]

THIRD PARTY INFORMATION

[[Relevant third party information] has been extracted from [specify source]. The Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware and is able to ascertain from

information published by [*specify source*], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.]

Signed on behalf of A2A S.p.A.:

By:

Duly authorised

PART B – OTHER INFORMATION

1. LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING

- (i) Listing and Admission to trading [Application has been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be [admitted to listing and trading on the electronic bond market (MOT) of Borsa Italiana S.p.A.] [admitted to trading on [] and listed on [] market] with effect from [].]

[Application is expected to be made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be [admitted to listing and trading on the electronic bond market (MOT) of Borsa Italiana S.p.A.] [admitted to trading on [] and listed on [] market] with effect from [].]

(Where documenting a fungible issue need to indicate that original Notes are already committed to trading.)

- (ii) Estimate of total expenses []
related to admission to trading:

2. RATINGS

Ratings:

[Not Applicable]/[The Notes to be issued [[have been]/[are expected to be]] rated [insert details] by [insert the legal name of the relevant credit rating agency entity(ies) and associated defined terms].

Each of [defined terms] is established in the European Union and is registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) (the **CRA Regulation**). As such each of [defined terms] is included in the list of credit ratings agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on its website (at <https://www.esma.europa.eu/credit-rating-agencies/cra-authorisation>) in accordance with such Regulation.]

[Need to include a brief explanation of the meaning of the ratings if this has previously been published by the rating provider.]

(The above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to Notes of the type being issued under the Programme generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating.)

3. INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE

[Need to include a description of any interest, including a conflicting interest, that is material to the issue/offer, detailing the persons involved and the nature of the interest. May be satisfied by the inclusion of the following statement:

"Save for the fees [of *[insert relevant fee disclosure]*] payable to the [Managers/Dealers], so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the issue of the Notes has an interest material to the offer. The [Managers/Dealers] and their affiliates (including parent companies) have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or lending and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform other services for, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business[, in particular, [the/certain of the Managers/Dealers], have granted loans to the Issuer and/or certain affiliates of the Issuer, as the case may be, and part of the proceeds from the issue of the Notes may be used by the Issuer to repay such loans]"/ *[Amend as appropriate if there are other interests]*

[(When adding any other description, consideration should be given as to whether such matters described constitute "significant new factors" and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the Base Prospectus under Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.)]

4. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND ESTIMATED NET PROCEEDS

- (i) Use of Proceeds: [The net proceeds of the issuance of Notes will be applied by the Issuer to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, Eligible Green Projects, as set forth in "Use of Proceeds" in the Base Prospectus and as further specified on the Issuer's website at []]

(Applicable only in case of securities to be classified as green bonds. If not applicable, delete this paragraph)

[The net proceeds of the issuance of Notes will be applied by the Issuer for its general corporate purposes, which include making a profit and/or refinancing existing indebtedness of the Issuer and/or of its subsidiaries]

- (ii) Estimated net proceeds: []

5. YIELD *(Fixed Rate Notes only)* [Applicable]/[Not Applicable]

Indication of yield: []

6. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

- (i) ISIN: []

- (ii) Common Code: []

- (iii) CFI: [[See/[[*include code*], as updated, as set out on] the website of the Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) or alternatively sourced from the responsible National Numbering Agency that assigned the ISIN/Not Applicable/Not Available]

- (iv) FISN [[See/[[*include code*], as updated, as set out on] the website of the Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) or alternatively sourced from the responsible National Numbering Agency that assigned the ISIN/Not Applicable/Not Available]
- (If the CFI and/or FISN is not required, requested or available, it/they should be specified to be "Not Applicable")*
- (v) Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear Bank SA/NV and Clearstream Banking S.A. and the relevant identification number(s): [Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]
- (vi) Delivery: Delivery [against/free of] payment
- (vii) Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): []
- (viii) Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility: [Yes. Note that the designation "yes" simply means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the ECB being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.] /
- [No. Whilst the designation is specified as "no" at the date of these Final Terms, should the Eurosystem eligibility criteria be amended in the future such that the Notes are capable of meeting them the Notes may then be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper. Note that this does not necessarily mean that the Notes will then be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem at any time during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the ECB being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.]]

7. DISTRIBUTION

- (i) Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]
- (ii) If syndicated, names of Managers: [Not Applicable/give names]
- (iii) Stabilisation Manager(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/give name]

- (iv) If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer: [Not Applicable/*give name*]
- (v) U.S. Selling Restrictions: [TEFRA D/TEFRA C/TEFRA not applicable]]
- (vi) Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If the Notes clearly do not constitute "packaged" products or the Notes do not constitute "packaged" products and a key information document will be prepared in the EEA, "Not Applicable" should be specified. If the Notes may constitute "packaged" products and no key information document will be prepared, "Applicable" should be specified.)
- (vii) Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If the Notes clearly do not constitute "packaged" products or the Notes do constitute "packaged" products and a key information document will be prepared in the UK, "Not Applicable" should be specified. If the Notes may constitute "packaged" products and no key information document will be prepared, "Applicable" should be specified.)
- (viii) Prohibition of Sales to Belgian Consumers: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following are the Terms and Conditions of the Notes which will be incorporated by reference into each Global Note (as defined below) and each definitive Note, in the latter case only if permitted by the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority (if any) and agreed by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue but, if not so permitted and agreed, such definitive Note will have endorsed thereon or attached thereto such Terms and Conditions. The applicable Final Terms in relation to any Tranche of Notes shall complete the following Terms and Conditions for the purpose of such Notes. The applicable Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) will be endorsed upon, or attached to, each Global Note and definitive Note. Reference should be made to "Applicable Final Terms" for a description of the content of Final Terms which will specify which of such terms are to apply in relation to the relevant Notes.

This Note is one of a Series (as defined below) of Notes issued by A2A S.p.A. (the **Issuer**) pursuant to the Agency Agreement (as defined below).

References herein to the **Notes** shall be references to the Notes of this Series and shall mean:

- (i) in relation to any Notes represented by a global Note (a **Global Note**), units of each Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency;
- (ii) any Global Note; and
- (iii) any definitive Notes issued in exchange for a Global Note.

The Notes and the Coupons (as defined below) have the benefit of an Agency Agreement (such Agency Agreement as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the **Agency Agreement**) dated 10 December 2024 and made between the Issuer, Citibank Europe plc as issuing and principal paying agent (the **Agent**, which expression shall include any successor agent) and the other paying agents named therein (together with the Agent, the **Paying Agents**, which expression shall include any additional or successor paying agents). The Agent, the Calculation Agent (if any is specified in the applicable Final Terms) and the Paying Agents, together referred to as the **Agents**.

The final terms for this Note (or the relevant provisions thereof) are set out in Part A of the Final Terms attached to or endorsed on this Note and complete these Terms and Conditions (the **Conditions**). References to the **applicable Final Terms** are, unless otherwise stated, to Part A of the Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) attached to or endorsed on this Note. The expression **Prospectus Regulation** means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

Interest bearing definitive Notes have interest coupons (**Coupons**) and, in the case of Notes which, when issued in definitive form, have more than 27 interest payments remaining, talons for further Coupons (**Talons**) attached on issue. Any reference herein to Coupons or coupons shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be deemed to include a reference to Talons or talons. Global Notes do not have Coupons or Talons attached on issue.

Any reference to **Noteholders** or **holders** in relation to any Notes shall mean the holders of the Notes and shall, in relation to any Notes represented by a Global Note, be construed as provided below. Any reference herein to **Couponholders** shall mean the holders of the Coupons and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include the holders of the Talons.

As used herein, **Tranche** means Notes which are identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) and **Series** means a Tranche of Notes together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Notes which are (a) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (b) have the same terms and conditions or terms and conditions which are the same in all respects save for their respective Trade Dates, the amount and date of the first payment of interest thereon and the date from which interest starts to accrue.

The Noteholders and the Couponholders are entitled to the benefit of the Deed of Covenant (such Deed of Covenant as modified and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the **Deed of Covenant**) dated 10 December 2024 and made by the Issuer. The original of the Deed of Covenant is held by the common depositary for Euroclear (as defined below) and Clearstream, Luxembourg (as defined below).

Copies of the Agency Agreement and the Deed of Covenant (i) are available for inspection during normal business hours at the specified office of each of the Paying Agents (ii) may be provided by email to a Noteholder following their prior written request to any Paying Agents and provision of proof of holding and identity (in a form satisfactory to the relevant Paying Agent). If the Notes are to be admitted to trading on the electronic bond market (**MOT**) of Borsa Italiana S.p.A. the applicable Final Terms will be published on the Issuer's website at <https://www.a2a.eu/en/investors/debt> and copies thereof are available for viewing at the registered office of the Issuer and of the Agent and copies may be obtained from those offices. If this Note is neither admitted to trading on a regulated market in the European Economic Area nor offered in the European Economic Area in circumstances where a prospectus is required to be published under the Prospectus Regulation, the applicable Final Terms will only be obtainable by a Noteholder holding one or more Notes and such Noteholder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the relevant Paying Agent as to its holding of such Notes and identity. The Noteholders and the Couponholders are deemed to have notice of, and are entitled to the benefit of, all the provisions of the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant and the applicable Final Terms which are applicable to them. The statements in the Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Agency Agreement.

Words and expressions defined in the Agency Agreement or used in the applicable Final Terms shall have the same meanings where used in the Conditions unless the context otherwise requires or unless otherwise stated and provided that, in the event of inconsistency between the Agency Agreement and the applicable Final Terms, the applicable Final Terms will prevail.

In the Conditions, **euro** means the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended.

1. FORM, DENOMINATION AND TITLE

The Notes are in bearer form and, in the case of definitive Notes, serially numbered, in the currency (the **Specified Currency**) and the denominations (the **Specified Denomination(s)**) specified in the applicable Final Terms. Notes of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Notes of another Specified Denomination.

This Note may be a Fixed Rate Note, a Floating Rate Note or a Zero Coupon Note, or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Interest Basis shown in the applicable Final Terms.

Definitive Notes are issued with Coupons attached, unless they are Zero Coupon Notes in which case references to Coupons and Couponholders in the Conditions are not applicable.

Subject as set out below, title to the Notes and Coupons will pass by delivery. The Issuer, and the Paying Agents will (except as otherwise required by law) deem and treat the bearer of any Note or Coupon as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) for all purposes but, in the case of any Global Note, without prejudice to the provisions set out in the next succeeding paragraph.

For so long as any of the Notes is represented by a Global Note held on behalf of Euroclear Bank SA/NV (**Euroclear**) and/or Clearstream Banking S.A. (**Clearstream, Luxembourg**), each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the nominal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Issuer and the Paying

Agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of such Notes, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Global Note shall be treated by the Issuer and any Paying Agent as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Note and the expressions **Noteholder** and **holder of Notes** and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

Notes which are represented by a Global Note will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be. References to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in Part B of the applicable Final Terms.

2. STATUS OF THE NOTES

The Notes and any relative Coupons are direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to the provisions of Condition 3 (*Negative Pledge*)) unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* among themselves and (save for certain obligations required to be preferred by law) equally with all other unsecured obligations (other than subordinated obligations, if any) of the Issuer, from time to time outstanding.

3. NEGATIVE PLEDGE

So long as any of the Notes remain outstanding, the Issuer will not, and will ensure that none of its Material Subsidiaries (as defined in Condition 9 (*Events of Default*)) will, create or permit to subsist any mortgage, charge, lien, pledge, *garanzia reale* under Italian law or other security interest having a similar effect (each a **Security Interest**) upon, or with respect to, the whole or any part of its present or future assets or revenues (including uncalled capital) to secure any Relevant Indebtedness (as defined below) without, in the case of the creation of a Security Interest, before or at the same time and, in any other case, promptly, taking any and all necessary action to ensure that:

- (a) all amounts payable by the Issuer under the Notes and any related Coupons are secured by the Security Interest equally and rateably with such Relevant Indebtedness; or
- (b) such other Security Interest or other arrangement (whether or not it includes the giving of a Security Interest) is provided as is approved by an Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in the Agency Agreement) of the Noteholders.

provided, however, that:

- (i) the foregoing restrictions will not apply to (A) any Security arising pursuant to any mandatory provision of law other than as a result of any action taken by the Issuer or a Material Subsidiary; (B) any Security Interest existing over the assets of a company which becomes a Material Subsidiary or is merged, consolidated or amalgamated into a Material Subsidiary of the Issuer after the date of the applicable Final Terms where such Security Interest already exists at the time that such a company becomes (or is merged, consolidated or amalgamated into) a Material Subsidiary of the Issuer (provided that such Security Interest was not created in contemplation of, or in connection with, that company becoming (or being merged, consolidated or amalgamated into) a Material Subsidiary of the Issuer and provided further that the amounts secured have not been increased in contemplation of, or in connection with, that company becoming (or being merged, consolidated or amalgamated into) a Material Subsidiary of the Issuer); (C) any Security Interest created in substitution of any Security Interest permitted under paragraph (i)(B) above over the same or substituted assets provided that the principal amount secured by the substitute Security Interest does not exceed the principal amount outstanding and secured by the initial Security Interest; (D) any Security

created after the date of issuance of the Notes on any asset acquired by the person creating the Security and securing only Relevant Indebtedness incurred for the sole purpose of financing or refinancing that acquisition, provided that the principal amount of such Relevant Indebtedness so secured does not exceed the overall cost of that acquisition; (E) any Security created after the date of issuance of the Notes on any asset improved, constructed, altered or repaired and securing only Relevant Indebtedness incurred for the sole purpose of financing or refinancing such improvement, construction, alteration or repair, provided that the principal amount of such Indebtedness so secured does not exceed the overall cost of that improvement, construction, alteration or repair; or

- (ii) nothing in this Condition shall prevent the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries from creating or permitting to subsist any Security Interest to secure Relevant Indebtedness upon, or with respect to, any of its present or future assets (including receivables) or revenues or any part thereof which is created (A) pursuant to any limited recourse financing, factoring, securitisation, asset backed financing or like arrangement whereby all payment obligations in respect of the Relevant Indebtedness or any guarantee of or indemnity in respect of the Relevant Indebtedness, as the case may be, secured by such Security Interest or having the benefit of such secured guarantee or other indemnity, are to be discharged solely from such assets (including receivables) or revenues or (B) in connection with Project Finance Indebtedness incurred in the form of Relevant Indebtedness (as defined below); or
- (iii) the foregoing restrictions will not apply to any Security that does not fall within subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above and that secures Relevant Indebtedness which, when aggregated with Relevant Indebtedness secured by all other Security permitted under this subparagraph, does not exceed 10% of the Consolidated Total Assets of the Group as at the date of the creation of the Security.

For the purposes of these Conditions:

Group means the Issuer and its Subsidiaries;

Relevant Indebtedness means any present or future indebtedness (whether being principal, premium, interest or other amounts) for or in respect of any notes, bonds, debentures or other securities which are, or are capable of being, quoted, listed or ordinarily dealt in on any stock exchange, over-the-counter or other securities market.

Project means any project carried out, directly and/or indirectly, by an Person pursuant to one or more contracts for (i) the ownership, acquisition (in each case, in whole or in part), development, design, construction, upgrading, leasing, operation and/or maintenance of any asset(s) (including, without limitation, Concession(s) granted by public entities and/or authorities), infrastructure or businesses reasonably related thereto, incidental thereto or in furtherance thereof and/or (ii) the ownership and/or acquisition (in each case, in whole or in part) of any interest or equity participations in, or shareholder loans to, one or more Persons, directly and/or indirectly, holding and/or managing such assets, infrastructure or Concession(s) and/or operating such businesses, where any member of the Group has an interest in the Person (whether alone or together with other partners) and any member of the Group finances and/or refinances the investment required in the project with Project Finance Indebtedness, shareholder loans and/or such Person's share capital or other equity contributions.

Project Finance Indebtedness means any present or future Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (as defined in Condition 9.2) incurred to finance or refinance a Project where the recourse of the creditors thereof is limited to any or all of (a) the relevant Project (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the Concession(s) or assets related thereto and the cash flows arising therefrom), (b) the share capital of, or other equity contribution to, the Person or Persons developing, financing or otherwise directly or indirectly involved in the relevant Project, (c) the proceeds deriving from the enforcement of any security taken over all or any part of the assets relating to the Project (including, for the avoidance of

doubt, any interest or equity participations in the relevant Person or Persons holding, directly and/or indirectly, the relevant assets or Concession(s) and/or operating the relevant business) and (d) other credit support (including, without limitation, completion guarantees and contingent equity obligations) customarily provided in support of such indebtedness, provided that, for the purposes of Condition 9.1(c), Project Finance Indebtedness shall not include sub-paragraph (d) above.

4. INTEREST

4.1 Interest on Fixed Rate Notes

Each Fixed Rate Note bears interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date at the rate(s) per annum equal to the Rate(s) of Interest. Interest will be payable in arrear on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year up to (and including) the Maturity Date.

If the Notes are in definitive form, except as provided in the applicable Final Terms, the amount of interest payable on each Interest Payment Date in respect of the Fixed Interest Period ending on (but excluding) such date will amount to the Fixed Coupon Amount. Payments of interest on any Interest Payment Date will, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, amount to the Broken Amount so specified.

As used in the Conditions, **Fixed Interest Period** means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date.

Except in the case of Notes in definitive form where an applicable Fixed Coupon Amount or Broken Amount is specified in the applicable Final Terms, interest shall be calculated in respect of any period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

- (a) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes which are represented by a Global Note, the aggregate outstanding nominal amount of the Fixed Rate Notes represented by such Global Note; or
- (b) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes in definitive form, the Calculation Amount;

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction.

The resultant figure (including after application of any Fixed Coupon Amount or Broken Amount to the Calculation Amount in the case of Fixed Rate Notes in definitive form) shall be rounded to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Fixed Rate Note in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the amount of interest payable in respect of such Fixed Rate Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination, without any further rounding.

Day Count Fraction means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with this Condition 4.1:

- (a) if "Actual/Actual (ICMA)" is specified in the applicable Final Terms:
 - (i) in the case of Notes where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (the **Accrual Period**) is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the number of days in such Accrual Period divided by the product of (I) the number of days in such Determination Period and (II) the number of

Determination Dates (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) that would occur in one calendar year; or

(ii) in the case of Notes where the Accrual Period is longer than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the sum of:

(A) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Accrual Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and

(B) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and

(b) if "30/360" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months) divided by 360.

In the Conditions:

Determination Period means each period from (and including) a Determination Date to (but excluding) the next Determination Date (including, where either the Interest Commencement Date or the final Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such date);

sub-unit means, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, one cent.

4.2 Interest on Floating Rate Notes

(a) Interest Payment Dates

Each Floating Rate Note bears interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and such interest will be payable in arrear on either:

- (i) the Specified Interest Payment Date(s) in each year specified in the applicable Final Terms; or
- (ii) if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are specified in the applicable Final Terms, each date (each such date, together with each Specified Interest Payment Date, an **Interest Payment Date**) which falls the number of months or other period specified as the Specified Period in the applicable Final Terms after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.

Such interest will be payable in respect of each Interest Period. In these Conditions, **Interest Period** means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date or the relevant payment date if the Notes become payable on a date other than an Interest Payment Date.

If a Business Day Convention is specified in the applicable Final Terms and (x) if there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which an Interest Payment Date should occur or (y) if any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is:

- (A) in any case where Specified Periods are specified in accordance with Condition 4.2 - (a)(ii) above, the Floating Rate Convention, such Interest Payment Date (a) in the case of (x) above, shall be the last day that is a Business Day in the relevant month and the provisions of (ii) below shall apply *mutatis mutandis* or (b) in the case of (y) above, shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (i) such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (ii) each subsequent Interest Payment Date shall be the last Business Day in the month which falls the Specified Period after the preceding applicable Interest Payment Date occurred; or
- (B) the Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day; or
- (C) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day; or
- (D) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

In these Conditions, **Business Day** means:

- (a) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in each Additional Business Centre (other than T2 System (as specified below)) specified in the applicable Final Terms;
- (b) if T2 System is specified as an Additional Business Centre in the applicable Final Terms, a day on which the real time gross settlement system operated by the Eurosystem, or any successor system (the **T2 System**) is open; and
- (c) either (1) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) or (2) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the T2 System is open.

(b) Rate of Interest

The Rate of Interest payable from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes will be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Final Terms.

- (i) ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Notes

Where ISDA Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will be the relevant ISDA Rate plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the specified Margin (if any). For the purposes of this subparagraph (i), **ISDA Rate** for an Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, under an interest rate swap transaction if the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, were acting as Calculation Agent (as defined in the ISDA Definitions (as defined below)) for that swap transaction under the terms of an agreement

incorporating (i) if “2006 ISDA Definitions” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes (the **ISDA Definitions**); or (ii) if “2021 ISDA Definitions” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the latest version of the 2021 ISDA Interest Rate Derivatives Definitions as published by ISDA as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes; (together, the **ISDA Definitions**) and under which:

- (A) the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the applicable Final Terms;
- (B) the Designated Maturity, if applicable, is a period specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (C) the relevant Reset Date is the day specified in the applicable Final Terms.

For the purposes of this subparagraph (i), **Floating Rate**, **Floating Rate Option**, **Designated Maturity** and **Reset Date** have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms the Minimum Rate of Interest shall be deemed to be zero.

(ii) Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes

(A) Floating Rate Notes other than CMS Linked Interest Notes

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- I. the offered quotation; or
- II. the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page (or such replacement page on that service which displays the information) as at 11.00 a.m. (Relevant Financial Centre time) on the Interest Determination Date in question plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the specified Margin (if any), all as determined by the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of such offered quotations.

In the event that the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if, in the case of I above, no such offered quotation appears or, in the case of II above, fewer than three such offered quotations appear, in each case as at the time specified in the preceding paragraph, the Agent shall promptly inform the Issuer of any such circumstance and the Issuer shall request each of the Reference Banks to provide the Issuer with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate at approximately the Specified Time on the Interest Determination Date specified in the applicable Final Terms.

If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Issuer with offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for the Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations plus or minus (as appropriate) the specified Margin (if any), all as determined by the Agent.

If on any Interest Determination Date one only or none of the Reference Banks provides the Issuer with an offered quotation as provided in the preceding paragraph, the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period shall be the rate per annum which the Agent determines as being the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the rates, as communicated to (and at the request of) the Issuer by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered, at approximately the Specified Time (being 11.00 a.m. Brussels time, in the case of a determination of the Euro-zone inter-bank offered rate (**EURIBOR**)) on the relevant Interest Determination Date specified in the applicable Final Terms, deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in the Euro-zone inter-bank market (if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR) or the inter-bank market of the Relevant Financial Centre (if any other Reference Rate is used) plus or minus (as appropriate) the specified Margin (if any) or, if fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Issuer with offered rates, the offered rate for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, or the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of the offered rates for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, at which, at approximately the Specified Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date specified in the applicable Final Terms, any one or more banks (which bank or banks is or are in the opinion of the Issuer suitable for the purpose) informs the Issuer it is quoting to leading banks in the Euro-zone inter-bank market (if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR) or the inter-bank market of the Relevant Financial Centre (if any other Reference Rate is used) plus or minus (as appropriate) the specified Margin (if any), provided that, if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the Rate of Interest shall be determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different specified Margin is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the specified Margin relating to the relevant Interest Period in place of the specified Margin relating to that last preceding Interest Period).

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A):

Reference Banks means, in the case of a determination of EURIBOR, the principal Euro-zone office of four major banks in the Euro-zone inter-bank market, in each case selected by the Issuer and in the case of a determination of a Reference Rate that is not EURIBOR, the principal office of four major banks in the inter-bank market of the Relevant Financial Centre or as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms the Minimum Rate of Interest shall be deemed to be zero.

(B) Floating Rate Notes which are CMS Linked Interest Notes

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to the following formula:

CMS Rate plus Margin

If the Relevant Screen Page is not available, the Calculation Agent shall promptly inform the Issuer of any such circumstance and the Issuer shall request each of the CMS Reference Banks to provide the Issuer with its quotation for the Relevant Swap Rate at approximately the Specified Time on the Interest Determination Date in question. If at least three of the CMS Reference Banks provide the Issuer with such quotation, the CMS Rate for such Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such quotations, eliminating the highest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the highest) and the lowest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest).

If on any Interest Determination Date less than three or none of the CMS Reference Banks provides the Issuer with such quotations as provided in the preceding paragraph, the CMS Rate shall be determined by the Calculation Agent as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different specified Margin is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the specified Margin relating to the relevant Interest Period in place of the specified Margin relating to that last preceding Interest Period).

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms the Minimum Rate of Interest shall be deemed to be zero.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (B):

CMS Rate shall mean the applicable swap rate for swap transactions in the Reference Currency with a maturity of the Designated Maturity, expressed as a percentage, which appears on the Relevant Screen Page as at the Specified Time on the Interest Determination Date in question, all as determined by the Calculation Agent.

CMS Reference Banks means (i) where the Reference Currency is Euro, the principal office of five leading swap dealers in the inter-bank market, (ii) where the Reference Currency is Sterling, the principal London office of five leading swap dealers in the London inter-bank market, (iii) where the Reference Currency is United States dollars, the principal New York City office of five leading swap dealers in the New York City inter-bank market, or (iv) in the case of any other Reference Currency, the principal Relevant Financial Centre office of five leading swap dealers in the Relevant Financial Centre inter-bank market, in each case selected by the Issuer.

Designated Maturity, Margin and Relevant Screen Page shall have the meaning given to those terms in the applicable Final Terms.

Relevant Swap Rate means:

- (a) where the Reference Currency is Euro, the mid-market annual swap rate determined on the basis of the arithmetic mean of the bid and offered rates for the annual fixed leg, calculated on a 30/360 day count basis, of a fixed-for-floating euro interest rate swap transaction with a term equal to the Designated Maturity commencing on the first day of the relevant Interest Period and in a Representative Amount with an acknowledged dealer of good credit in the swap market, where the floating leg, in each case calculated on an Actual/360 day count basis, is equivalent to EUR-EURIBOR-Reuters (as defined in the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes (the **ISDA Definitions**)) with

a designated maturity determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to the ISDA Definitions; and

- (b) where the Reference Currency is any other currency of if the Final Terms specify otherwise, the mid-market swap rate as determined in accordance with the applicable Final Terms.

Representative Amount means an amount that is representative for a single transaction in the relevant market at the relevant time.

(c) Minimum Rate of Interest and/or Maximum Rate of Interest

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a Minimum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is less than such Minimum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Minimum Rate of Interest.

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a Maximum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is greater than such Maximum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Maximum Rate of Interest.

(d) Determination of Rate of Interest and calculation of Interest Amounts

The Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period.

The Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, will calculate the amount of interest (the **Interest Amount**) payable on the Floating Rate Notes for the relevant Interest Period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

- (A) in the case of Floating Rate Notes which are represented by a Global Note, the aggregate outstanding nominal amount of the Notes represented by such Global Note; or
- (B) in the case of Floating Rate Notes in definitive form, the Calculation Amount;

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Floating Rate Note in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the Interest Amount payable in respect of such Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination, without any further rounding.

Day Count Fraction means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with this Condition 4.2:

- (a) if "Actual/Actual (ISDA)" or "Actual/Actual" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (I) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (II) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);

- (b) if "Actual/365 (Fixed)" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365;
- (c) if "Actual/365 (Sterling)" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;
- (d) if "Actual/360" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;
- (e) if "30/360", "360/360" or "Bond Basis" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (f) if "30E/360" or "Eurobond Basis" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (g) if "30E/360 (ISDA)" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30.

(e) Linear Interpolation

Where Linear Interpolation is specified as applicable in respect of an Interest Period in the applicable Final Terms, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be calculated by the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, by straight line linear interpolation by reference to two rates based on the relevant Reference Rate (where Screen Rate Determination is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms) or the relevant Floating Rate Option (where ISDA Determination is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms), one of which shall be determined as if the Designated Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next shorter than the length of the relevant Interest Period and the other of which shall be determined as if the Designated Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next longer than the length of the relevant Interest Period provided however that if there is no rate available for a period of time next shorter or, as the case may be, next longer, then the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, shall determine such rate at such time and by reference to such sources as the Issuer determines to be appropriate.

Designated Maturity means, in relation to Screen Rate Determination, the period of time designated in the Reference Rate.

(f) Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amounts

The Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, will cause the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Issuer and any stock exchange on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes are for the time being listed (by no later

than the first day of each Interest Period) and notice thereof to be published in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the fourth London Business Day thereafter. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without prior notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment will promptly be notified to each stock exchange on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes are for the time being listed and to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*). For the purposes of this paragraph, the expression **London Business Day** means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks and foreign exchange markets are open for general business in London.

(g) Certificates to be final

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this Condition 4.2 by the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, shall (in the absence of wilful default, fraud or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Agent, the other Paying Agents and all Noteholders and Couponholders and (in the absence of wilful default or fraud) no liability to the Issuer, the Noteholders or the Couponholders shall attach to the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions pursuant to such provisions.

4.3 Step Up Option

This Condition 4.3 is applicable to Notes (**Step Up Notes**) only if the Step Up Option is specified in the applicable Final Terms as being applicable.

The Rate of Interest for Step Up Notes will be the Initial Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the relevant Reference Rate plus the Initial Margin, each as specified in the applicable Final Terms, provided that for any Interest Period commencing on or after the Interest Payment Date immediately following a Step Up Event, if any, the Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the relevant Reference Rate plus the Margin, shall be increased by the relevant Step Up Margin(s) specified in the applicable Final Terms.

If the applicable Final Terms indicate that one or more First Step Up Margin(s) is or are applicable, such First Step Up Margin(s) shall only apply to the Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Margin, if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and/or the First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and/or the First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date, as the case may be.

If the applicable Final Terms indicate that one or more Second Step Up Margin(s) is or are applicable, such Second Step Up Margin(s) shall only apply to the Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Margin, if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and/or the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and/or the Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date, as the case may be.

If the applicable Final Terms indicate that one or more Third Step Up Margin(s) is or are applicable, such Third Step Up Margin(s) shall only apply to the Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Margin, if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and/or the Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and/or the Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date, as the case may be.

The occurrence of a Step Up Event will be notified by the Issuer to the Agent and, in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*), the Noteholders on the relevant First Step Up Event Notification Date and, if applicable, the relevant Second Step Up Event Notification Date and, if applicable, the relevant Third

Step Up Event Notification Date. Each such notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the Rate of Interest, the relevant Step Up Margin(s) and the relevant Step Up Date.

In the event that more than one Step Up Event occurs, the Step Up Margin for all such events shall apply for the Interest Period commencing on or after the Interest Payment Date immediately following the relevant Step Up Event. Accordingly, if a Step Up Event occurs, the Initial Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Initial Margin, shall be increased (i) by the First Step Up Margin(s) from the Interest Period immediately following the relevant First Step Up Event Notification Date and (ii) subsequently, by the Second Step Up Margin(s) from the Interest Period immediately following the relevant Second Step Up Event Notification Date and (iii) subsequently, by the Third Step Up Margin(s) from the Interest Period immediately following the relevant Third Step Up Event Notification Date.

For the purposes of this Condition 4.3:

CO₂ means carbon dioxide;

CO₂eq means carbon dioxide equivalent;

Energy Production is the activity indicator for the power generation sector and represents the number of MWh generated;

External Verifier means a qualified provider of third-party assurance or review services appointed by the Issuer to review the Issuer's statement on KPIs and/or the NFD Report or Separate Report, as the case may be and/or the occurrence of a Recalculation Event in accordance with the Updated KPI Confirmation Requirements;

External Verifier Assurance Report has the meaning given to it in Condition 14 (*Available Information*);

First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event Step Up Margin means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event Step Up Margin;

First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date is the date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Threshold means the threshold specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Threshold;

First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event Step Up Margin means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event Step Up Margin;

First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date is the date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Threshold means the threshold specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Threshold;

First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event Step Up Margin means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event Step Up Margin;

First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date is the date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Threshold means the threshold expressed in grams of CO₂ per kWh specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Threshold;

First Step Up Date means:

- (a) in relation to a Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event, the first day of the next Interest Period following the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the NFD Report as of and for the period ending on the First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date pursuant to Condition 14 (*Available Information*);
- (b) in relation to a Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event, the first day of the next Interest Period following the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the NFD Report as of and for the period ending on the First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date pursuant to Condition 14 (*Available Information*); and
- (c) in relation to an Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event, the first day of the next Interest Period following the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the NFD Report as of and for the period ending on the First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date pursuant to Condition 14 (*Available Information*);

First Step Up Event Notification Date means a Business Day falling no later than 7 days prior to the relevant First Step Up Date;

First Step Up Margin means the First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event Step Up Margin or the First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event Step Up Margin or the First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event Step Up Margin, as indicated as applicable in the applicable Final Terms and, each such margin, the **relevant First Step Up Margin**;

GHG means greenhouse gases, being gases which absorb and emit radiation in the atmosphere contributing to the greenhouse effect, including (among others) carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃);

GHG Report is a section included in the NFD Report or any other Separate Report focused on the Science Based Target initiatives (**SBTi**), providing the Group's physical emissions for the Group's chosen Inventory boundary in accordance with Science Based Target Criteria 3.0;

GW means gigawatt;

Initial Margin is the Margin applicable on the Issue Date, as specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Initial Rate of Interest means the initial Rate of Interest specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid means the sum of the nominal capacity of the HV/MV transformers installed in the primary substations (expressed in MVA) owned by the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies as of a given date, reported by the Issuer in its NFD Report or Separate Report, as the case may be, as calculated in good faith by the Issuer, confirmed by the External Verifier as of the First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and

published by the Issuer on or prior to the relevant Step Up Event Notification Date on its website in accordance with Condition 14 (*Available Information*) and in accordance with applicable law, subject to the occurrence of a Recalculation Event;

Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition means the notification in writing by the Issuer to the Agent and the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) on the Step Up Event Notification Date that the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid (A) as of the First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date was equal to or exceeded the relevant First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Threshold; and that such Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid as of the First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date has been confirmed by the External Verifier in accordance with its customary procedures and (B) if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, as of the Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date was equal to or exceeded the relevant Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Threshold, and that such Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid as of the Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date has been confirmed by the External Verifier in accordance with its customary procedures and (C) if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, as of the Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date was equal to or exceeded the relevant Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Threshold, and that such Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid as of the Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date has been confirmed by the External Verifier in accordance with its customary procedures;

Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event means the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition *provided that* no Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event shall occur in case of the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition due to:

- (a) an amendment to, or change in, any applicable laws, regulations, rules, guidelines and policies, or
- (b) the removal of the concession granted to A2A with respect to the management of its electricity grid;

Inventory means a quantified list of the Group's GHG Emissions and sources;

KPI means (i) KPI#1 - Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity; (ii) KPI#2 - Renewable Energy Capacity Installation; and (iii) KPI#3 - Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid.

kWh means kilowatt hour;

Limited Assurance Report has the meaning given to it in Condition 14 (*Available Information*);

Mt means mega tonnes;

MW means megawatt;

MVA means megavolt ampere;

MWh means megawatt hour;

NFD Report has the meaning given to it in Condition 14 (*Available Information*);

Recalculation Event means the occurrence of any of the following events resulting in a change in:

- (a) the calculation methodology of the KPIs to reflect changes in the market practice or the relevant market standards; or

- (b) data quality due to better data accessibility or discovery of data errors; or
- (c) any applicable laws, regulations, rules, guidelines and policies relating to the business of the Group; or
- (d) the Group's perimeter following acquisitions, divestitures, or mergers, or other restructuring, which, individually or in the aggregate has a significant increase or decrease on the level of any SPT or any KPI baseline of 5% or greater since the most recent value of such SPT or KPI baseline published by the Issuer according to Condition 14 (*Available Information*),

such that the Issuer may, acting in good faith, set the relevant Updated KPI;

Recalculation Event Notice means the notice prepared by the Issuer in relation to any Recalculation Event and disclosed in accordance with Condition 14 (*Available Information*) and notified by the Issuer according to Condition 13 (*Notices*). As of the date of the relevant Recalculation Event Notice in respect of any Updated KPI, the relevant Updated KPI shall replace the relevant KPI and any reference to the relevant KPI in these Conditions thereafter shall be deemed to be a reference to the relevant Updated KPI, it being understood that failure to satisfy the Updated KPI Confirmation Requirements shall result in the relevant KPI continuing to apply and therefore no change shall be made to the relevant KPI as a result of the Recalculation Event;

Renewable Energy Capacity means the maximum instantaneous power (technical data sheet or *dati di targa*) expressed in GW that a renewable power plant, (which can include any of the following types of plants: solar photovoltaic panels, solar thermal energy systems, hydropower, hydroelectric and wind turbines) is able to produce;

Renewable Energy Capacity Installation means the amount of Renewable Energy Capacity (expressed in GW) owned by the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies as of a given date, including hydro plants capacity already owned by the Group as at 31 December 2023, reported by the Issuer in its NFD Report or Separate Report, as the case may be, as calculated in good faith by the Issuer, confirmed by the External Verifier as of the First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and published by the Issuer on or prior to the relevant Step Up Event Notification Date on its website in accordance with Condition 14 (*Available Information*) and in accordance with applicable law, subject to the occurrence of a Recalculation Event;

Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition means the notification in writing by the Issuer to the Agent and the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) on the Step Up Event Notification Date that the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation (A) as of the First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date was equal to or exceeded the relevant First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Threshold; and that such Renewable Energy Capacity Installation as of the First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date has been confirmed by the External Verifier in accordance with its customary procedures and (B) if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, as of the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date was equal to or exceeded the relevant Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Threshold, and that such Renewable Energy Capacity Installation as of the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date has been confirmed by the External Verifier in accordance with its customary procedures and (C) if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, as of the Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date was equal to or exceeded the relevant Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Threshold, and that such Renewable Energy Capacity Installation as of the Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date has been confirmed by the External Verifier in accordance with its customary procedures;

Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event means the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition *provided that* no Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event shall occur in case of the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition due to:

- (a) an amendment to, or change in, any applicable laws, regulations, rules, guidelines and policies, or
- (b) the removal of the concession granted to A2A with respect to the management of its hydropower assets;

Science Based Target Criteria 3.0 means the document entitled “SBTi Criteria and Recommendations, TWG-INF-002, Version 3.0 dated May 23, 2018” (in respect of submissions made between 23 May 2018 and 15 October 2019) released by the SBTi that includes the list of compulsory recommendations that must be met in order for target(s) to be recognized by the SBTi;

Science Based Target initiatives or **SBTi** means the initiative that stems from the collaboration between the Carbon Disclosure Project (**CDP**), the United Nations Global Compact (**UNGC**), the World Resources Institute (**WRI**) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (**WWF**) aimed at verifying alignment with the indications of the Paris Agreement reached at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**COP 21**);

Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity means the ratio between absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions (expressed in grams of CO₂eq) and Energy Production (expressed in kWh), reported by the Issuer in its NFD Report or Separate Report, as the case may be, as calculated in good faith by the Issuer, confirmed by the External Verifier as of the First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, by the External Verifier as of the Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, by the External Verifier as of the Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and published by the Issuer on or prior to the relevant Step Up Event Notification Date on its website in accordance with Condition 14 (*Available Information*) and in accordance with applicable law, subject to the occurrence of a Recalculation Event;

Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition means the notification in writing by the Issuer to the Agent and the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) on the relevant Step Up Event Notification Date that the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity (A) as of the First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date was equal to or lower than the relevant First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Threshold, and that such Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity as of the First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date has been confirmed by the External Verifier in accordance with its customary procedures and (B) if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, as of the Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date was equal to or lower than the relevant Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Threshold, and that such Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity as of the Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date has been confirmed by the External Verifier in accordance with its customary procedures and (C) if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, as of the Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date was equal to or lower than the relevant Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Threshold, and that such Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity as of the Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date has been confirmed by the External Verifier in accordance with its customary procedures;

Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event means the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition, *provided that* no Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event shall occur in case of the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition due to either:

- (a) an amendment to, or change in, any applicable laws, regulations, rules, guidelines and policies, applicable to and/or relating to (i) the closure of the thermo-electric power plants owned by the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies, being delayed or (ii) a required conversion of the thermo-electric power plants owned by the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies, to gas power plants; or
- (b) the relevant energy concessions granted to the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies, being amended, revoked or the relevant expiration date being shortened;

Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions means GHGs absolute emissions which are released into the atmosphere, reported in the form of amount of emissions in mega tonnes of CO₂eq, which occur (A) in the case of scope 1 from sources that are owned by or controlled by the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies, including biogas losses released in owned or controlled landfills, losses from natural gas distribution networks under management, or emissions from combustion in owned or controlled power plants vehicles owned or controlled process equipment and (B) in the case of scope 2, from the purchase and consumption of electricity not generated by the Issuer or its consolidated subsidiaries or joint operations or by merged and acquired companies;

Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event Step Up Margin means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event Step Up Margin which, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, shall only apply to the Rate of Interest if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date;

Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date is the date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Threshold means the threshold specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Threshold;

Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event Step Up Margin means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event Step Up Margin which, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, shall only apply to the Rate of Interest if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date;

Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date is the date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Threshold means the threshold expressed in grams of CO₂ per kWh specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Threshold;

Second Step Up Date means:

- (a) in relation to a Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event, the first day of the next Interest Period following the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the NFD Report as of and for the period ending on the Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date pursuant to Condition 14 (*Available Information*);
- (b) in relation to a Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event, the first day of the next Interest Period following the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the NFD Report as of and

for the period ending on the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date pursuant to Condition 14 (*Available Information*); and

- (c) in relation to an Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event, the first day of the next Interest Period following the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the NFD Report as of and for the period ending on the Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date pursuant to Condition 14 (*Available Information*);

Second Step Up Event Notification Date means a Business Day falling no later than 7 days prior to the relevant Second Step Up Date;

Second Step Up Margin means the Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event Step Up Margin or the Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event Step Up Margin or the Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event Step Up Margin, as indicated as applicable in the applicable Final Terms and, each such margin, the **relevant Second Step Up Margin**;

Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event Step Up Margin means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event Step Up Margin which, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, shall only apply to the Rate of Interest if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date;

Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date is the date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Threshold means the threshold specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Threshold;

SPT means (i) Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity; (ii) Renewable Energy Capacity Installation; and (iii) Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid;

Step Up Date means the First Step Up Date and, if applicable, the Second Step Up Date and, if applicable, the Third Step Up Date and, each such date, the **relevant Step Up Date**;

Step Up Event means either a Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event and/or Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event and/or Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event, as specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Step Up Event Notification Date means the First Step Up Event Notification Date and, if applicable, the Second Step Up Event Notification Date and, if applicable, the Third Step Up Event Notification Date and, each such date, the **relevant Step Up Event Notification Date**;

Step Up Margin means the relevant First Step Up Margin and, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, the relevant Second Step Up Margin and, if specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Third Step Up Margin and, each such margin, the **relevant Step Up Margin**;

Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event Step Up Margin means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event Step Up Margin which, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, shall only apply to the Rate of Interest if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date;

Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date is the date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Threshold means the threshold specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Threshold;

Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event Step Up Margin means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event Step Up Margin which, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, shall only apply to the Rate of Interest if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date;

Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date is the date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Threshold means the threshold expressed in grams CO₂ per kWh specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Threshold;

Third Step Up Date means:

- (a) in relation to a Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event, the first day of the next Interest Period following the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the NFD Report as of and for the period ending on the Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date pursuant to Condition 14 (*Available Information*);
- (b) in relation to a Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event, the first day of the next Interest Period following the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the NFD Report as of and for the period ending on the Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date pursuant to Condition 14 (*Available Information*); and
- (c) in relation to a Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event, the first day of the next Interest Period following the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the NFD Report as of and for the period ending on the Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date pursuant to Condition 14 (*Available Information*);

Third Step Up Event Notification Date means a Business Day falling no later than 7 days prior to the relevant Third Step Up Date;

Third Step Up Margin means the Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event Step Up Margin or the Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event Step Up Margin or the Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event Step Up Margin, as indicated as applicable in the applicable Final Terms and, each such margin, the **relevant Third Step Up Margin**;

Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event Step Up Margin means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event Step Up Margin which, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, shall only apply to the Rate of Interest if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date;

Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date is the date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Threshold means the threshold specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Threshold;

Updated Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid means the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid, as Event Notice, **provided that** the Updated KPI Confirmation Requirements have been satisfied;

Updated KPI means the (i) Updated Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity; (ii) Updated Renewable Energy Capacity Installation; and (iii) Updated Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid, and each such Target, a **relevant Updated KPI**;

Updated Renewable Energy Capacity Installation means the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation, as Event Notice, **provided that** the Updated KPI Confirmation Requirements have been satisfied;

Updated Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity means the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity, as recalculated in good faith as a consequence of a Recalculation Event, as disclosed by way of Recalculation Event Notice, **provided that** the Updated KPI Confirmation Requirements have been satisfied; and

Updated KPI Confirmation Requirements means an External Verifier independently confirmed to the Issuer in writing that the relevant Updated KPI:

- (i) is consistent with the Issuer's sustainability strategy at the relevant time;
- (ii) is at least as material and ambitious as existing KPIs and SPTs; and
- (iii) continues to align with the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles administered by ICMA; and
- (iv) in respect of the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity and Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid KPIs only, continues to be in line with the trajectory validated by SBTi or other organisation of equivalent standing,

and notice of such confirmation is provided to the Noteholders and to the Agent pursuant to Condition 13 (*Notices*).

4.4 Accrual of interest

Each Note (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Note, that part only of such Note) will cease to bear interest (if any) from the date for its redemption unless payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused. In such event, interest will continue to accrue until whichever is the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Note have been paid; and
- (b) five days after the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Note has been received by the Agent and notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*).

4.5 Benchmark Discontinuation

This Condition 4.5 is applicable to Notes only if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the applicable Final Terms as being applicable.

(a) Independent Adviser

If a Benchmark Event occurs (as may be determined by the Issuer) in relation to an Original Reference Rate when any Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) remains to be determined by reference to such Original Reference Rate, then the Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to appoint and consult with an Independent Adviser, as soon as reasonably practicable, to determine a Successor Rate, failing which an Alternative Rate (in accordance with Condition 4.5(b) (*Successor Rate or Alternative Rate*)) and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread if any (in accordance with Condition 4.5(c) (*Adjustment Spread*)) and any Benchmark Amendments (in accordance with Condition 4.5(d) (*Benchmark Amendments*)).

An Independent Adviser appointed pursuant to this Condition 4.5(a) shall act in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner as an expert and in consultation with the Issuer. In the absence of bad faith, fraud and gross negligence, the Independent Adviser shall have no liability whatsoever to the Issuer, the Paying Agents, the Calculation Agent (if any is specified in the applicable Final Terms), the Noteholders or the Couponholders for any determination made by it pursuant to this Condition 4.5.

If (i) the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser; or (ii) the Independent Adviser appointed by it fails to determine a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Rate in accordance with this Condition 4.5(a) prior to the relevant Interest Determination Date, the Rate of Interest applicable to the next succeeding Interest Period shall be equal to the Rate of Interest last determined in relation to the Notes in respect of the immediately preceding Interest Period. If there has not been a first Interest Payment Date, the Rate of Interest shall be the initial Rate of Interest. Where a different Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to the relevant Interest Period shall be substituted in place of the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Period. For the avoidance of doubt, this Condition 4.5(a) shall apply to the relevant next succeeding Interest Period only and any subsequent Interest Periods are subject to the subsequent operation of, and to adjustment as provided in, this Condition 4.5(a).

(b) Successor Rate or Alternative Rate

If the Independent Adviser determines that:

- (i) there is a Successor Rate, then such Successor Rate shall (subject to adjustment as provided in Condition 4.5(c) (*Adjustment Spread*)) subsequently be used in place of the Original Reference Rate to determine the Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part thereof) for all future payments of interest on the Notes (subject to the operation of this Condition 4.5); or
- (ii) there is no Successor Rate but that there is an Alternative Rate, then such Alternative Rate shall (subject to adjustment as provided in Condition 4.5(c) (*Adjustment Spread*)) subsequently be used in place of the Original Reference Rate to determine the Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part thereof) for all future payments of interest on the Notes (subject to the operation of this Condition 4.5).

(c) Adjustment Spread

If the Independent Adviser determines (i) that an Adjustment Spread is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) and (ii) the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then such Adjustment Spread shall be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be).

Notwithstanding any other provision of Condition 4 (*Interest*), if in the opinion of the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, there is any uncertainty between two or more alternative courses of action in making any determination or calculation under Condition 4 (*Interest*), the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, shall promptly notify the Issuer thereof and the Issuer shall direct the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, in writing as to which alternative course of action to adopt. If the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, is not promptly provided with such direction it shall notify the Issuer thereof and the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, shall be under no obligation to make such calculation or determination.

(d) Benchmark Amendments

If any Successor Rate, Alternative Rate or Adjustment Spread is determined in accordance with this Condition 4.5 and the Independent Adviser determines (i) that amendments to these Conditions and the Agency Agreement, including but not limited to Relevant Screen Page, are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate, Alternative Rate and/or Adjustment Spread (such amendments, the Benchmark Amendments) and (ii) the terms of the Benchmark Amendments, then the Issuer shall, subject to giving notice thereof in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*), without any requirement for the consent or approval of Noteholders, vary these Conditions and the Agency Agreement to give effect to such Benchmark Amendments with effect from the date specified in such notice.

In connection with any such variation in accordance with this Condition 4.5(d), the Issuer shall comply with the rules of any stock exchange on which the Notes are for the time being listed or admitted to trading.

(e) Notices

Any Successor Rate, Alternative Rate, Adjustment Spread and the specific terms of any Benchmark Amendments, determined under this Condition 4.5 will be notified promptly by the Issuer to the Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, and each Paying Agent and, in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*), the Noteholders. Such notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the effective date of the Benchmark Amendments, if any.

(f) Survival of Original Reference Rate

Without prejudice to the obligations of the Issuer under Condition 4.5(a) (*Independent Adviser*) to Condition 4.5(d) (*Benchmark Amendments*), the Original Reference Rate and the fallback provisions provided for in Condition 4.2(B)(ii) (*Screen Rate Determination for Floating rate Notes*) will continue to apply unless and until a Benchmark Event has occurred.

For the purposes of this Condition 4.5:

Adjustment Spread means either a spread (which may be positive or negative), or the formula or methodology for calculating a spread, in either case, which the Independent Adviser determines is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable in the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as the case may be) to Noteholders and Couponholders as a result of the replacement of the Original Reference Rate with the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) and is the spread, formula or methodology which:

- (a) in the case of a Successor Rate, is formally recommended in relation to the replacement of the Original Reference Rate with the Successor Rate by any Relevant Nominating Body; or (if no such recommendation has been made, or in the case of an Alternative Rate);
- (b) the Independent Adviser determines, is recognised or acknowledged as being the industry standard for over-the-counter derivative transactions which reference the Original Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be); (or if the Issuer determines that no such industry standard is recognised or acknowledged); or
- (c) the Independent Adviser determines (acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner) to be appropriate;

Alternative Rate means an alternative benchmark or screen rate which the Independent Adviser determines in accordance with Condition 4.5(b) (*Successor Rate or Alternative Rate*) is customary in market usage in the international debt capital markets for the purposes of determining rates of interest (or the relevant component part thereof) in the same Specified Currency as the Notes and with an interest period of a comparable duration to the relevant Interest Period;

Benchmark Amendments has the meaning given to it in Condition 4.5(d);

Benchmark Event means:

- (a) the Original Reference Rate ceasing to be published for a period of at least 5 Business Days or ceasing to exist; or
- (b) a public statement by the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that it will, by a specified date within the following six months, cease publishing the Original Reference Rate permanently or indefinitely (in circumstances where no successor administrator has been appointed that will continue publication of the Original Reference Rate); or
- (c) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate, that the Original Reference Rate has been or will, by a specified date within the following six months, be permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or
- (d) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate as a consequence of which the Original Reference Rate will be prohibited from being used, either generally or in respect of the Notes, in each case within the following six months; or
- (e) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate announcing that such Original Reference Rate is no longer representative or that its use will be subject to restrictions or adverse consequences, either generally or in respect of the Notes, in each case within the following six months; or
- (f) it has become unlawful for the Agents, the Issuer or other party to calculate any payments due to be made to any Noteholder using the Original Reference Rate.

provided that in the case of paragraphs (b) to (e) above, the Benchmark Event shall occur on:

- (A) in the case of (b) above, the date of the cessation of the publication of the Original Reference Rate;
- (B) in the case of (c) above, the discontinuation of the Original Reference Rate;
- (C) in the case of (d) above, the date on which the Original Reference Rate is prohibited from being used; or
- (D) in the case of (e) above, the date on which the Original Reference Rate is deemed no longer to be representative or become subject to restrictions or adverse consequences,

and not (in any such case) the date of the relevant public statement (unless the date of the relevant public statement coincides with the relevant date in (A), (B), (C) or (D) above, as applicable).

For the avoidance of doubt, the Agents shall not be obliged to monitor or inquire whether a Benchmark Event has occurred or have any liability in respect thereof.

Independent Adviser means an independent financial institution of international repute or an independent financial adviser with appropriate expertise appointed by the Issuer under Condition 4.5(a) (*Independent Adviser*);

Original Reference Rate means the originally-specified benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) used to determine the Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) on the Notes;

Relevant Nominating Body means, in respect of a benchmark or screen rate (as applicable):

- (a) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, or any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable); or
- (b) any working group or committee sponsored by, chaired or co-chaired by or constituted at the request of (A) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, (B) any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable), (C) a group of the aforementioned central banks or other supervisory authorities, or (D) the Financial Stability Board or any part thereof;

Successor Rate means the rate that the Independent Adviser determines is a successor to or replacement of the Original Reference Rate which is formally recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body.

5. PAYMENTS

5.1 Method of payment

Subject as provided below:

- (a) payments in a Specified Currency other than euro will be made by credit or transfer to an account in the relevant Specified Currency maintained by the payee with, or, at the option of the payee, by a cheque in such Specified Currency drawn on, a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively); and
- (b) payments will be made in euro by credit or transfer to a euro account (or any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee or, at the option of the payee, by a euro cheque.

Payments will be subject in all cases to (i) any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in the place of payment or other laws and regulations to which the Issuer or its Agents are subject, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 7 (Taxation) and (ii) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the **Code**) or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof, or (without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 7 (Taxation)) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto.

5.2 Presentation of definitive Notes and Coupons

Payments of principal in respect of definitive Notes will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner provided in Condition 5.1 above only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of definitive Notes, and payments of interest in respect of definitive Notes will (subject as provided below) be made as aforesaid only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of Coupons, in each case at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (which expression, as used herein, means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia and its possessions)).

Fixed Rate Notes in definitive form (other than Long Maturity Notes (as defined below)) should be presented for payment together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto (which expression shall for this purpose include Coupons falling to be issued on exchange of matured Talons), failing which the amount of any missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of payment not being made in full, the same proportion of the amount of such missing unmatured Coupon as the sum so paid bears to the sum due) will be deducted from the sum due for payment. Each amount of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of the relative missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of 10 years after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 7 (Taxation)) in respect of such principal (whether or not such Coupon would otherwise have become void under Condition 8 (*Prescription*)) or, if later, five years from the date on which such Coupon would otherwise have become due, but in no event thereafter.

Upon any Fixed Rate Note in definitive form becoming due and repayable prior to its Maturity Date, all unmatured Talons (if any) appertaining thereto will become void and no further Coupons will be issued in respect thereof.

Upon the date on which any Floating Rate Note or Long Maturity Note in definitive form becomes due and repayable, unmatured Coupons and Talons (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment or, as the case may be, exchange for further Coupons shall be made in respect thereof. A **Long Maturity Note** is a Fixed Rate Note (other than a Fixed Rate Note which on issue had a Talon attached) whose nominal amount on issue is less than the aggregate interest payable thereon provided that such Note shall cease to be a Long Maturity Note on the Interest Payment Date on which the aggregate amount of interest remaining to be paid after that date is less than the nominal amount of such Note.

If the due date for redemption of any definitive Note is not an Interest Payment Date, interest (if any) accrued in respect of such Note from (and including) the preceding Interest Payment Date or, as the case may be, the Interest Commencement Date shall be payable only against surrender of the relevant definitive Note.

5.3 Payments in respect of Global Notes

Payments of principal and interest (if any) in respect of Notes represented by any Global Note will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner specified above in relation to definitive Notes or otherwise in the manner specified in the relevant Global Note, where applicable against presentation or surrender, as the case may be, of such Global Note at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States. A record of each payment made, distinguishing between any payment of principal and any payment of interest, will be made either on such Global Note by the Paying Agent to which it was presented or in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable.

5.4 General provisions applicable to payments

The holder of a Global Note shall be the only person entitled to receive payments in respect of Notes represented by such Global Note and the Issuer will be discharged by payment to, or to the order of,

the holder of such Global Note in respect of each amount so paid. Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as the beneficial holder of a particular nominal amount of Notes represented by such Global Note must look solely to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, for their share of each payment so made by the Issuer to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Note.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Condition, if any amount of principal and/or interest in respect of Notes is payable in U.S. dollars, such U.S. dollar payments of principal and/or interest in respect of such Notes will be made at the specified office of a Paying Agent in the United States if:

- (a) the Issuer has appointed Paying Agents with specified offices outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents would be able to make payment in U.S. dollars at such specified offices outside the United States of the full amount of principal and interest on the Notes in the manner provided above when due;
- (b) payment of the full amount of such principal and interest at all such specified offices outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions on the full payment or receipt of principal and interest in U.S. dollars; and
- (c) such payment is then permitted under United States law without involving, in the opinion of the Issuer, adverse tax consequences to the Issuer.

5.5 Payment Day

If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note or Coupon is not a Payment Day, the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment until the next following Payment Day in the relevant place and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay. For these purposes, **Payment Day** means any day which (subject to Condition 8 (*Prescription*)) is:

- (a) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in:
 - (i) in the case of Notes in definitive form only, in the relevant place of presentation; and
 - (ii) in each Additional Financial Centre (other than T2 System) specified in the applicable Final Terms;
- (b) if T2 System is specified as an Additional Financial Centre in the applicable Final Terms, a day on which the T2 System is open;
- (c) either (A) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) or (B) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the T2 System is open.

5.6 Interpretation of principal and interest

Any reference in the Conditions to principal in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable:

- (a) any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to principal under Condition 7 (*Taxation*);

- (b) the Final Redemption Amount of the Notes;
- (c) the Early Redemption Amount of the Notes;
- (d) the Optional Redemption Amount(s) (if any) of the Notes;
- (e) any premium and any other amounts (other than interest) which may be payable by the Issuer under or in respect of the Notes.

Any reference in the Conditions to interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable, any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to interest under Condition 7 (*Taxation*).

6. REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

6.1 Redemption at maturity

Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled as specified below, each Note will be redeemed by the Issuer at its Final Redemption Amount (which will be 100 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Notes) specified in the applicable Final Terms in the relevant Specified Currency on the Maturity Date specified in the applicable Final Terms.

6.2 Redemption for tax reasons

Subject to Condition 6.7, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, at any time (if this Note is not a Floating Rate Note) or on any Interest Payment Date (if this Note is a Floating Rate Note), on giving not less than the minimum period and not more than the maximum period of notice specified in the applicable Final Terms to the Agent and, in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*), the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), if:

- (a) on the occasion of the next payment due under the Notes, the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 7 (*Taxation*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction (as defined in Condition 7 (*Taxation*)) or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the Notes; and
- (b) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it,

provided that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes then due.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this Condition, the Issuer shall deliver to the Agent to make available at its specified office to the Noteholders (i) a certificate signed by a Director of the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred and (ii) an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment and the Agent shall be entitled to accept the certificate as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the conditions precedent set out above, in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on the holders of Notes or Coupons.

Notes redeemed pursuant to this Condition 6.2 will be redeemed at their Early Redemption Amount referred to in Condition 6.7 (*Redemption and Purchase – Early Redemption Amounts*) below together (if appropriate) with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

6.3 Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)

If Issuer Call is specified as being applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may, having given not less than the minimum period nor more than the maximum period of notice specified in applicable Final Terms to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) (which notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption), redeem all or some only of the Notes then outstanding on any Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount(s) specified in the applicable Final Terms together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date. Any such redemption must be of a nominal amount not less than the Minimum Redemption Amount and not more than the Maximum Redemption Amount, in each case as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The Optional Redemption Amount will either be the specified percentage of the nominal amount of the Notes stated in the applicable Final Terms or:

- (i) in the case of Notes that are not Step Up Notes only, if a Make-Whole Amount is specified in the applicable Final Terms, will be an amount which is the higher of:

- (a) 100 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Notes to be redeemed; or

- (b) as determined by any of the Reference Dealers (as defined below) or any international credit institution or financial services institution or any other competent entity of recognised standing with appropriate expertise to be appointed by the Issuer, the sum of the then current values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest to maturity (or, if Par Call Period is specified in the applicable Final Terms, to the Par Call Period Commencement Date) (not including any interest accrued on the Notes to, but excluding, the relevant Optional Redemption Date) discounted to the Optional Redemption Date on an annual basis (based on the actual number of days elapsed divided by 365 or (in the case of a leap year) 366) at the Reference Bond Rate (as defined below), plus the specified Redemption Margin,

plus in each case, any interest accrued on the Notes to, but excluding, the Optional Redemption Date or;

- (ii) in the case of Step Up Notes only, if a Make-Whole Amount is specified in the applicable Final Terms, will be an amount which is the higher of:

- (a) 100 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Notes to be redeemed; or

- (b) as determined by any of the Reference Dealers or any international credit institution or financial services institution or any other competent entity of recognised standing with appropriate expertise to be appointed by the Issuer, the sum of present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal of the Step Up Notes to be redeemed and interest thereon to maturity (or, if Par Call Period is specified in the applicable Final Terms, to the Par Call Period Commencement Date) (not including any interest accrued on the Notes to, but excluding, the relevant Optional Redemption Date) (calculated at the Initial Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the relevant Reference Rate plus the Initial Margin, until the interest period immediately following the Step Up Date, at which point, the Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Margin, shall be deemed to be the Subsequent Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Subsequent Margin, unless the Scope 1 &

2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition or Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition or the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition, as the case may be, has been satisfied and the Issuer has provided the notice described in the definition of the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition or Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition or the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition, as the case may be, in Condition 4.3 within the deadline provided therein confirming the satisfaction of the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Condition or the Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Condition or the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Condition, as the case may be) discounted to the Optional Redemption Date on an annual basis (based on the actual number of days elapsed divided by 365 or (in the case of a leap year) by 366) at the Reference Bond Rate (as defined below) plus the Redemption Margin;

plus in each case, any interest accrued on the Notes to, but excluding, the Optional Redemption Date.

In the Conditions:

Par Call Period Commencement Date has the meaning given to it in the Final Terms;

Par Call Period has the meaning given to it in the Final Terms;

Redemption Margin shall be as set out in the applicable Final Terms;

Reference Bond shall be as set out in the applicable Final Terms;

Reference Bond Rate means with respect to the Reference Dealers and the Optional Redemption Date, the average of the five quotations of the mid-market annual yield to maturity of the Reference Bond or, if the Reference Bond is no longer outstanding, a similar security in the reasonable judgement of the Reference Dealers at 11.00 a.m. London time on the third business day in London preceding the Optional Redemption Date quoted in writing to the Issuer by the Reference Dealers;

Reference Dealers shall be as set out in the applicable Final Terms;

Subsequent Margin means the Initial Margin plus the Step Up Margin; and

Subsequent Rate of Interest means the Initial Rate of Interest plus the Step Up Margin.

All notifications, opinions, determinations, certifications, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of this Condition 6.3 by the Agent, shall (in the absence of negligence, wilful default or fraud) be binding on the Issuer, the Agent, the Paying Agents and all Noteholders and Couponholders.

In the case of a partial redemption of Notes, the Notes to be redeemed (**Redeemed Notes**) will be selected individually by lot, in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, and in accordance with the rules of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, (to be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as either a pool factor or a reduction in nominal amount, at their discretion) in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by a Global Note, not more than 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (such date of selection being hereinafter called the **Selection Date**). In the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, a list of the serial numbers of such Redeemed Notes will be published in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) not less than 15 days prior to the date fixed for redemption. No exchange of the relevant Global Note will be permitted during the period from (and including) the Selection Date to (and including) the date fixed for redemption pursuant to this Condition 6.3 and notice to that effect shall be given by the Issuer to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) at least five days prior to the Selection Date.

6.4 Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Maturity Par Call)

If Issuer Maturity Par Call is specified as being applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may, having given not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice (or such other period of notice as is specified in the applicable Final Terms) in accordance with Condition 13 (Notices), to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption), redeem the Notes then outstanding in whole, but not in part, at any time during the period commencing on (and including) the day that is 90 days prior to the Maturity Date to (but excluding) the Maturity Date at the Final Redemption Amount specified in the applicable Final Terms, together (if appropriate) with interest accrued but unpaid to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption.

6.5 Clean-Up Call

If Clean-Up Call is specified as being applicable in the applicable Final Terms, in the event that 20 per cent. or less of the initial aggregate principal amount of a particular Series of Notes (including any Notes issued pursuant to Condition 16) remains outstanding, the Issuer may, having given not less than the minimum period nor more than the maximum period of notice specified in applicable Final Terms to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (which notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption), redeem all, but not some only, of the outstanding Notes in that Series at par together with any interest accrued to the date set for redemption, provided that the Notes in that Series that are no longer outstanding have not been redeemed by the Issuer pursuant to Condition 6.3 where the Optional Redemption Amount is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being the Make-Whole Amount.

6.6 Redemption at the option of the Noteholders (Investor Put/Relevant Event Put)

This Condition 6.6 applies to Notes which are subject to redemption prior to the Maturity Date at the option of the Noteholders, such option being referred to as an **Investor Put** or a **Relevant Event Put**, as the case may be. The applicable Final Terms contains provisions applicable to any Investor Put or Relevant Event Put, as the case may be, and must be read in conjunction with this Condition 6.6 for full information on any Investor Put or Relevant Event Put, as the case may be. In particular the applicable Final Terms will identify the Optional Redemption Date(s), the Optional Redemption Amount and the applicable notice periods.

If:

- (a) Investor Put is specified as being applicable in the applicable Final Terms, upon the holder of any Note giving to the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) not less than the minimum period nor more than the maximum period of notice specified in the applicable Final Terms, upon the expiry of such notice, the Issuer will, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Final Terms, redeem such Note on the Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date; and/or
- (b) Relevant Event Put is specified as being applicable in the applicable Final Terms and a Put Event (as defined below) has occurred, upon the holder of any Note giving to the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) during the period ending on the 60th day following the public announcement of the relevant Put Event (the **Relevant Notice Period**), the Issuer will, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Final Terms, redeem such Note on the Optional Redemption Date which shall, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, be the date which is the seventh Business Day immediately after the expiration of the Relevant Notice Period, and at the Optional Redemption Amount together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date.

The Optional Redemption Amount will be the specified percentage of the nominal amount of the Notes stated in the applicable Final Terms.

To exercise the right to require redemption of this Note the holder of this Note must, if this Note is in definitive form and held outside Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, deliver, at the specified office of any Paying Agent at any time during normal business hours of such Paying Agent falling within the applicable notice period/Relevant Notice Period, a duly completed and signed notice of exercise in the form (for the time being current) obtainable from any specified office of any Paying Agent (a **Put Notice**) and in which the holder must specify a bank account (or, if payment is required to be made by cheque, an address) to which payment is to be made under this Condition accompanied by this Note or evidence satisfactory to the Paying Agent concerned that this Note will, following delivery of the Put Notice, be held to its order or under its control. If this Note is represented by a Global Note or is in definitive form and held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, to exercise the right to require redemption of this Note the holder of this Note must, within the applicable notice period/Relevant Notice Period, give notice to the Agent of such exercise in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (which may include notice being given on his instruction by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any common depositary or common safekeeper, as the case may be, for them to the Agent by electronic means) in a form acceptable to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg from time to time.

Any Put Notice (as referred to above) or other notice given in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg given by a holder of any Note pursuant to this Condition 6.6 shall be irrevocable except where, prior to the due date of redemption, an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, in which event such holder, at its option, may elect by notice to the Issuer to withdraw the notice given pursuant to this Condition 6.6 and instead to declare such Note forthwith due and payable pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default*).

For the purposes of Condition 6.6(b) above, a **Put Event** shall be deemed to occur if:

- (a) Any of (A) a Change of Control or (B) a Concession Event (each, a **Relevant Event**) occurs; and
- (b) at the time of the later of the first public announcement and the occurrence of the Relevant Event, the Notes carry from any Rating Agency either:
 - (i) an investment grade credit rating (BBB-/Baa3/BBB-, or equivalent, or better), and such rating from any Rating Agency is within 180 days of the later of the first public announcement and the occurrence of the Relevant Event either downgraded to a non-investment grade credit rating (BB+/Ba1/BB+, or equivalent, or worse) or withdrawn and is not within such 180-day period subsequently (in the case of a downgrade) upgraded to an investment grade credit rating by such Rating Agency or (in the case of a withdrawal) replaced by an investment grade credit rating from any other Rating Agency; or
 - (ii) a non-investment grade credit rating (BB+/Ba1/BB+, or equivalent, or worse), and such rating from any Rating Agency is within 180 days of the later of the first public announcement and the occurrence of the Relevant Event downgraded by one or more notches (for illustration, Ba1 to Ba2 being one notch) and is not within such 180-day period subsequently upgraded to its earlier credit rating or better by such Rating Agency; or
 - (iii) no credit rating, and no Rating Agency assigns within 90 days of the later of the first public announcement and the occurrence of the Relevant Event an investment grade credit rating to the Notes

(each, a **Rating Event**), and

- (c) in making the relevant decision(s) referred to above, the relevant Rating Agency announces publicly or confirms in writing to the Issuer that such decision(s) resulted, in whole or in part, from the Relevant Event;

A **Change of Control** shall be deemed to occur if more than 50 per cent. of the share capital of the Issuer, or more than 50 per cent. of the voting rights normally exercisable at a general meeting of the Issuer, is acquired by any Person or Persons Acting in Concert (other than Reference Shareholders);

A **Concession Event** shall be deemed to occur if at any time one or more of the Concessions (as defined below) granted to the Issuer or to any of its Material Subsidiaries is terminated (prior to the original stated termination date) or revoked in accordance with its terms or otherwise expires at its or their original stated termination date(s) and is not extended or renewed, and such Concession or, as the case may be, Concessions, taken together (in the case the termination of more than one Concession) constitute the whole or a substantial part of the Group's business, as defined in Condition 9.1(e), provided that the *prorogatio* regime to which a Concession may be subject between its expiry at the relevant stated termination date and the extension, renewal or new award of such Concession will not constitute a Concession Event.

Rating Agency means S&P and/or Moody's and/or any other internationally recognised rating agency which has assigned a rating (which rating was originally solicited by the Issuer) to any of the Issuer and/or the Issuer's debt and/or the Programme, where **Moody's** means Moody's France SAS and **S&P** means S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited.

Concession means a written contract, an authorisation, a statutory provision or an administrative instrument pursuant to which an entity is entrusted by one or more public national or local authorities or entities (such as, *inter alios*, ministries or municipalities) with the management of public services/utilities or services of public interest in relation to, *inter alia*, (i) large hydroelectric derivation concessions, (ii) concessions for thermoelectric power plants, (iii) distribution of natural gas, (iv) electricity distribution, (v) integrated water service, (vi) district heating, (vii) public lighting and (viii) solid urban waste collection and street cleaning.

Person(s) Acting in Concert shall have the meaning set forth in Article 101-*bis* of Italian Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and relevant implementing measures;

Reference Shareholders means the municipality of Milan and the municipality of Brescia.

6.7 Early Redemption Amounts

For the purpose of Condition 6.2 above and Condition 9 (*Events of Default*):

- (a) each Note (other than a Zero Coupon Note) will be redeemed at its Early Redemption Amount; and
- (b) each Zero Coupon Note will be redeemed at its Early Redemption Amount calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Early Redemption Amount} = \text{RP} \times (1 + \text{AY})^y$$

where:

RP means the Reference Price;

AY means the Accrual Yield expressed as a decimal; and

- y is the Day Count Fraction specified in the applicable Final Terms which will be either (i) 30/360 (in which case the numerator will be equal to the number of days (calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each) from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Note becomes due and repayable and the denominator will be 360) or (ii) Actual/360 (in which case the numerator will be equal to the actual number of days from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Note becomes due and repayable and the denominator will be 360) or (iii) Actual/365 (in which case the numerator will be equal to the actual number of days from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Note becomes due and repayable and the denominator will be 365),

6.8 Purchases

The Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer may at any time purchase Notes (provided that, in the case of definitive Notes, all unmatured Coupons and Talons appertaining thereto are purchased therewith) at any price in the open market or otherwise. Where permitted by applicable law and regulation, all Notes purchased pursuant to this Condition 6.8 may be cancelled or held, reissued or resold at the discretion of the relevant purchaser.

6.9 Cancellation

All Notes which are redeemed will forthwith be cancelled (together with all unmatured Coupons and Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith at the time of redemption). All Notes so cancelled and any Notes purchased and cancelled pursuant to Condition 6.8 above (together with all unmatured Coupons and Talons cancelled therewith) shall be forwarded to the Agent and cannot be reissued or resold.

6.10 Late payment on Zero Coupon Notes

If the amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note upon redemption of such Zero Coupon Note pursuant to Condition 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 or 6.6 above or upon its becoming due and repayable as provided in Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) is improperly withheld or refused, the amount due and repayable in respect of such Zero Coupon Note shall be the amount calculated as provided in Condition 6.7(b) above as though the references therein to the date fixed for the redemption or the date upon which such Zero Coupon Note becomes due and payable were replaced by references to the date which is the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Zero Coupon Note have been paid; and
- (b) five days after the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Zero Coupon Notes has been received by the Agent and notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*).

7. TAXATION

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes and Coupons by the Issuer will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes or duties of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of any Tax Jurisdiction unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In such event, the Issuer will pay such additional amounts as shall be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the holders of the Notes or Coupons after such withholding or deduction shall equal the respective amounts of principal and

interest which would otherwise have been receivable in respect of the Notes or Coupons, as the case may be, in the absence of such withholding or deduction; except that no such additional amounts shall be payable with respect to any Note or Coupon:

- (a) presented for payment in the Republic of Italy; or
- (b) the holder of which is liable for such taxes or duties in respect of such Note or Coupon by reason of the holder having some connection with a Tax Jurisdiction other than the mere holding of such Note or Coupon; or
- (c) presented for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date (as defined below) except to the extent that the holder thereof would have been entitled to an additional amount on presenting the same for payment on such thirtieth day assuming that day to have been a Payment Day (as defined in Condition 5.5 (*Payments – Payment Day*)); or
- (d) in relation to any payment or deduction of any interest, principal or other proceeds of any Notes or Coupons on account of *imposta sostitutiva* pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree No. 239 of 1 April 1996 or future similar law and any related implementing regulations (each as amended or supplemented from time to time); or
- (e) in the event of payment to a non-Italian resident legal entity or a non-Italian resident individual, to the extent that interest or other amounts are paid to a non-Italian resident legal entity or a non-Italian resident individual which is resident in a country which does not allow for a satisfactory exchange of information with the Republic of Italy.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Conditions, any amounts to be paid on the Notes and Coupons by or on behalf of the Issuer will be paid net of any deduction or withholding imposed or required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the Code, or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (or any regulations thereunder or official interpretations thereof) or an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and another jurisdiction facilitating the implementation thereof (or any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules or practices implementing such an intergovernmental agreement) (any such withholding or deduction, a **FATCA Withholding**). Neither the Issuer nor any other person will be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of FATCA Withholding.

As used herein:

- (i) **Tax Jurisdiction** means the Republic of Italy or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax or any other jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax to which the Issuer become subject in respect of payments made by it of principal and interest on the Notes and Coupons; and
- (ii) the **Relevant Date** means the date on which such payment first becomes due, except that, if the full amount of the moneys payable has not been duly received by the Agent on or prior to such due date, it means the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*).

8. PRESCRIPTION

The Notes and Coupons will become void unless claims in respect of principal and/or interest are made within a period of 10 years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 7 (*Taxation*)) therefor.

There shall not be included in any Coupon sheet issued on exchange of a Talon any Coupon the claim for payment in respect of which would be void pursuant to this Condition or Condition 5.2 (*Payments – Presentation of definitive Notes and Coupons*) or any Talon which would be void pursuant to Condition 5.2 (*Payments – Presentation of definitive Notes and Coupons*).

9. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

9.1 Events of Default

If any one or more of the following events (each an **Event of Default**) shall occur and be continuing:

- (a) if default is made in the payment in the Specified Currency of any principal or interest due in respect of the Notes or any of them and the default continues for a period of 14 days; or
- (b) if the Issuer fails to perform or observe any of its other obligations under the Conditions and (except in any case where the failure is incapable of remedy when no such continuation or notice as is hereinafter mentioned will be required) the failure continues for the period of 30 days following the service by a Noteholder on the Issuer of notice requiring the same to be remedied; or
- (c) if (i) any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (as defined below) (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, Project Finance Indebtedness) of the Issuer or any Material Subsidiary (as defined below) becomes, or becomes capable of being declared, due and repayable prior to its stated maturity by reason of an event of default (however described) and otherwise than at the option of the Issuer; or (ii) the Issuer or any Material Subsidiary fails to make any payment in respect of any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, Project Finance Indebtedness) on the due date for payment and any such failure is not cured within any originally applicable grace period; or (iii) any security given by the Issuer or any Material Subsidiary for any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, Project Finance Indebtedness) becomes enforceable; or (iv) default is made by the Issuer or any Material Subsidiary in making any payment due under any guarantee and/or indemnity given by it in relation to any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, Project Finance Indebtedness) of any person, provided that no such events under (i) to (iv) above shall constitute an Event of Default if (1) the Issuer or the relevant Material Subsidiary is contesting in good faith by all appropriate means, including, where applicable, in a competent court or before a competent arbitration panel, that the relevant Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than Project Finance Indebtedness) or any such guarantee and/or indemnity is due and/or enforceable, as appropriate or (2) the aggregate Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, Project Finance Indebtedness) relating to all such events which shall have occurred and be continuing and, in the case of (iii) only the amount recovered or sought to be recovered, shall amount to less than Euro 60,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency or currencies); or
- (d) if any order is made by any competent court or resolution passed for the winding up or dissolution of the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries (otherwise than for the purpose of a Permitted Reorganisation (as defined below) that, in the case of a Permitted Reorganisation relating to the Issuer, does not result in a Rating Downgrade (as defined below)) and such order or resolution is not discharged or cancelled within 60 days, save for the purposes of reorganisation on terms previously approved by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders; or
- (e) if (A) the Issuer, acting directly or through its Material Subsidiaries ceases or publicly announces to cease to carry on the whole or a substantial part of the Group's business as it is at any given time (otherwise than for the purpose of a Permitted Reorganisation that, in the case of a Permitted Reorganisation relating to the Issuer, does not result in a Rating

Downgrade), save for the purposes of reorganisation on terms previously approved by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders (and provided that the occurrence of a Concession event (as defined in Condition 6.6) shall not give rise to an Event of Default under this Condition 9.1(e)(A), or (B) the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries stops or announces that it shall stop payment of, or is unable to, or admits inability to, pay, its debts (or any class of its debts) as they fall due, or is deemed unable to pay its debts pursuant to or for the purposes of any applicable law, or is adjudicated or found bankrupt or insolvent (for the purposes of this paragraph (e), a **substantial part** of any entity's business means a part of the relevant entity's business which accounts for 30 per cent. or more of the Consolidated Total Assets and/or consolidated total revenues as determined by reference to the most recently available audited consolidated IFRS financial statements of the Issuer); or

- (f) if (A) proceedings are initiated against the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries under any applicable liquidation (*liquidazione coatta*), insolvency (*fallimento*), composition (*concordato preventivo*), reorganisation (*amministrazione straordinaria*) or other similar laws, or an application is made (or documents filed with a court) for the appointment of an administrative or other receiver (*curatore*), manager, administrator (*commissario straordinario o liquidatore*) or other similar official, or an administrative or other receiver, manager, administrator or other similar official is appointed, in relation to the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries or, as the case may be, in relation to the whole or substantial part of the undertaking or assets of any of them, or an encumbrancer takes possession of the whole or substantial part of the undertaking or assets of any of them, or a distress, execution, attachment, sequestration or other process is levied, enforced upon, sued out or put in force against the whole or substantial part of the undertaking or assets of any of them and (B) in any such case (other than the appointment of an administrator or an administrative receiver appointed following presentation of a petition for an administration order) unless initiated by the relevant company, is not contested in good faith by all appropriate means or is not discharged within 60 days; or
- (g) if the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries (or their respective directors or shareholders) initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to itself under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws (including the obtaining of a moratorium) or makes a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of, or enters into any composition or other arrangement with, its creditors generally (or any class of its creditors) or any meeting is convened to consider a proposal for an arrangement or composition with its creditors generally (or any class of its creditors);
- (h) if it is or will become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any of its obligations under or in respect of the Notes or any such obligations cease or will cease to be legal, valid, binding and enforceable; or
- (i) if any event occurs which, under the laws of the Republic of Italy, has an analogous effect to any of the events referred to in paragraphs (d) to (g) above,

then any holder of a Note may, by written notice to the Issuer at the specified office of the Agent, effective upon the date of receipt thereof by the Agent, declare any Note held by it to be forthwith due and payable whereupon the same shall become forthwith due and payable at its Early Redemption Amount, together with accrued interest (if any) to the date of repayment, without presentment, demand, protest or other notice of any kind.

9.2 Definitions

For the purposes of the Conditions:

Consolidated Total Assets means at any time the aggregate amount of total consolidated assets of the Issuer, as determined by reference to the latest annual consolidated financial statements of the Issuer;

Indebtedness for Borrowed Money means any indebtedness (whether being principal, premium, interest or other amounts) for or in respect of (a) money borrowed, (b) liabilities under or in respect of any loan, acceptance or acceptance credit, (c) any note, bond, debenture, debenture stock, loan stock or other security issued, offered or distributed whether by way of public offer, private placing, acquisition consideration or otherwise and whether issued for cash or in whole or part for a consideration other than cash;

Material Subsidiary means at any time any fully consolidated Subsidiary of the Issuer:

- (a) whose total revenues (consolidated in the case of a Subsidiary which itself has Subsidiaries, and without taking into account intra-group revenues) or whose total assets (consolidated in the case of a Subsidiary which itself has Subsidiaries) represent in each case not less than 15 per cent. of the consolidated total revenues of the Issuer or, as the case may be, consolidated total assets, of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole, all as calculated respectively by reference to the then latest audited accounts (consolidated or, as the case may be, unconsolidated) of such Subsidiary and the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries;
- (b) to which is transferred the whole or substantially the whole of the undertaking and assets of a Subsidiary of the Issuer which immediately prior to such transfer is a Material Subsidiary,

A certificate signed by one Director of the Issuer that in their opinion a Subsidiary of the Issuer is or is not or was or was not at any particular time or throughout any specified period a Material Subsidiary, shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive and binding on all parties;

Permitted Reorganisation means any reorganisation carried out, without any consent of the Noteholders being required in respect thereof, in any one transaction or series of transactions, by any of the Issuer or any Material Subsidiary, by means of any reorganisation, merger, demerger, consolidation, reconstruction, contribution in kind, conveyance, sale, assignment, transfer, lease of, or any kind of disposal of all or any of its assets or its going concern or other similar arrangement (including, without limitation, leasing of the assets or going concern) while solvent and in which the Issuer or, as the case may be, such Material Subsidiary, is the continuing entity under which the assets and liabilities of the Issuer or the relevant Material Subsidiary are assumed by the entity resulting from such reorganisation and, where the same involves the Issuer, such entity assumes the obligations of the Issuer in respect of the Notes, and an opinion of an independent legal adviser of recognised standing in the Republic of Italy has been delivered to the Agent confirming the same prior to the effective date of such reorganisation;

Person means any individual, company, corporation, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, organisation, state or agency of a state or other entity, whether or not having separate legal personality;

A **Rating Downgrade** will be deemed to have occurred if, at the time of the later of the first public announcement and the effective date of the Permitted Reorganisation, the Notes carry from any Rating Agency either:

- (a) an investment grade credit rating (BBB-/Baa3/BBB-, or equivalent, or better), and such rating from any Rating Agency is within 180 days of the later of the first public announcement and the effective date of the Permitted Reorganisation either downgraded to a non-investment

grade credit rating (BB+/Ba1/BB+, or equivalent, or worse) or withdrawn and is not within such 180-day period subsequently (in the case of a downgrade) upgraded to an investment grade credit rating by such Rating Agency or (in the case of a withdrawal) replaced by an investment grade credit rating from any other Rating Agency; or

- (b) a non-investment grade credit rating (BB+/Ba1/BB+, or equivalent, or worse), and such rating from any Rating Agency is within 180-days of the later of the first public announcement and the effective date of the Permitted Reorganisation downgraded by one or more notches (for illustration, Ba1 to Ba2 being one notch) and is not within such 180-day period subsequently upgraded to its earlier credit rating or better by such Rating Agency; or
- (c) no credit rating, and no Rating Agency assigns within 90 days of the later of the first public announcement and the effective date of the Permitted Reorganisation an investment grade credit rating to the Notes,

provided that, in making the relevant decision(s) referred to above, the relevant Rating Agency announces publicly or confirms in writing to the Issuer that such decision(s) resulted, in whole or in part, from the Permitted Reorganisation;

Subsidiary means, in relation to any Person (the **First Person**) at any particular time, any other Person (the **Second Person**):

- (a) whose majority of votes in ordinary shareholders' meetings of the Second Person is held by the First Person; or
- (b) in which the First Person holds a sufficient number of votes giving the First Person a dominant influence in ordinary shareholders' meetings of the Second Person; and
- (c) whose accounts are required to be consolidated with those of the First Person pursuant to article 26 of Law 127 of 1991;

in the case of (a) and (b), pursuant to the provisions of Article 2359, first paragraph, no. 1 and no. 2, of the Italian Civil Code.

10. REPLACEMENT OF NOTES, COUPONS AND TALONS

Should any Note Coupon or Talon be lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the specified office of the Agent upon payment by the claimant of such costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as the Issuer and Agent may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

11. PAYING AGENTS

The names of the initial Paying Agents and their initial specified offices are set out below. If any additional Paying Agents are appointed in connection with any Series, the names of such Paying Agents will be specified in Part B of the applicable Final Terms.

The Issuer is entitled to vary or terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent and/or appoint additional or other Paying Agents and/or approve any change in the specified office through which any Paying Agent acts, provided that:

- (a) there will at all times be an Agent;

- (b) so long as the Notes are listed on any stock exchange or admitted to listing by any other relevant authority, there will at all times be a Paying Agent with a specified office in such place as may be required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority; and
- (c) there will at all times be a Paying Agent in a jurisdiction within Europe, other than the jurisdiction in which the Issuer is incorporated.

In addition, the Issuer shall forthwith appoint a Paying Agent having a specified office in New York City in the circumstances described in Condition 5.4 (*Payments – General provisions applicable to payments*). Notice of any variation, termination, appointment or change in Paying Agents will be given to the Noteholders promptly by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*).

In acting under the Agency Agreement, the Paying Agents act solely as agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligation to, or relationship of agency or trust with, any Noteholders or Couponholders. The Agency Agreement contains provisions permitting any entity into which any Paying Agent is merged or converted or with which it is consolidated or to which it transfers all or substantially all of its assets to become the successor paying agent.

12. EXCHANGE OF TALONS

On and after the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in any Coupon sheet matures, the Talon (if any) forming part of such Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified office of the Agent or any other Paying Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet including (if such further Coupon sheet does not include Coupons to (and including) the final date for the payment of interest due in respect of the Note to which it appertains) a further Talon, subject to the provisions of Condition 8 (*Prescription*).

13. NOTICES

All notices regarding the Notes will be deemed to be validly given if published (a) in a leading English language daily newspaper of general circulation in London, and (b) if and for so long as the Notes are admitted to listing and trading on the electronic bond market (**MOT**) of Borsa Italiana S.p.A., on the website of Borsa Italiana S.p.A. (www.borsaitaliana.it). It is expected that any such publication in a newspaper will be made in the *Financial Times* in London. The Issuer shall also ensure that notices are duly published in a manner which complies with the rules of any stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the Notes are for the time being listed or by which they have been admitted to trading including publication on the website of the relevant stock exchange or relevant authority if required by those rules. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the date of the first publication or, where required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the date of the first publication in all required newspapers.

Until such time as any definitive Notes are issued, there may, so long as any Global Notes representing the Notes are held in their entirety on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, be substituted for such publication in such newspaper(s) or such websites the delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg for communication by them to the holders of the Notes and, in addition, for so long as any Notes are listed on a stock exchange or are admitted to trading by another relevant authority and the rules of that stock exchange or relevant authority so require, such notice will be published on the website of the relevant stock exchange or relevant authority and/or in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by those rules. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the holders of the Notes on the second business day after the day on which the said notice was given to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Notices to be given by any Noteholder shall be in writing and given by lodging the same, together (in the case of any Note in definitive form) with the relative Note or Notes, with the Agent. Whilst any of the Notes are represented by a Global Note, such notice may be given by any holder of a Note to the Agent through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, in such manner as the Agent and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, may approve for this purpose.

14. AVAILABLE INFORMATION

This Condition 14 is applicable to Notes (**Step Up Notes**) only if the Step Up Option is specified in the applicable Final Terms as being applicable.

Beginning with the annual financial statements of the Issuer for the fiscal year ending on 31 December published after the Issue Date, in relation to Step Up Notes in respect of which the applicable Final Terms specifies the Step Up Event being a Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Event, Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Event or a Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Event, the Issuer will publish on its website and in accordance with applicable laws (i) its Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity and/or its Renewable Energy Capacity Installation and/or its Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid, in each case (a) as indicated in the Group's consolidated disclosure of non-financial information in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree 254/2016 (as amended and supplemented from time to time) or equivalent document prepared pursuant to applicable legislation, and subsequent amendments and supplements thereto (which shall include, for the avoidance of doubt, the Group's GHG Report) (the **NFD Report**) or (b) as included in a separate document published by the Issuer (the **Separate Report**) and (ii) in respect of the NFD Report, an External Verifier's report on the consolidated disclosure of non-financial information in accordance with Article 3, par. 10, of Legislative Decree 254/2016 and with Article 5 of CONSOB Regulation adopted with Resolution n. 20267 of January 18, 2018 (the **Limited Assurance Report**) or, in respect of the Separate Report, a verification assurance report issued by the External Verifier in respect of the Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity and/or Renewable Energy Capacity Installation and/or the Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid included in the Separate Report (the **Separate Assurance Report**, and, together with the Limited Assurance Report, the **External Verifier Assurance Report**). Each Limited Assurance Report and NFD Report (or Separate Report accompanied by a Separate Assurance Report) will be published no later than the date of the publication of the independent auditor's reports on the Issuer's consolidated annual financial statements and will have the same reference date as the relevant independent auditor's report; provided that to the extent the Issuer reasonably determines that additional time is required to complete any Limited Assurance Report and the NFD Report (or Separate Report accompanied by a Separate Assurance Report), then the relevant Limited Assurance Report and the NFD Report (or Separate Report accompanied by a Separate Assurance Report) may be published as soon as reasonably practicable, but in no event later than 30 days, subsequent to the date of publication of the independent auditor's report.

Furthermore, on or before the relevant Step Up Event Notification Date following each First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and/or First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and/or First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date, the Issuer will publish on its website an External Verifier Assurance Report, in respect of, as applicable, its Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity at the relevant First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and, if specified

as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and/or its Renewable Energy Capacity Installation as at the relevant First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and/or its Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid at the relevant First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date. The External Verifier Assurance Report will be published as soon as reasonably practicable following each First Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Second Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Third Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emission Intensity Reference Date and/or First Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Second Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Third Renewable Energy Capacity Installation Reference Date and/or First Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Second Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date and, if specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, Third Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid Reference Date, as applicable, but in no event later than the relevant Step Up Event Notification Date.

15. MEETINGS OF NOTEHOLDERS AND MODIFICATION

The Agency Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of the Noteholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the modification of these Conditions, the Notes, the Coupons or any of the provisions of the Agency Agreement. All meetings of the Noteholders will be held in accordance with applicable provisions of Italian law in force at the time (including, without limitation, Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 as amended) and the By-laws of the Issuer in force from time to time. Accordingly, the provisions contained in the Agency Agreement shall be deemed to be amended, replaced and supplemented to the extent that any Italian laws, legislation, rules and regulations dealing with the meetings of the Noteholders or the relevant provisions in the By-laws of the Issuer are amended at any time while the Notes remain outstanding. Without prejudice to the foregoing, in accordance with Article 2415 of the Italian Civil Code, the meeting of Noteholders is empowered to resolve upon the following matters: (i) the appointment and revocation of the Noteholders' Representative, (ii) any amendment to these Conditions, (iii) motions for the composition with creditors (*concordato*) of the relevant Issuer; (iv) establishment of a fund for the expenses necessary for the protection of the common interests of the Noteholders and the related statements of account; and (v) any other matter of common interest to the Noteholders.

Italian law currently provides that such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer or the Noteholders' Representative (as defined below) at their discretion and, in any event, shall be convened by either of them upon the request of any Noteholder(s) holding not less than 5 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being remaining outstanding. If the meeting has not been convened following such request of the Noteholders, the same may be convened by a decision of the competent court in accordance with the provisions of Article 2367, paragraph 2, of the Italian Civil Code. Every such meeting shall be held at such time as indicated in the notice of meeting and at such place as provided pursuant to Article 2363 of the Italian Civil Code.

Such a meeting will be validly held if (i) in the case of a sole call meeting, there are one or more persons present being or representing Noteholders holding at least one-fifth of the principal amount of the outstanding Notes; or (ii) (a) in the case of a first meeting, there are one or more persons present being or representing Noteholders holding at least one half of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding; (b) in the case of a second meeting, following adjournment of first meeting for want of quorum, there are one or more persons present being or representing

Noteholders holding more than one third of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding; and (c) in the case of any further adjourned meeting, there are one or more persons present being or representing Noteholders holding at least one fifth of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, provided however that that the Issuer's By-laws may in each case (to the extent permitted under the applicable Italian law) provide for a higher quorum.

The majority required to pass a resolution at any meeting (including any adjourned meeting) convened to vote on any resolution will be one or more persons holding or representing at least two thirds of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding represented at the meeting; provided, however, that (A) certain proposals (including modifying the date of maturity of the Notes or any date for payment of interest thereon, reducing or cancelling the amount of principal or the rate of interest payable in respect of the Notes or altering the currency of payment of the Notes or the Coupons) may only be sanctioned by a resolution passed at a meeting (including adjourned meetings as provided under Article 2415 of the Italian Civil Code) of Noteholders by the higher of (i) one or more persons holding or representing not less than one half of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes, and (ii) one or more persons holding or representing not less than two thirds of the Notes represented at the meeting, *provided however that* a different majority (higher or lower depending on the circumstances and the amount of Notes represented at the meeting) may be required pursuant to Article 2369 paragraph 7, of the Italian Civil Code and (B) the Issuer's by-laws may in each case (to the extent permitted under applicable Italian law) provide for higher majorities.

Officers and statutory auditors of the Issuer shall be entitled to attend the Noteholders' meetings but not participate or vote with reference to the Notes held by the Issuer. Any resolution duly passed at any such meeting shall be binding on all the Noteholders, whether or not they are present at the meeting, and on all Couponholders.

A representative of the Noteholders (*rappresentante comune*) (the **Noteholders' Representative**), subject to applicable provisions of Italian law, will be appointed pursuant to Article 2417 of the Italian Civil Code in order to represent the Noteholders' interests under these Conditions and to give effect to resolutions passed at a meeting of the Noteholders. If the Noteholders' Representative is not appointed by a meeting of such Noteholders, the Noteholders' Representative shall be appointed by a decree of the court where the Issuer has its registered office at the request of one or more Noteholders or at the request of the Board of Directors of the Issuer. The Noteholders' Representative shall remain appointed for a maximum period of three years but may be reappointed again thereafter and shall have the powers and duties set out in Article 2418 of the Italian Civil Code.

In derogation from Article 2415 of the Italian Civil Code, the Agent and the Issuer may agree, without the consent of the Noteholders or Couponholders, to:

- (a) any modification (except such modifications in respect of which an increased quorum is required as mentioned above) of the Notes, the Coupons or the Agency Agreement which, in the sole opinion of the Issuer, is not prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders; or
- (b) any modification of the Notes, the Coupons or the Agency Agreement which, in the sole opinion of the Issuer, is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of applicable law or with the provisions of the Issuer's By-laws (*statuto*) applicable to the convening of meetings, quorums and the majorities required to pass a resolution entered into force at any time while the Notes remain outstanding.

Any such modification shall be binding on the Noteholders and the Couponholders and shall be notified to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) as soon as practicable thereafter.

For the avoidance of doubt, any variation of the Conditions and the Agency Agreement to give effect to the Benchmark Amendments in accordance with Condition 4.5 (*Benchmark Discontinuation*) shall not require the consent or approval of Noteholders or Couponholders.

16. FURTHER ISSUES

The Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time without the consent of the Noteholders or the Couponholders to create and issue further notes having terms and conditions the same as the Notes or the same in all respects save for the issue price, the amount and date of the first payment of interest thereon and the date from which interest starts to accrue and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with the outstanding Notes.

17. CONTRACTS (RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES) ACT 1999

No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of this Note under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999, but this does not affect any right or remedy of any person which exists or is available apart from that Act.

18. GOVERNING LAW AND SUBMISSION TO JURISDICTION

18.1 Governing law

The Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant, the Notes, the Coupons and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant, the Notes and the Coupons are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law. Condition 14 (*Available Information*) and the provisions of the Agency Agreement concerning the meetings of Noteholders and the appointment of a Noteholder's Representative in respect of the Notes are subject to compliance with the laws of the Republic of Italy.

18.2 Submission to jurisdiction

- (a) The English courts are to have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute arising out of or in connection with the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant, the Notes and/or the Coupons, including any dispute as to their existence, validity, interpretation, performance, breach or termination or the consequences of their nullity and any dispute relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with (a **Dispute**) and accordingly each of the Issuer and the Agent and any Noteholders or Couponholders in relation to any Dispute submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.
- (b) For the purposes of this Clause 18.2, each of the Issuer and the Agent and any Noteholders or Couponholders in relation to any Dispute waives any objection to the English courts on the grounds that they are an inconvenient or inappropriate forum to settle any Dispute.

18.3 Appointment of Process Agent

The Issuer appoints The Italian Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the UK at 1 Princes Street, London W1B 2AY, United Kingdom, if different, its registered office for the time being as its agent for service of process, and undertakes that, in the event of The Italian Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the UK ceasing so to act or ceasing to be registered in England, it will appoint another person as its agent for service of process in England in respect of any Proceedings. Nothing herein shall affect the right to serve proceedings in any other manner permitted by law.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from each issue of Notes will be applied by the Issuer as stated in the applicable Final Terms, either:

- (a) for its general corporate purposes, which include making a profit and/or refinancing existing indebtedness of the Issuer and/or of its subsidiaries; or
- (b) to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, Eligible Green Projects (as defined in the Sustainable Finance Framework).

Only Tranches of Notes financing or refinancing Eligible Green Projects (referred to under (b) above) will be denominated "Green Bonds".

In case of project divestment, an amount equal to the net proceeds of the "Green Bonds" will be used to finance or refinance other Eligible Green Projects.

In addition, pursuant to Condition 4.3 (*Step Up Option*), the Rate of Interest payable in respect of Step Up Notes is linked to specific sustainable Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in line with the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles, as better indicated in the Sustainable Finance Framework. Tranches of such Step Up Notes will be denominated "Sustainability-linked Bonds".

Therefore, the Issuer may issue "Green Bonds", "Sustainability-linked Bonds" or a combination of both.

For more information on the **Sustainable Finance Framework**, please refer to section "*Description of the Issuer*", paragraph "*Sustainable Finance*".

For the purposes of this section:

Eligible Green Projects means projects with a positive impact in terms of environmental sustainability, in accordance with the broad categorisation of eligibility for green projects pursuant to the then applicable "Green Bond Principles" set out by the International Capital Market Association, as further specified under the "Sustainable Finance Framework" published on the Issuer's website (<http://www.gruppoa2a.it>) and, if any, under "Use of Proceeds" set out in the applicable Final Terms and as described below.

Eligible Green Project	Description of Eligible Green Project	Environmental objective	SDG Contribution
Renewable Energy	Increasing production and storage of renewable energy, through acquisitions, construction or maintenance project, including: PV / Wind plants Hydropower plants New plants of biomethane production Bioenergy plants for electricity production and /	Climate Change Mitigation, Transition to Circular Economy	7, 13

Eligible Green Project	Description of Eligible Green Project	Environmental objective	SDG Contribution
	or co-generation of heat /cool based on agricultural or forest biomass in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and with GHG emission savings of at least 80% compared with the relative fossil fuel comparator Anaerobic digestion of OFMSW (Organic Fraction of the Municipal Solid Waste), with a monitoring and contingency plan in place to minimize methane leakage Energy storage system (Battery)		
Energy Efficiency	Reducing energy consumption or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, including: Waste-to-Energy efficiency revamping/ upgrade (energy production and district heating) ($R1 \geq 0.60$) Services to improve energy efficiency of public lighting from traditional lighting to LEDs technology New product and services related to energy efficiency for end customers (solar panel, etc) Ensure maximum efficiency throughout BAT (best available technologies, e.g. NZEB framework for buildings) for the Group assets (new and refurbished buildings) Installation of electric heat pumps	Climate Change Mitigation, Transition to Circular Economy	7, 11, 13

Eligible Green Project	Description of Eligible Green Project	Environmental objective	SDG Contribution
	Construction and refurbishment of pipeline for district heating and cooling		
Transmission and distribution networks	Connecting renewable sources, enhancing distributed energy, improving smart grids (efficiency and reliability), decreasing electricity losses and gas leakages of the existing networks, including: Investments in smart grid aligned with EU Directive 2019/944 Smart meters installation (energy) Improved grid efficiency (primary electric stations, electrolyzers and synchronous condensers, etc)	Climate Change Mitigation	7, 9, 13
Sustainable water and wastewater management	Construction, development, operation and maintenance of facilities, systems or equipment used for sustainable infrastructure for clean and/ or drinking water, wastewater treatment and sustainable urban drainage systems, including: Wastewater treatment and purification plants, networks and appliances Reduction of water losses projects (automatic systems to find leakages, new pipelines, water smart meters)	Climate Change Mitigation, Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources	6, 12
Pollution prevention and control	Construction, development, operation and maintenance of facilities, systems or	Climate Change	11, 12, 13

Eligible Green Project	Description of Eligible Green Project	Environmental objective	SDG Contribution
	equipment used to reduce GHG emissions and waste disposal and reducing the environmental impact of the cities, including: Development of new Waste-to-Energy plants for non-recyclable waste with levels of thermal efficiency (energy production) ($R1 \geq 0.65$) and a minimum energy efficiency of 25% Waste collection and transport services for municipalities Plants to recover organic fraction through composting Material recovery and selection plants Infrastructures for the treatment of hazardous waste, including the incineration (waste-to-energy) of non-recyclable hazardous waste, biological treatment of hazardous waste and physico-chemical treatment Recovery of heat sources from production activities Infrastructure for landfill gas capture, where the produced gas is used for the generation of electricity or heat, or upgraded to biomethane	Mitigation, Transition to Circular Economy, Pollution prevention and control	
Clean transportation	Construction, development, operation, acquisition and maintenance of infrastructure for sustainable mobility and cleaner vehicles with a lower environmental impact, for communities and for the Group's fleet, including:	Climate Change Mitigation, Transition to Circular Economy	9, 11, 13

Eligible Green Project	Description of Eligible Green Project	Environmental objective	SDG Contribution
	Low environmental impact vehicles (electric) for operational activities (waste collection, DSO activities, etc) Charging infrastructure for low environmental impact vehicles (Electric charging hub)		

The net proceeds of the Green Bonds will be earmarked for allocation to the Eligible Green Projects. The process will be in accordance with the Issuer's Sustainable Finance Framework. A2A will endeavor to fully allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds within 24 months. Net proceeds will refinance Eligible Green projects disbursed, delivered or acquired up to 36 months before the issuance of a Green Bond. The Issuer will allocate the net proceeds to the group entities in charge of the projects via intercompany loans or equity capital, with the purpose to finance the disbursements in connection with the Eligible Green Projects carried out by the Issuer's subsidiaries. Pending the allocation or reallocation, as the case may be, of the net proceeds, the Issuer will invest the balance of the net proceeds, at its own discretion, in cash and/or cash equivalents and/or other liquid marketable instruments which will not include GHG intensive activities as per the Issuer's financial policy. The payment of principal and interests on any Green Bond issued by the Issuer will be made from its general funds and will not be linked to the performance of any Eligible Green Project.

On an annual basis, the Issuer will provide a report, at least until full allocation or in case of material changes, on: (i) details of the net proceeds allocation by category of Eligible Green Projects; (ii) the proportion of net proceeds used for financing versus refinancing; (iii) the percentage of EU Taxonomy aligned Eligible Green Projects financed with each Green Bond; (iv) if feasible, the co-financing share; (v) the balance of any unallocated proceeds (vi) disclosure of any material developments related to the Eligible Green Projects, including ESG controversies and issues; (vii) type of temporary investment instrument for unallocated proceed and (viii) the list of eligible projects (re)financed, including a brief description. The allocation report will be available on the Issuer's website (www.gruppoa2a.it). Regarding the impact and performance reporting the Issuer will report, where feasible, on a number of impact metrics related to the different of Eligible Green Projects funded with the net proceeds of the Green Bonds.

External verifiers appointed by A2A will verify on an annual basis and until the full allocation, the allocated proceeds to Eligible Green Projects and the remaining balance of unallocated proceeds, within the annual report review. External verifiers will also verify the compliance of the allocated proceeds with the eligible categories. The external verifiers' report will be made available on A2A's website.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER

OVERVIEW

A2A S.p.A. (**A2A** or the **Issuer**) and its consolidated subsidiaries (together, the **Group** or the **A2A Group**) form one of Italy's largest industrial groups, with Euro 14,758 million revenues and Euro 1,930 million Ordinary EBITDA for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

A2A plays a key role in the energy transition process implementing the principles of circular economy in all its activities. A2A is a well-diversified group, engaged in power generation, sale and distribution of electricity and gas, district heating, waste collection, material and energy recovery from waste, e-mobility, smart cities, integrated water services, public lighting and energy efficiency. In particular, the Issuer operates in these business segments through four business units: Generation & Trading, Market, Waste and Smart Infrastructure. In this respect, see also "*The Issuer*" and "*Group Structure and Business Model*" below.

A2A operates throughout Italy, with a historic geographical presence concentrated in Northern Italy. A2A is among the largest electricity producers in Italy, with approximately 9.6 GW of installed capacity and a production mix geared towards renewable sources. Hydroelectric represents around a quarter of installed capacity, while plants for energy recovery account for approximately 2.6 Mt of disposed waste, allowing A2A to be ranked as the first Italian player by electricity and heat productions through waste-to-energy (WtE) plants. Furthermore, A2A has been continuously strengthening its presence in the solar and wind sector since 2017, with a generation capacity of 0.6 GW as of December 2023.

In Italy, A2A has a leading position in its core businesses:

- **Environmental services:** 1st player for treatment in waste-to-energy plants (2.6 Mt of waste treated for energy recovery in 2023);
- **Energy generation:** 2nd player for overall installed capacity (9.6 GW in 2023), after the national incumbent;
- **Energy distribution:** 2nd operator for electricity distributed (10.9 TWh in 2023), after the national incumbent;
- **Energy retail:** 2nd player for volumes of electricity sold (23 TWh in 2023), after the national incumbent⁶.

Consolidated results as of 31 December 2023

In 2023, Group revenues amounted to Euro 14,758 million, down 36% compared to the previous year (Euro 23,156 million). More than 80% of the change is mainly attributable to the fall in energy prices and the remainder to lower volumes sold and brokered on wholesale markets, partially offset by higher quantities sold in the retail sector.

EBITDA stood at Euro 1,971 million, up 32%, Euro +473 million compared to the previous year (Euro 1,498 million). Net of non-recurring items (Euro +41 million in 2023, Euro +10 million in 2022), Ordinary EBITDA amounted to Euro 1,930 million, up 30% compared to 2022 (Euro 1,488 million) thanks to the excellent performance of the Generation & Trading Business Unit and the Market Business Unit.

Net Operating Income amounted to Euro 1,017 million, +49% compared to 2022. This change is attributable to the increase in EBITDA and to:

- the increase in depreciation and amortization, Euro 79 million, mainly related to CAPEX made by the Group in 2023

⁶Arera Annual Report 2023, last ranking available for electricity sales to the end market

- higher net provisions of Euro 59 million. The change is attributable to higher net provisions for risks, mainly due to lower releases in 2023 (in 2022, releases of Euro 41 million were made following the increase in discount rates), partly offset by lower provisions for bad debts.

Net financial charges amounted to Euro 139 million, up Euro 49 million compared to 2022. The change is mainly due to new bonds issued during the 2022 and 2023, also with the aim of pre-funding anticipating the rise of the interest rates. Taxes amounted to Euro 221 million, up Euro 47 million compared to the previous year due to the increase in the tax base. In 2023, there was also a contraction in minority interests (Euro 24 million compared to Euro 47 million in the previous year).

As a result of the above dynamics, Ordinary Group Net Result amounted to Euro 635 million, up 67% compared to the previous year (Euro 380 million at 31 December 2022).

Group Net Result amounted to Euro 659 million, an increase of Euro 258 million compared to the previous year (Euro 401 million). Extraordinary items concerned:

- 2023 for Euro 24 million, mainly related to the effect of the release of the higher tax values of part of the goodwill of companies operating in the renewable energy sector;
- 2022 for a total of Euro 21 million due to the effect of capital gains, net of taxation, on the sale of certain assets (sale of real estate and gas ATEMs deemed non-strategic) amounting to Euro 143 million, partially offset by charges for extraordinary contributions on the economic results of energy companies provided for by legislative provisions (pursuant to Legislative Decree 21/2022 (“*Decreto Taglia Prezzi*”) and Solidarity Contribution pursuant to Law 197/2022) amounting to Euro 122 million.

Net Financial Position at 31 December 2023 amounted to Euro 4,683 million (Euro 4,258 million at 31 December 2022), after CAPEX of Euro 1,376 million and payment of dividends of Euro 283 million. The cash absorption of Euro 425 million, net of changes in the scope of consolidation, is attributable to the expansion of A2A Energia’s customer base (referring in particular to Safeguarded Customers and Microenterprises Gradual Protection Customers), less OTC transactions for commodity sourcing and the payment of one-off taxes related to 2022 extra profits taxation.

THE ISSUER

Overview

A2A is a joint stock company (*società per azioni*) incorporated under Italian Law on 8 December 1910 (originally under the name of *Azienda elettrica municipale*). Its registered office is at Via Lamarmora 230, 25124, Brescia, Italy and it is registered with the Companies’ Register of Brescia under number 11957540153, tax code and VAT number 11957540153. A2A operates under the legislation of the Republic of Italy. A2A may be contacted by telephone at +39 030 35531 and by e-mail at info@a2a.eu. A2A’s website is <https://www.gruppoa2a.it/>.

A2A has been established until 31 December 2100, subject to extension. Pursuant to Article 4 of its by-laws, the corporate object of A2A is to carry out, either directly or through investment companies and entities, activities in the field of research, production, supply, transportation, transformation, distribution, sale, use and recovery of energy resources and of integrated water cycle. The Issuer may also carry out activities in the field of other network services, including the installation, maintenance, connection and testing of telecommunications systems, as well as provide public services in general and carry out activities instrumental, connected and ancillary to those indicated above, including services in the field of waste collection, treatment and disposal of urban and environmental hygiene in general. In these fields, the Issuer may also carry out activities regarding study, consulting and design, except for activities expressly reserved by law. The Issuer may perform any and all transactions deemed necessary or useful for the attainment of its corporate purpose;

it may execute, *inter alia*, real and personal property, commercial, industrial and financial transactions and any transaction which is connected to the achievement of its corporate purpose, except for the collection of savings from the general public and the carrying out of reserved activities under Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998. In addition, the Issuer may acquire interests and equity investments in other companies or businesses, both Italian and foreign, whose corporate purpose is similar, connected or ancillary to A2A's and may grant security interests and/or personal guarantees to secure obligations connected with the conduct of corporate business, including for the benefit of subsidiaries and/or affiliate entities and companies.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, A2A has a paid-up share capital of Euro 1,629,110,744.04 divided into 3,132,905,277 ordinary shares having a par value of Euro 0.52 each. The ordinary shares of A2A are listed on the *Mercato Telematico Azionario*, the screen based market of the Italian Stock Exchange (Borsa Italiana S.p.A.) and are included in the FTSE Mib (Blue Chips) and in the FTSE Italia All-Share Utilities super-sector index. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, A2A had an average market capitalisation of approximately Euro 4.5 billion.

History and developments

A2A in its current form was created on 1 January 2008 from the merger by way of incorporation of AMSA Holding S.p.A. (AMSA) and the local utility of Brescia, ASM Brescia S.p.A. (ASM) into the former energy and waste utility of Milan AEM S.p.A. (AEM) (the Merger). The company resulting from the Merger changed its name into A2A. The driving force behind the merger was the need to create a utilities group with sufficient critical mass and vertical integration to compete successfully in the increasingly deregulated Italian utilities sector and also at a European level.

After the Merger, A2A undertook a significant rationalisation / reorganisation process, which led to:

- the conversion of most of its financial interests (so called “peripheral assets”) into industrial assets: in June 2008, A2A had on its balance sheet Euro 3.3 billion of financial investments (such as TdE/Edison, Endesa Italia, Edipower, etc.), which were progressively converted into industrial assets and fully consolidated within, and managed by the Group (for example, the stake in Endesa Italia was converted into the Monfalcone thermoelectric plant and hydroelectric facilities in Calabria);
- the divestment of non-core activities; and
- internal rationalisation / reorganisation, through the reduction of the overall number of Group companies.

In the recent past, A2A carried out:

- 1) the acquisition of a 51 per cent. stake in the share capital of LGH on 4 August 2016. LGH is the multi-utility based in Cremona (AEM), Pavia (ASM), Lodi (ASTEM), Rovato (COGEME) and Crema (SCS/SCRIP) operating in the environment (including the complete waste management cycle, from collection and transportation to disposal and recovery of recyclable materials, using both LGH-owned and leased equipment), energy (including generation and sale of electricity, district heating, sale and distribution of natural gas, sale of photovoltaic systems) and telecommunication ITC (Internet and broadband, ICT, data centre, voice, data) sectors. As communicated on 18 December 2020, A2A has received a request from LGH shareholders (representing a total of 42,5 per cent. of share capital) to start the process for a possible merger by incorporation of LGH into A2A. As communicated on 8 October 2021 the merger by incorporation of LGH S.p.A. into A2A S.p.A. has been approved by the relevant bodies of A2A and LGH (respectively on 7 and 8 October 2021). On 31 December 2021 the merger by incorporation of LGH S.p.A. into A2A S.p.A. became effective;
- 2) the aggregation involving A2A, Lario Reti Holding S.p.A., ASPEM S.p.A., Azienda Energetica Valtellina Valchiavenna S.p.A. and ACSM-AGAM S.p.A. (ACSM-AGAM) relating to common developments to be carried out in the northern area of Lombardy, having as its main purpose the sharing of strategic

guidelines of growth aimed at achieving commercial, industrial and operative synergies, through a corporate and industrial reorganisation;

- 3) the sale of the entire shareholding held by A2A in EPCG in Montenegro;
- 4) the acquisition by A2A Ambiente of the entire holding in Areslab S.r.l. and of a 90 per cent. stake in Electrometal S.r.l., companies that treat and recover industrial waste, whose acquisition has strengthened the group's circular economy;
- 5) the aggregation involving A2A and Ambiente Energia Brianza (AEB), with the aim of gaining important synergies and guaranteeing growth. This industrial partnership represented another step forward in the consolidation process in Lombardy;
- 6) the acquisition by Linea Group Holding (LGH), of the company Agripower S.r.l., an industrial company specialised in generating electricity from biogas, through the management of plants powered by renewable sources, in particular agricultural and agro-industrial residues. It owns 18 plants with a total installed capacity of approximately 18 MW;
- 7) the acquisition by A2A Rinnovabili, from Octopus Renewables, of a portfolio of 17 photovoltaic plants with a rated power of 173 MW. The asset is the largest merchant portfolio of plants in Italy, without GSE incentives. This acquisition follows the acquisition of four different PV portfolios from the companies Re-Energy, Novapower, Impax and Talesun and which led to a significant increase in the photovoltaic portfolio;
- 8) the acquisition by A2A Rinnovabili, from Ardian of participations in i) 3New&Partners S.r.l., Daunia Calvello S.r.l. (Daunia Calvello) and Daunia Serracapriola S.r.l. (Daunia Serracapriola), comprising a portfolio of wind farms with a total capacity of 335MW (195MW pro-rata) and, ii) 4New S.r.l. portfolio consisting of wind farms and photovoltaic plants for a total capacity of 157MW; on 23 November 2022 within a rationalization of the Daunia Wind S.r.l. (Daunia Wind) Portfolio, A2A acquired the full ownership of Daunia Calvello and Daunia Serracapriola and disposed the participation in Dunia Wind (owned through 3New&Partners S.r.l.) to its co-shareholder Margherita S.r.l. (Margherita);
- 9) the acquisition by A2A Ambiente of TecnoA, a leading company in central and southern Italy in the treatment of industrial waste. The transaction enables strong synergies with the Group's existing assets and structures and allows it to cover the entire value chain also in the special waste sector. With TecnoA, the A2A group will have a capacity for treating industrial waste of over 800,000 tonnes per year.
- 10) the acquisition through A2A Calore e Servizi S.r.l., of SEA Energia S.p.A. (SEA Energia), the company wholly owned by Società per Azioni Esercizi Aeroportuali S.E.A. (SEA) that supplies electricity and heat to the two airports of Milan Linate and Milan Malpensa.
- 11) the disposal by A2A and ACSM-AGAM to a consortium formed by Ascopiave, ACEA and Iren, of a portfolio of gas distribution assets in non strategic areas. The perimeter of activities covered by the transaction, overall for both groups, includes approximately 157 thousand users, distributed in 8 Regions of Italy, forming part of 24 ATEMs, for about 2,800 km of network. The economic value of the sale in terms of Enterprise Value is Euro 125.4 million (of which ACSM-AGAM group for Euro 40.6 million) against a total RAB of Euro 102 million (of which ACSM-AGAM group Euro 25.5 million).
- 12) the acquisition through A2A Calore e Servizi S.r.l., of Termica Cologno S.r.l. (Termica Cologno), the company owned by Edison S.p.A. and Cartiera di Cologno S.p.A. that supplies electricity and heat to the district heating network in Cologno Monzese.
- 13) On 9 March 2024, A2A and e-distribuzione S.p.A. (**e-distribuzione**), an Enel Group company active in the electricity distribution sector, have signed an agreement for the sale and purchase of e-distribuzione's business relating to the electricity network in a number of areas of Lombardy, in the provinces of Milan

and Brescia. The agreement will allow the A2A Group to exploit territorial synergies and accelerate the investments required for the energy transition. Specifically, the transaction provides for the acquisition by A2A of 90% of a newly incorporated company to which e-distribuzione will contribute its electricity distribution assets in the province of Milan (excluding certain municipalities in the northern belt) and in Valtrompia (in the Brescia area), totalling approximately 800,000 PODs, approximately 5,000 km of medium voltage cables, over 12,000 km of low voltage cables, approximately 9,500 secondary substations and 60 primary substations. Upon completion of the sale (closing), A2A and e-distribuzione – which will hold the remaining 10% of the company – will enter into a shareholders' agreement providing, among other things, for call and put options on such 10% stake, exercisable from the first anniversary of the closing. The transaction will increase the number of A2A Group's installed electrical PODs in 2023 by approximately 70%, from approximately 1.3 million in 2023 to approximately 2.1 million, in an area of Lombardy where the Group is already active in the electrical distribution sector, allowing for significant industrial synergies. The transaction will also make it possible for A2A to carry out and remunerate greater investments in the electricity distribution network of approximately EUR 1.4 billion by 2035, in support of the energy transition and in line with A2A's strategic plan and decarbonisation objectives. The transaction is expected to close by 31 December 2024, subject to a number of conditions precedent, including Antitrust and Golden Power approvals. The base price for the transaction is Euro 1,216,800,000 for 90% of the newly incorporated company, subject to customary closing adjustments.

- 14) other minor M&A transactions mainly involving companies within the Generation and the Market Business Units.

For further information on recent transactions carried out by the Group see also "*Significant events after 31 December 2023*" below.

STRATEGY

In November 2024, the Board of Directors of A2A approved the 2024-2035 Strategic Plan Update (the **Strategic Plan Update**), which confirms the Group's long-term industrial growth objectives announced in March 2024 Plan.

The strategy rests on the two pillars of Circular economy and Energy transition, while combining decarbonisation and competitiveness. The Strategic Plan Update confirms investments of 22 billion euros, with 70% of development investments by 2030 already authorised or in progress.

In a context that challenges operators with commodity price pressures and economic-regulatory dynamics, A2A views the ecological transition as a central pillar of its competitive strategy. The Strategic Plan Update is aligned with the objectives of the Draghi's Report on "The future of European competitiveness": innovation, decarbonisation and autonomy. In area of innovation, the Group is engaged as anchor investor in the new "360 LIFE II" Venture Capital fund, with a target size of 200 million euros. A2A is at the forefront of decarbonisation through the development of new renewable plants while relying on PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements) and the investments in electricity networks fostering electrification of consumption. To promote greater European autonomy in the supply of critical raw materials, the Group - leveraging its leadership in the Circular economy - plans to expand its material recovery activities to lithium-ion batteries recycle by planning a new project to create new secondary raw materials for reuse in production processes. More than 90% of Capex included in the Strategic Plan Update is in line with Draghi's fundamentals.

The transition undertaken by the Group starts from the cities: cities are efficient ecosystems that make investments more effective both from an environmental and economic point of view, with over 50% of CAPEX over the Strategic Plan Update period concentrated in urban areas.

The industrial transformation undertaken over the past few years by the Group relies on the constant increasing annual investments in average of 0.8 billion euros in the period 2018-2020 (2.2 billion euros cumulated), 1.6

billion euros in the period 2021-2023 (4.9 billion euros cumulated) and 1.8 billion euros in the period 2031-2035 (22 billion euros cumulated), increasingly oriented towards future-fit developments.

Circular Economy and Energy Transition are confirmed as the pillars of the Strategic Plan Update, with investments respectively of 6 billion euros and 16 billion euros over the 2024-35 period, totalling 22 billion euros. 45% CAPEX is focused on low-volatility businesses and the remaining 55% on merchant businesses.

The EBITDA growth in the short term will be mainly driven by the industrial development of the Energy and Smart Infrastructures segments, while in the medium-long term, it will be driven by the Waste and Smart Infrastructures segments. In detail:

- the growth of the Generation & Trading and Market Business Unit will be supported by the commissioning of the new CCGT plant in Monfalcone, the contribution of new renewable capacity, developments in plants aimed at increasing the flexibility of the electricity system, and the progressive growth of the customer base;
- the Waste Business Unit will be driven by the contribution of the WtE in Trezzo, Crotone, and Cortecolona, as well as the development of the bioenergy business, and the construction of several material recovery plants. This dynamic is partly offset by the decline in margins in the collection sector due to competitive dynamics of tenders for the renewal of concessions;
- in the Smart Infrastructures Business Unit, contributing to the achievement of economic targets are the growth of the electric RAB, the full consolidation of newly acquired assets in the Milan and Brescia areas, growth in the integrated water cycle, the commercial development of district heating, as well as the full deployment of the electric charging station installation plan in the reference areas.

Circular economy

As for Circular economy, the Group aims to build new waste treatment plants to maintain leadership in the sector and to bridge the national infrastructure gap. The Group also confirms its commitment to reducing waste by investing in the integrated water cycle and recovering renewable heat and industrial waste heat to power district heating.

By 2035, the Group, through its treatment plants, will be able to treat over 7 million tons of urban and industrial waste. Investments in waste treatment will amount to 4 billion euros over the period 2024-2035.

Energy recovery makes it possible to enhance the non-recoverable fraction of waste: by 2035, the Group plans to treating about 4 million tons of waste through waste-to-energy plants, avoiding landfill disposal and producing 2.7 TWh of electricity and 2.2 TWh of heat. The planned investments in energy recovery amount to 1.8 billion euros over the period 2024-2035.

The Group promotes circular solutions, creating new products from scraps. The goal is to close the waste cycle for over 1 million tons over the total 2 million suitable for material recovery by 2035, producing new products to be placed on the market. Investments in material recovery amount to 1.3 billion euros over the period 2024-2035.

The development of district heating remains a key lever for the decarbonization of urban areas. By 2035, the Group's ambition is to deliver about 4 TWh of heat, 60% of which renewable heat and industrial waste heat. Investments planned in district heating amount to about 0.8 billion euros in the period 2024-2035.

The safeguard of water resources remains one of the Strategic Plan Update priorities, with investments aimed at reducing network leakages (13 m³ by km/day at 2035) and increasing wastewater treatment capacity. Investments in the integrated water service amount to 0.5 billion euros.

Energy transition

As part of Energy transition, the Group will support electrification of consumption by investing in robust and efficient networks, developing new plants to produce clean energy at competitive costs for businesses and customers.

Planned investments in the power distribution infrastructure will drive the growth of the electricity networks RAB to 3.4 billion euros in 2035 and 2.1 million of electricity POD, overtaking the gas RAB in 2025 (1.7 billion of euros in 2035). This target will also be achieved thanks to the acquisition of assets in Milan and Brescia, to be completed within 2024, which will drive industrial growth and enable operational synergies with the power grid already under management. Investments in power distribution networks amount to roughly 4.1 billion euros over the period 2024-2035. In line with the Group's future-fit growth guidelines, lower investments are planned for the gas network.

The Group confirms its ambitious growth targets in renewables, with the goal of developing 3.1 GW of additional RES capacity, contributing to a total of 5.7 GW installed by 2035. CAPEX in renewables amount to 4.7 billion euros in the period 2024-2035. The volumes of renewable power managed by the Group will triple, thanks to new proprietary installed capacity and energy from third-party RES contracted through PPAs, diversifying the generation portfolio from traditional sources. By 2035, more than 50% of RES generation will be covered through PPAs or incentive mechanisms, aiming at mitigating the scenario risk on the portfolio and increasing the share of EBITDA not subject to scenario⁷ from 30% to 55%.

The Group will expand its customer base to reach more than 5 million customers. Growth will be mainly driven by power customers, with the goal to triple the electric customer base by 2035 compared to 2020, following the electrification of consumption.

Investments

Most of the investments (about 70%) are dedicated to development, allowing the Group to have flexibility regarding investment strategies and possible reallocation over time. The remaining share (about 30%) is dedicated to maintenance and legal obligations.

Regarding the breakdown by Business Unit of the 22 billion euros investments:

- about 8.1 billion euros are allocated to the Energy business, of which 4.7 billion euros is related to the development of new renewable capacity and the creation of storage, 1.5 billion euros is allocated to flexibility (mainly related to the new CCGT in Monfalcone and the maintenance of existing plants), and 1.9 billion euros to support customer growth;
- about 4.4 billion euros are related to the Environment Business Unit, of which 4 billion is related to the Treatment sector and 0.4 billion to the Collection business. Regarding Treatment, the total amount is divided into WTE for 1.8 billion, in Material Recovery and other treatment plants for 1.5 billion, and in Bioenergy and FORSU for 0.7 billion;
- about 8.5 billion euros are related to the Smart Infrastructures Business Unit, of which 7.0 billion is related to the strengthening of distribution networks (including the acquisition of assets in Milan and Brescia), 0.9 billion in the Heat sector, 0.4 billion for the development of the electric mobility business, and 0.2 billion for the development of Public Lighting and Smart City businesses
- about 1.4 billion euros related to the Corporate Business Unit (investments in digital innovation and real estate).

The average cumulated CAPEX eligible for EU Taxonomy over the Strategic Plan Update period amount at around 75%.

⁷ Including EBITDA from B2B PPAs, Mass Market, Capacity Market and incentive schemes

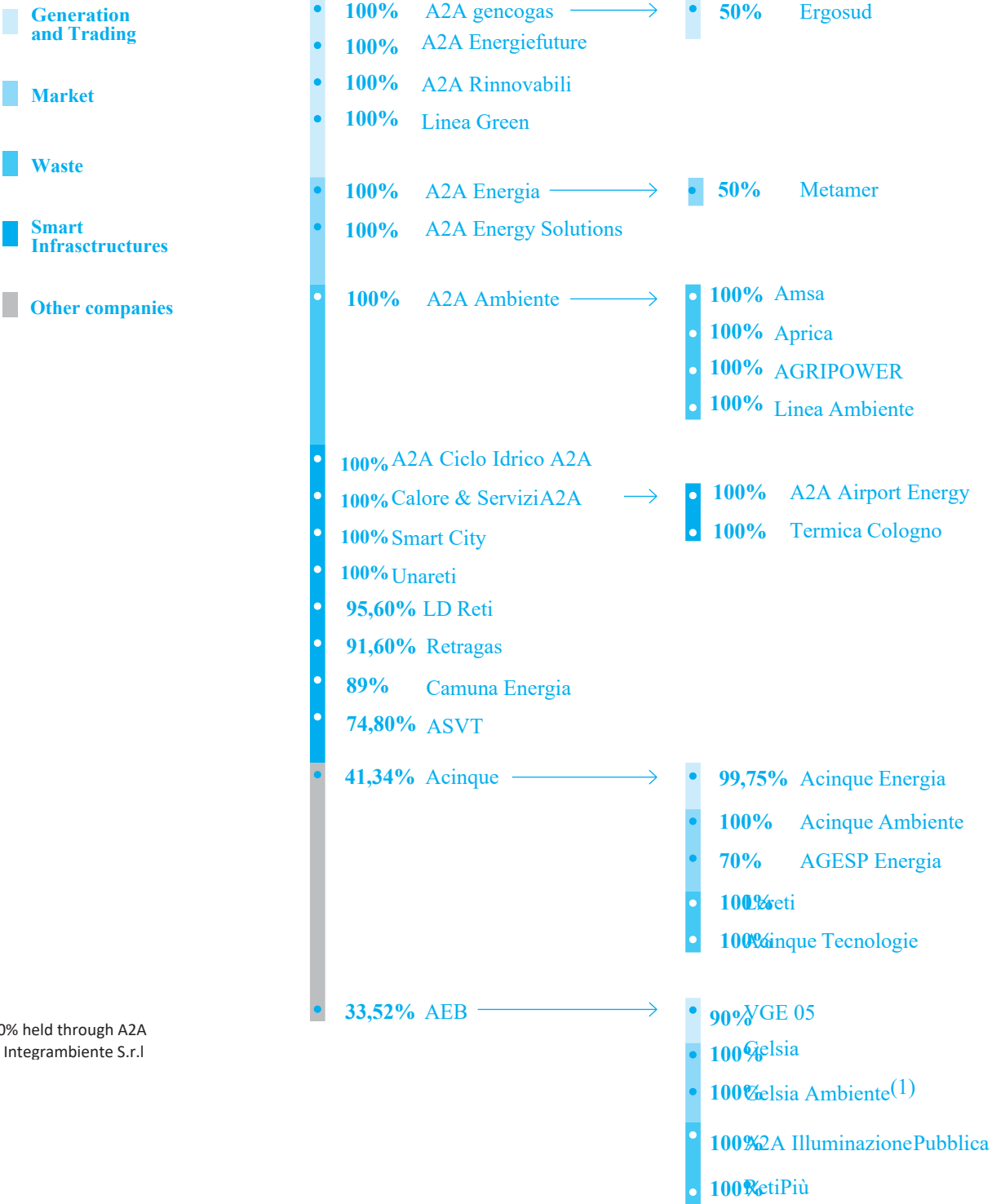
The Strategic Plan Update aims to create an extra return on the Group's WACC of at least 200 basis points.

Group Structure and Business Model

Group Structure

The following chart shows the Group structure as at the date of this Base Prospectus.

Group structure



¹ 30% held through A2A Integrambiente S.r.l

Business Model

The Issuer manages its diversified core business through principally wholly owned subsidiaries, in accordance with unbundling legislation, while it is responsible for strategic vision, planning, control, financial management and coordination of the A2A Group activities. It also provides services to support the business and operating activities of subsidiaries companies (administrative, legal, supply, and personnel management services, information technology and communications) in order to optimize the resources available and use existing expertise in the most efficient manner. These services are regulated by intercompany agreements.

The Issuer implemented a centralised treasury model aimed at reducing external debt and optimizing liquidity. In this context, the Issuer has signed intercompany agreements, which entitle the parent company to manage cash and funding on behalf of the subsidiaries, and, in some cases, if the subsidiary has borrowed funds from the parent, issue intercompany loans between the parent and its subsidiary.

Finally, the Issuer provides its subsidiaries with office space and operating areas, as well as related services and owns hydroelectric plants (Valtellina, Calabria, Udine and Mese)

As of the date of this Base Prospectus, the Group is managed through five business units (each a Business Unit), each operating in a specific business area:

1. **Generation and Trading Business Unit**, dedicated to the management of the Group's plants portfolio (e.g., thermoelectric, hydroelectric and other renewable plants) and the energy portfolio of the Group;
2. **Market Business Unit**, dedicated to the retail sale of electricity and natural gas to end customers (free market and customers served under the protected scheme), the activities related to energy efficiency and electric mobility services;
3. **Waste Business Unit**, dedicated to the management of all waste cycle activities (i.e., waste collection and street sweeping, treatment, disposal and energy recovery);
4. **Smart Infrastructures Business Unit**, dedicated to the distribution and sale of heat and electricity produced by cogeneration plants as well as heat management services, activities related to the management of electricity and gas networks, the management of the entire integrated water cycle, the development and management of technological infrastructures for integrated digital services, activities related to public lighting and traffic regulation system and the management of the network of recharging infrastructures functional to the electrification of transport.
5. **Corporate Business Unit**, dedicated to providing guidance, strategic direction, coordination and control of industrial operations, as well as services in support of the business and operating activities (e.g. administrative and accounting services, legal services, procurement, personnel management, information technology and communications).

The breakdown into Business Units reflects the organisation of the financial reports analysed by the management and the Board of Directors of A2A in order to manage and plan the Group's business.

Description by Business Unit

Generation and Trading Business Unit

The aim of the Generation and Trading Business Unit is twofold:

- maximizing plant's availability and efficiency and minimizing operating and maintenance (O&M) costs ("Generation"). Electricity generation is one of the Group's historical businesses and the Group is a key player in the Italian market with consolidated experience in plant operation, a diversified and flexible fuel mix and a net installed thermoelectric and hydroelectric generation capacity for the market of nearly 9.7GW, as at 31 December 2023. Since 2017, the Group has increased the green part of its

generation portfolio by acquiring photovoltaic and wind power plants with a total installed capacity of 589MW (*MegaWatt*) as at 31 December 2023, the plant portfolio is composed of:

Capacity (MW)	31 December 2023
GAS	5,492
COAL	309
OIL	886
HYDRO	1,945
PHOTOVOLTAIC	316
SYNCHRONOUS CONDENSERS	492
WIND	273
TOTAL	9,713

Source: A2A internal data.

- maximizing the profit from the management of the energy portfolio through the purchase and sale of electricity, fuel (gaseous and non-gaseous) and environmental certificates on domestic and foreign wholesale markets (“**Trading**”). In addition, it includes trading of all energy commodities (gas, electricity) on domestic and foreign markets and manages gas shipping activities for itself and others over third party owned networks both in Italy and abroad. The energy requirements of the Group and its customers are covered by means of (i) its own generation facilities, (managed in order to optimise the availability of production capacity), (ii) third parties’ generation facilities under contract, (iii) trading on wholesale energy markets (including IPEX, the Italy’s power exchange for spot transactions), and also as a counterparty in bilateral trading contracts outside the regulated markets (OTC), and (iv) buying and selling on regulated markets abroad and/or by taking part in brokerage platforms.

Main companies pertaining to the Generation and Trading Business Unit are:

- A2A S.p.A. (hydroelectric plants);
- A2A Gencogas S.p.A. (thermoelectric plants);
- A2A Energiefuture S.p.A. (coal plant and oil plant);
- A2A Rinnovabili S.p.A. (solar and wind plants).

The following tables show the main quantitative data for the Generation and Trading Business Unit:

Operational Data & KPI Electricity sector (GWh)	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Net production	13,683	19,003
- thermoelectric production	9,134	15,636
- hydroelectric production	3,743	2,729
- photovoltaic production	378	387
- wind	428	251

Sales figures also include losses.

Source: Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

The volumes produced in 2023, at 13,683 GWh, decreased by 28%, compared to 2022. In particular, thermoelectric production for 2023 stood at 9,134 GWh, down by 41.6% compared to the previous year (15,636 GWh as at 31 December 2022). The contraction affected both combined cycle plants, as a result of lower contestable demand for electricity in 2023 compared to last year's requirements (-2.8% - source: Terna), and higher net imports (+19.2%). The San Filippo del Mela power plant and the Monfalcone coal-fired power plant also decreased due to the conclusion of the emergency measure, started in 2022, of maximizing the production of power plants fueled by sources other than natural gas.

Production from renewable sources, on the other hand, amounted to 4.5TWh in 2023, up 35.1% from the previous year due to higher hydroelectric volumes as a result of the higher rainfall in 2023 compared to the previous year, which was affected by a persistent drought, and to the contribution of the plants of the companies acquired in 2022 and the Matarocco wind farm in operation since September 2023.

The following table shows the main financial data for the Generation and Trading Business Unit:

Financial data (Millions of Euro)	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Total revenues	10,920	19,605
Gross Operating Margin – EBITDA	829	554
per cent. Of revenues	7.6%	2.8%
Depreciation, amortisation, provisions and write-downs	(275)	(237)
Net operating income – EBIT	554	317
per cent. Of revenues	5.1%	1.6%
CAPEX	332	272

Source: Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Revenues in 2023 amounted to Euro 10,920 million, a decrease of Euro 8,685 million (-44.3%) compared to the previous year. The decrease is mainly attributable to lower electricity and gas prices and, to a lesser extent, sold and brokered volumes of electricity.

Operating costs for 2023 amounted to Euro 9,992 million, a decrease of 47.3% compared to 2022, following the reduction in the costs of supplying energy raw materials. Maintenance and operating costs, on the other hand, increased by about Euro 10 million for work on the plants, particularly wind and solar power plants of the companies acquired in 2022.

Labor costs in 2023 amounted to Euro 99 million, up Euro 8 million compared to the previous year (+8.8%). This change was determined partly (almost 40%) by the increase in full-time equivalent (FTE) (+36 FTE) for the management of turnover and the strengthening of the structures for the development of renewable energy and partly by the increase in unit cost for salary increases (collective contracts, increases and indemnities and remuneration policy actions) and for ancillary costs (mainly payments aimed at encouraging early retirement).

The Gross Operating Margin of the Generation and Trading Business Unit in 2023 amounted to Euro 829 million, an increase of 49.6%, Euro +275 million compared to 2022. Net of the non-recurring components recorded in 2023 (Euro +37 million) and in the previous year (Euro -9 million), the Ordinary EBITDA increased by Euro 229 million.

The positive change is mainly attributable to:

- positive effects resulting from the increased hydraulicity that 2023 benefited from compared to the previous year, which was penalized by a severe drought that had led to a significant drop in hydroelectric production and consequently, where necessary, a very costly recourse to the spot market in a context of rising prices;
- the contribution of production from other renewable sources, in particular wind power plants;
- effective hedging strategies, which, at the same time as the conclusion of the measure of the Decree Law No. 4 of 27 January 2022, converted into Law No. 25 of 28 March 2022 (DL Sostegni ter) (two-way compensation mechanism on the price of electricity fed in for RES plants), made it possible to offset the reduction in the price of energy commodities in the year under review.

The positive impacts were partly offset by a contraction in margins on the ancillary services markets (MSD) both due to fewer requests from Terna and a lower valorization of quantities, the lower contribution of combined cycle thermoelectric production and higher costs of structure (labor and costs for maintenance and operation).

Depreciation, amortization, provisions and write-downs totaled Euro 275 million in 2023 (Euro 237 million at 31 December 2022). The change is linked for Euro 18 million to higher depreciation and amortization mainly attributable to the consolidation of the newly acquired companies in the renewables sector and for Euro 20 million to the increased allocations to the risk provision net of releases.

As a result of the above changes, net operating income in 2023 amounted to Euro 554 million (Euro 317 million at 31 December 2022).

CAPEX in 2023 amounted to Euro 332 million and included extraordinary maintenance work of Euro 87 million, of which Euro 62 million at thermoelectric plants and Euro 20 million at the Group's hydroelectric plants.

Development interventions for a total of Euro 240 million were carried out in 2023, of which Euro 54 million related to photovoltaic and wind power plants aimed at accelerating the growth of the Group's renewable sources and Euro 177 million for interventions on combined cycle thermoelectric plants (new CCGT Monfalcone, endothermic engines in Cassano and gas turbine upgrades in Piacenza) aimed at ensuring flexibility and coverage of peak demand and balancing the energy needs of the electricity grid.

Finally, work was carried out to meet standards amounting to approximately Euro 5 million.

Market Business Unit

Market Business Unit operates in:

- the retail sale of electricity and natural gas to customers in the free market and sales to customers served under protection scheme (*“servizio di maggior tutela”* or *“safeguarded market”*), and
- energy efficiency.

For information on gas and electricity services and liberalisation scheme see *"Regulation"*, below. Main subsidiaries pertaining to the Market Business Unit are:

- A2A Energia S.p.A. (energy retail);
- Acinque Energia S.r.l. (energy retail);
- Gelsia S.r.l. (energy retail);
- A2A Energy Solution S.r.l. (energy efficiency).

The following table shows the main quantitative data for the Market Business Unit:

Operational data & KPI	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
------------------------	------------------------	---------------------

ELECTRICITY SALES (GWh)

Electricity sales	22,964	20,737
Electricity sales Free Market	18,543	18,423
Electricity sales under Greater Protection Scheme	517	732
Sales Gradual Protection (GWh)	1,304	868
Electricity Sales Safeguard Market Electricity	2,600	714

GAS SALES (Mcm)

Gas sales	3,032	2,677
Gas sales Free Market	2,743	2,282
Gas sales under Greater Protection Scheme	289	395

POD Electricity spot

Total POD Electricity (#/1000)	1,935	1,491
POD Electricity Free Market	1,307	1,128
POD Electricity under Greater Protection Scheme	249	323
POD Electricity under Gradual Protection (#/1000)	379	40

PDR Gas spot

Total PDR Gas (#/1000)	1,555	1,579
PDR Gas Free Market	1,178	1,043
PDR Gas under Greater Protection Scheme	377	536

The quantities are stated gross of losses: Report on Operation 2023. The data related to the POD and PDR does not include the numbers relating to large customers

In 2023, the Market Business Unit recorded 22,964 GWh of electricity sales, up 10.7% on the previous year. The increase is related to the higher contribution of the Gradual Protection Service and the acquisition, by auction, of customers subject to the safeguard regime.

Gas sales in 2023, equal to 3,032 million cubic meters, increased by +13.3% compared to 2022, attributable to the key accounts segment.

With reference to supply points, in 2023 there was a 30% increase in the number of POD related to the electricity market, thanks to the award of the Gradual Protection Service for micro-enterprises from April 2023.

In general, thanks also to the effective commercial development actions undertaken, the Market Business Unit consolidated its customer base by increasing its electricity and gas supply points by 420,000 units in 2023

compared to 31 December 2022 and reaching a total of 3.5 million points (+14% compared to 2022), of which 1.9 million related to the electricity market and 1.6 million to the gas market. The following table shows the main financial data for the Market Business Unit:

Financial data (Millions of Euro)	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Total revenues	7,140	8,798
Gross operating income – EBITDA	299	125
% of revenues	4.2%	1.4%
Depreciation, amortisation, provisions and write-downs	(132)	(140)
Net operating income - EBIT	167	(15)
% of revenues	2.3%	-0.2%
CAPEX	92	71

Source: Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

Revenues in 2023 amounted to Euro 7,140 million (Euro 8,798 million at 31 December 2022). The change is attributable to the decrease in both electricity and gas unit prices, partly offset by the increase in quantities sold.

Operating costs for the 2023 amounted to Euro 6,777 million, a decrease of Euro 1,838 million compared to 2022 following the contraction in commodity procurement costs. On the other hand, there were cost increases in support for customer development and management (in particular ICT costs, indirect channels, marketing and communication) in excess of Euro 20 million.

Labour costs in 2023 amounted to Euro 64 million (Euro 58 million in 2022), mainly as a result of the increase in FTE to 61. The change is mainly linked (around 70%) to the greater hiring made for the strengthening, in line with the business development objectives, of the organizational structures (in particular the Customer Service area) and for the remainder to the greater unit costs following salary increases.

EBITDA of the Market Business Unit equaled Euro 299 million in 2023 (Euro 125 million at 31 December 2022).

Net of non-recurring items (Euro -18 million in 2023 and Euro +2 million in 2022), Ordinary EBITDA increased by Euro 194 million.

The growth in margins for 2023 compared to the previous year was attributable to:

- higher volumes of electricity sold in the safeguarded market;
- growth in volumes sold to the large customer segment, particularly gas;
- increase in the customer base of the mass market segment;
- increase in unit margins, also thanks to the full recovery of the contraction recorded in 2022 due to the different temporal distribution of the margins of fixed price sales, which confirmed the overall contractual margin on an annual or biennial basis.

These positive effects made it possible to absorb higher charges related to retention actions, activated by the Group during 2023 on its customer base, and the increase in operating costs for customer acquisition and management activities.

In general, the comparison with the previous year benefits from a progressive return to normality of the energy markets compared to the exceptional nature recorded in 2022, with a recovery in profitability that exceeds the levels achieved in previous years.

Depreciation, amortization, provisions and write-downs totalled Euro 132 million in 2023 (Euro 140 million in 2022): compared to lower provisions for bad debts of Euro 19 million and greater releases relating to the risk provision, there were greater depreciation and amortization for investments made during 2023.

As a result of the above changes, net operating income amounted to Euro 167 million in 2023 (negative Euro 15 million at 31 December 2022).

Investments in 2023 amounted to Euro 92 million. These investments concerned:

- the energy retail sector with Euro 84 million for capitalized charges for the acquisition of new customers, for evolutionary maintenance and development of the Hardware and Software platforms, aimed at supporting billing and customer management activities and for digital innovation projects relating to the full-digital Group company NEN;
- the Energy Solutions segment with Euro 8 million for energy efficiency projects.

Waste Business Unit

The Waste Business Unit includes activities that cover the whole waste management cycle (collection, street sweeping, treatment, disposal and recovery of materials and energy).

In particular:

- collection and street sweeping refer to street cleaning, collection and transportation of waste to its destination (dedicated plants);
- waste treatment and disposal refer to the activity treating waste (both urban and industrial) in order to recovery materials, energy, biogas etc.

The main A2A Group companies active in the Waste Business Unit are:

- AMSA S.p.A. (collection and street sweeping);
- Aprica S.p.A. (collection and street sweeping);
- Linea Gestioni S.r.l.(collection and street sweeping);
- A2A Ambiente S.p.A. (treatment, disposal and recovery of materials and energy);
- Linea Ambiente S.r.l. (treatment and recovery of materials and energy); and
- Acinque Ambiente S.r.l. (treatment, disposal and recovery of materials and energy).

The following tables set forth the main quantitative data for the Waste sector:

Operational data & KPI	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Waste collected (Kton)	1,787	1,785
Residents served (#/1000)	3,928	3,965
Total Waste disposed (Kton)	3,640	3,368
Electricity sold (GWh)	2,071	2,121
Heat sold (GWht) *	1,544	1,487

(*) quantities at the plant entrance

Source: Report on Operation 2023

Installed Capacity	Electricity (MWe)	Heat (MWt)	Waste (tons)
Waste-to-Energy plants	378	551	1,356
Biogas and landfills	58	11	5
Other waste treatment facilities:			2,073

Source: 2023 A2A internal data

The quantities of electricity produced in 2023 were down 2.4% year-on-year due to the reduced availability of the Acerra and Brescia waste-to-energy plants as a result of increased maintenance shutdowns, partly offset by the increased productivity of the Parona plant. In addition, the volumes of heat sold increased by 3.8% in 2023 as a result of higher demand in the district heating sector.

Net waste disposed in 2023 amounted to 3,640 thousand tons (+8.1% compared to the previous year), recording an increase in disposals of material recovery plants (1,145 Kton vs 994 Kton) due to the contribution of the new organic fraction of municipal solid waste (OFMSW) Lacchiarella and Cavaglià plants and the higher quantities of paper disposed of the following table set forth the main financial data for the Waste sector:

Financial data (Millions of Euro)	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Total revenues	1,458	1,422
Gross operating income – EBITDA	375	359
% of revenues	25.7%	25.2%
Depreciation, amortisation, provisions and write-downs	(169)	(116)
Net operating income – EBIT	206	243
% of revenues	14.1%	17.1%
CAPEX	214	264

Source: Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

In 2023, the Waste Business Unit recorded revenues of Euro 1,458 million, an increase of 2.5% compared to the previous year (Euro 1,422 million at 31 December 2022): the increase in revenues from the sale of electricity from waste-to-energy plants more than compensated for the decrease in revenues from paper disposal resulting from the drop in prices recorded in 2023 compared to the previous year.

Operating costs in 2023 amounted to Euro 718 million (Euro 710 million at 31 December 2022). In 2023, higher costs were recorded, in particular for the supply of biomass, costs for the disposal of dust from waste-to-energy plants, costs for the maintenance of treatment plants and costs for the expansion of material recovery activities (OFMSW Lacchiarella and Cavaglià). These increases were partially offset by lower expenses for paper purchases, organic waste disposal and vehicle fuel.

Labour costs in 2023 stood at Euro 365 million, up Euro 12 million compared to 2022 (+3.4%). Of this change, more than 50% was due to an increase in FTE (6,703 FTE in 2023 compared to 6,571 FTE in the previous year) both as a result of changes in perimeter and of hires to strengthen certain services in the Collection and Treatment segment. The further change of nearly Euro 6 million was substantially determined by the effects of the application of the national urban hygiene Labour contract and other remuneration increases.

The EBITDA of the Waste Business Unit in 2023 equalled Euro 375 million (Euro 359 million at 31 December 2022).

Net of non-recurring components recorded in the two comparison periods (Euro +3 million in 2023 and Euro +9 million in 2022), the Ordinary Gross Operating Margin stood at Euro 372 million, an increase of Euro 22 million compared to the previous year (+6%).

This result was determined by:

- Euro + 8 million related to the Collection segment mainly due to lower costs for the disposal of the organic fraction of waste and lower expenses for vehicle maintenance and fuel, which more than offset the increase in personnel costs;
- Euro +14 million related to Municipal Waste Treatment Plants mainly due to the increase in electricity revenues from waste-to-energy plants and the higher margins of biomass plants (Sant'Agata di Puglia), despite the increase in raw material costs.

Depreciation, amortization, provisions and write-downs in 2023 amounted to Euro 169 million (Euro 116 million in 2022). The change was due to higher depreciation and amortization (Euro 11 million) related to investments made in 2023 and an increase in provisions for risks net of releases (Euro +42 million) mainly due to lower releases compared to the previous year of excess landfill and reclamation provisions in the amount of Euro 32 million related to the change in discount rates.

As a result of these changes, Net Operating Income in 2023 totaled Euro 206 million (Euro 243 million at 31 December 2022).

CAPEX for 2023 stood at Euro 214 million and regarded:

- development interventions for Euro 112 million, of which Euro 64 million relating to waste-to energy plants (including line 3 of the Parona waste-to-energy plant and the fume purification line of the Brescia waste-to-energy plant), Euro 9 million for material recovery plants, Euro 9 million for OFMSW plants (Lacchiarella, Cavaglià and Castelleone), Euro 8 million for biomass plants, Euro 18 million for other treatment plants and Euro 4 million for the collection sector;
- Euro 102 million in maintenance work on waste-to-energy plants (Euro 44 million), treatment plants (Euro 22 million) and the collection sector (Euro 36 million).

Smart Infrastructure Business Unit

The activities of the Smart Infrastructure Business Unit mainly include:

- the development and technical-operational management of electricity distribution networks, natural gas transport and distribution networks and the related metering service, characterized by important technological evolutions thanks to the use of smart meters;
- the management of the entire integrated water cycle (*i.e.*, water collection, aqueduct management, water distribution, sewerage network management and purification);
- the production and sale of heat and electricity produced by cogeneration plants (mostly owned by the Group), through district heating networks ensuring the operation and maintenance of cogeneration plants and district heating networks. Management services for heating plants owned by third parties (heat management services) are also included;
- development and management of technological infrastructure in the field of telecommunications also providing solutions, applications, and smart services fuelled by Big Data, sensors, and network grids for the purpose of generating new models for the city and for the region, and improving quality of life for the community; and
- activities related to public lighting and traffic regulation system and the management of the network of recharging infrastructures functional to the electrification of transport.

Networks

Revenues from the networks sector are regulated. The authority competent for the setting of distribution price tariffs for electricity, gas, and water is ARERA. Regulated electricity, gas and water distribution operations

are carried out under concessions and therefore are subject to low risk, with stable earnings (for further information see "*Concession*" and "*Regulation*", below).

Networks – Electricity networks and Gas networks

The Group's electricity distribution networks serve over a million customers at high, medium and low voltage, supplying around 10,900 GWh annually. Electricity is transformed by primary and secondary plants into medium-voltage and low-voltage electricity and is distributed to customers through the Group's low and medium-voltage lines distribution network (currently, approximately, 16,680 km).

The Group's natural gas distribution network consists of about 13,800 km of pipeline, a number of primary and secondary pressure reduction stations, network stations and customer stations to regulate gas pressure for commercial and industrial uses. The Group owns and operates its gas network, distributing to 273 municipalities, mainly in the provinces of Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Cremona, Lodi, Como, Lecco, Monza, Treviso and Varese.

Networks – Integrated Water Cycle

The Integrated water cycle includes the management of three services: water supply network, sewerage system and waste water treatment (for further information on the integrated water cycle see "*Regulation*", below).

Management of the water supply network includes uptake and supply of drinking water, including water purification and drinking water treatment actions where necessary. The drinking water supplied comes from spring water and water wells. Water is supplied to the municipalities of Brescia, Varese, Como and several municipalities throughout the respective provinces, covering a total of about 111 towns and about 0.9 million inhabitants. The water network covers more than 3,604 km (aqueduct) in the Municipality and Province of Brescia, and the water supplied is drawn from about 182 springs and 176 wells; in the province of Varese and Como water comes from more than 60 springs and more than 95 wells. The total water supplied amounts to approximately 70 million cubic meters per year.

The sewerage system consists of the gathering and collection of sewerage into waste water treatment plants (WWTP). The sewerage systems managed by the Group serve about 69 towns and almost 0,65 million inhabitants.

District Heating

The total thermal installed capacity is equal to 2,573MWt, while the electricity capacity amounts to 449 MW.

Heat is generated by the Group's 25 cogeneration plants (electricity and heat), 25 heat generation plants and 18 thermic-exchange plants in Italy.

Part of the heat generated by the Group comes from the waste-to-energy plants in Brescia, Figino (Milan), Bergamo, Cremona, Como e Lecco (which account for an overall installed thermal capacity of approximately 557 MWt).

The Group's district heating service provides heating and cooling systems to customers through the management of individual utility plants located in customers' buildings in Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Cremona, Crema, Lodi, Como, Monza and Varese.

Prices for district heating and heating management services are not regulated but are set on the price market - indexed to energy prices and gas prices – and subject to market competition.

The Group is currently developing urban district heating distribution networks in the provinces of Bergamo and Milan, where the objective is to increase the Group's penetration share of the potential market, encouraging significant energy savings and a reduction in the emissions.

The main A2A Group companies active in the Smart Infrastructure Business Unit are:

- Unareti S.p.A. (electricity and gas distribution);
- LD Reti S.r.l. (electricity and gas distribution);
- Retragas S.r.l. (gas transport);
- A2A Ciclo Idrico S.p.A. (integrated water cycle);

- ASVT S.p.A. (gas distribution);
- LeReti S.p.A. (gas distribution, integrated water cycle);
- A2A Calore & Servizi S.r.l. (district heating and heat management services).

The following tables set forth the main quantitative operational and financial data:

Operational data & KPI	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Electricity RAB* (millions of Euro)	953	827
Gas RAB* (millions of Euro)	1,599	1,498
Water RAB (millions of Euro)	457	399
Electricity distributed (GWh)	10,882	11,238
Gas distributed (Mcm)	2,503	2,726
Water distributed (Mcm)	69	75
Heat and cold sales (GWht)	2,898	2,894

(*) Provisional figures, underlying the calculation of allowed revenues for the period

Source: Report on Operation 2023

Financial data (Millions of Euro)	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Total revenues	1,552	1,529
Gross operating Margin - EBITDA	534	512
% of revenues	34.4%	33.5%
Depreciation, amortisation, provisions	(304)	(264)
Net operating Margin - EBIT	230	248
% of revenues	14.8%	16.2%
CAPEX	631	560

Source: Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The Smart Infrastructures Business Unit's revenue for 2023 amounted to Euro 1,552 million (Euro 1,529 million at 31 December 2022). The higher revenues from gas and electricity distribution due to the increase in investments and inflation, the contribution of A2A Airport Energy S.p.A (**A2A Airport Energy**) acquired in September 2022 and the increases related to the activities aimed at obtaining energy savings (Superbonus) were partially offset by lower revenues from the heat segment due to lower volumes sold on a like-for-like basis and the dynamics of unit prices, as well as the decrease related to the Public Lighting segment.

Operating costs in 2023 stood at Euro 904 million, in line with the previous year (Euro 905 million in 2022). The increase in costs following the consolidation of A2A Airport Energy for approximately Euro 50 million and the increased activities relating to the superbonus were offset by the decrease in the costs of supplying raw materials (gas and heat) and in energy costs in general.

Labour costs in 2023 amounted to Euro 114 million (Euro 112 million in 2022). The change is attributable to higher costs related to the increase in resources (+72 FTE) as a result of hiring in 2022 and 2023 and the consolidation of A2A Airport Energy and salary increases partly offset by higher capitalization.

The Gross Operating Margin of the Smart Infrastructures Business Unit in 2023 was Euro 534 million (Euro 512 million at 31 December 2022).

Net of non-recurring items (Euro +19 million in 2023; Euro +17 million in the previous year), the Business Unit's ordinary Gross Operating Margin was Euro 515 million, up Euro 20 million compared to 2022.

The change in margins is distributed as follows:

- Euro +17 million related to the electricity distribution network due to an increase in revenue allowed for regulatory purposes as a result of increased investments and inflation, and higher connection contributions;
- Euro +11 million relating to the gas distribution network due to an increase in the restriction on revenues admitted for regulatory purposes due to an increase in investments and inflation;
- Euro +15 million related to the water cycle attributable to the decrease in electricity costs and the increase in regulated revenues;
- Euro -17 million relating to heat due to lower volumes of district heating sold by companies in the sector with the same perimeter and higher operating costs. This contraction in margins was partially offset by the contribution of the new company A2A Airport Energy and the marginality of heat management related to the superbonus business;
- Euro -6 million related to the public lighting segment due to the adjustment of fees to changes in energy costs.

Depreciation, amortization, provisions and write-downs equaled Euro 304 million (Euro 264 million as at 31 December 2022). The change is attributable for Euro 24 million to higher depreciation and amortization (for investments made in 2023, for the change in the scope of consolidation and for the replacement of gas meters with consequent change in useful life) and for the remainder to higher provisions for risks and bad debts.

As a result of the above changes, Net Operating Income in 2023 amounted to Euro 230 million (Euro 248 million at 31 December 2022).

Investments in 2023 amounted to Euro 631 million and regarded:

- Euro 249 million in the electricity distribution segment, development and maintenance work on plants and in particular the connection of new users, maintenance work on secondary cabins, the extension of remote control, the refurbishment of the medium and low voltage network, the maintenance and upgrading of primary plants and CAPEX in the launch of the 2G smart meter project;
- Euro 147 million in the gas distribution subsector, development and maintenance work on plants relating to the connection of new users and the replacement of medium and low pressure piping and smart gas meters;
- Euro 101 million in the integrated water cycle sector, maintenance and development work carried out on the water transportation and distribution network and work and refurbishment of the sewerage networks and purification plants;
- Euro 107 million in the district heating and heat management segment: development and maintenance of plants and networks;
- Euro 13 million in public lighting for new projects;
- Euro 8 million in the e-mobility sector for the installation of new recharging stations;
- Euro 6 million in the Smart City segment, mainly laying fiber optics, radio frequencies and data centers.

Corporate Business Unit

The Corporate Business Unit provides a full range of services to other Business Units including guidance, strategic direction, coordination and control of industrial operations, as well as services to support the business and operating activities (e.g. administrative and accounting services, legal services, procurement, personnel management, information technology, communications etc.). Most of the incurred cost is charged to other operating subsidiaries which benefit from the service, while non-charged cost remains in the Business Unit and represents the EBITDA. Intercompany services are governed by signed agreements.

The following table shows the main financial data for Corporate Business Unit:

Financial data (Millions of Euro)	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Total revenues	337	320
Gross operating income - EBITDA	(66)	(52)
% of revenues	(19.6%)	(16.3%)
Depreciation, amortisation, provisions and write-downs	(74)	(59)
Net operating income – EBIT	(140)	(111)
% of revenues	(41.5%)	(34.7%)
CAPEX	110	73

Source: Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

Operating costs increased Euro 9 million mainly due to higher expenses for digitalization, IT security and innovation of the Group and higher external communication costs.

Labour costs in 2023 increased by Euro 22 million, about 40% of which is attributable to a higher number of FTE (+102 units compared to the previous year, +6.3%) due to the additions made in 2022 and 2023 to strengthen certain business areas, in line with the Group's development needs and objectives. The remainder of the change is related to higher unit costs (+3.6%) for salary increases (contractual renewals, bonuses and salary policy actions) and higher charges for mobility and redundancy incentives.

The Gross Operating Margin, corresponding to the Corporate structure costs not charged back to the various Group companies in 2023, amounted to - Euro 66 million (Euro -52 million in 2022).

Net of non-recurring items (Euro -9 million in 2022), the Corporate ordinary Gross Operating Margin in 2023 was down Euro -23 million compared to 2022.

The negative change in margins is attributable to higher costs not charged back compared to 2022.

Depreciation, amortization, provisions and write-downs equaled Euro 74 million (Euro 59 million as at 31 December 2022). The change is attributable to higher depreciation and amortization of Euro 10 million and higher provisions for risks of Euro 5 million.

After depreciation, amortization, provisions and write-downs in 2023 there was a Net operating loss of Euro 140 million (a net operating loss of Euro 111 million at 31 December 2022).

CAPEX in 2023 totaled Euro 110 million and mainly refer to work on IT systems (Euro 54 million) and buildings (Euro 49 million).

Concessions

Concessions – Hydroelectric plants

The national regulation governing hydroelectric concessions were originally provided by the Royal Decree of 11 December 1933, no. 1775 (**R.D. 1775/1933**), which was based on the granting of concessions in favour of the State in a long-term prospective, also in order to allow the concessionaires to amortize the significant investments, necessary for the construction of the plants. With a view to transfer the concessions and the ownership of the relative works to the State, Article 25 of the cited R.D. 1775/1933 provided that:

- all the collection, regulation and forced duct works and the discharge channels (wet works) are transferred to the State free of charge;

- any other building, machinery, plant for the use, transformation and distribution concerning the concession (dry works) could be acquired by the State by means of payment of a price equal to the estimated value of the work material, calculated at the time of entry into possession, abstracting from any assessment of the income that can be derived.

This regulatory framework was subsequently superseded, by the Constitution and, later, especially by the liberalisation of the electricity market as a result of Legislative Decree no. 79 of 16 March 1999 (implementing Directive 96/92/EC) (the **Bersani Decree**), art. 12 (and subsequent amendments) of which introduced the principles of:

- the temporary nature of concessions, establishing a validity period (2029) for concessions without expiry date, held by Enel S.p.A., and assigning an expiry date of 31 December 2010 for concessions that had already expired or would be expiring by that date;
- tenders for expired concessions.

These regulations were subsequently amended also by art. 37, paragraphs 4 and following, of Decree Law 83/2012 converted by Law 134/2012, partially amending the Bersani Decree.

Conversion Law No. 12/2019 of Decree Law 14 December 2018, no. 135 (the **Simplification Law**), art. 11-*quater* attributed to the Regions the power to regulate, by their own laws and in respect of the provisions of art. 11-*quater* itself, the procedures for the assignment of concessions, the process for which must be begun by 2023 (deadline confirmed also by Law 5 August 2022 n.118 (so-called “**Legge Concorrenza 2021**”)), with the selection of economic operators through tenders, constitution of mixed public-private capital company (“*società a capitale misto pubblico privato*”) or through forms of public-private partnership (PPP). In the Lombardy Region such regulation has been introduced by Regional Law 5/2020, as subsequently amended by Regional Law 19/2021. Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2 December 2022 “Regulation of the times and methods for carrying out the procedures for assigning concessions for large hydroelectric derivations”, implementing article 10, paragraph 1, of Regional Law 5/2020 has been approved. Nevertheless, this Regulation has been judicially contested and the proceedings are still pending.

For expired concessions, which are temporarily extended, an additional fee has been imposed.

In terms of compensation to outgoing operators, the regulation now foresees:

- for wet works, the transfer of their ownership to the Regions without compensation, and in the case of investments - defined in the concession decree or authorized by the Region - an amount equal to the value of the asset not already amortized;
- for dry works, the recognition of a residual value derived from accounting records or certified appraisal.

Most of the large hydroelectric concessions located in Valtellina, held by A2A (with a nominal concession capacity of approximately 200 MW), and one concession held by Linea Green S.p.A. in Valcamonica (Resio) have expired and are currently under a *prorogatio* regime. Given the *prorogatio* regime, the Lombardy Region established the payment of an additional fee. Other A2A large concessions (with a total nominal concession capacity of 345 MW), will expire in 2029. The other two large-scale derivations of Linea Green S.p.A. have not yet expired, as well as the concession of Gravedona of ACinque Innovazione S.r.l., expiring in 2029.

Focusing on the large hydroelectric expired concessions, A2A and Linea Green S.p.A. presented to the Lombardy Region the requested reports which described key aspects of the above mentioned expired concessions (the so-called, *Rapporti di fine concessioni*). As of the date of this Base Prospectus, a discussion with Lombardy Region about the contents of A2A reports is still pending. The Lombardy Region has also started environmental evaluations of water use concerning these A2A expired concessions, according to Regional Regulation n. 3/2022. A2A has been participating to these procedures, that are still pending. In the

meanwhile, Lombardy Region has begun the procedure for the assignation of Resio concession and this tender has been published on 22 April 2024; 23 October 2024 was the deadline for offer presentation. Linea Green S.p.A. has started new judicial procedures against this tender concerning Resio assignation; even Elettricità Futura, association which represents hydroelectric sector, has started a judicial procedure against Resio tender. In the meanwhile, Lombardy Region announced that six operators have presented an offer in Resio tender, Linea Green S.p.A. included.

Concessions – Electricity distribution

The agreements, issued pursuant to the provisions of article 9 of the Bersani Decree, all expire at the end of 2030 (for further information on electricity distribution see "*Regulation*", below).

The Issuer manages the energy distribution service for approximately 50 municipalities, including Milan and Brescia, the largest cities in the Lombardy Region. The energy distribution grid has a total range of approximately 15,000 km and serves 1.2 million users.

Concessions – Natural gas distribution

The gas market is governed by Legislative Decree No. 164/00 of 23 May 2000 (the **Letta Decree**) which has been amended several times since its entry into force, along with Ministerial Decrees. In particular, gas is distributed by operators identified in public tenders organised above the municipality level and within territorial areas that were defined by the Ministerial Decrees of 19 January 2011 and 18 October 2011. Such public tenders must follow the rules laid down in the Ministerial Decree No. 226 of 12 November 2011. The substitutions of one operator with another operator must ensure the protection of the workforce, as set out in the Ministerial Decree of 21 April 2011, and a fair compensation must be paid to the outgoing operator for the assets which will be available to the new operator (for further information on natural gas distribution see "*Regulation*", below).

As at the date of this Base Prospectus the Group managed the gas distribution and measurement services for around 145 municipalities, including Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Varese, Cremona, Lodi, the largest cities in the Lombardy Region through more than 6,484 km of gas distribution grids with approximately 1.2 million connected users.

Concessions – Waste (Environment)

The Group has concessions for all its waste operations in the Lombardy, Piedmont and Liguria Regions.

Concessions – Integrated Water Cycle

The Group has concessions for all its integrated water cycle operations in the Lombardy Region.

The water services regulation has been stabilized thanks to the 2014 reforms contained in Law Decree No. 133 of 12 September 2014 converted into law, with amendments, by Law No. 164 of 11 November 2014 (the so-called "*Sblocca Italia*" Law) and to ARERA regulatory framework (Law No. 214 of 22 December 2011, the regulation and surveillance powers with respect to water services were entrusted to the ARERA and to the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (MATTM, now Ministry of Ecological Transition, MITE). Currently, water services that serve more than a single municipality, must be integrated, award a sole concession to a single manager and provide control powers to the district authority (*autorità d'ambito*). The A2A Group operates on the basis of an award in accordance with pro tempore legislation and has not been declared terminated yet. Recently, Law Decree No. 133 of 12 September 2014 converted into law, with amendments, by Law No. 164 of 11 November 2014 (the so-called "*Sblocca Italia*" Law) set out guidelines for the evolution of current water services regulation.

For further information on the concessions held by the Group's operating companies, see (i) the section of this Base Prospectus headed "*Regulation*" below, (ii) the section headed "*Main regulatory provisions regarding*

concessions and agreements in the sectors of activity in which the A2A Group operates” of the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 and (iii) Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group” of the Report on Operation 2023 both incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "Documents Incorporated by Reference", above). All local public services are affected by the recent reforms implementing the Law No. 188 of 5 August 2022, (the so-called “annual competition law”) in execution of which the Legislative Decree No. 201 of 23 December 2022 "Reorganization of the regulation of local public services of economic importance" has been published on 30 December 2022.

Next tender shall be subject to the new public contract code approved by means of the Legislative Decree 31 March 2023 n. 36 "Code of public contracts" in implementation of article 1 of the Law 21 June 2022, n. 78, delegating the Government in the matter of public contracts. The Code of public contracts entered into force on 1 July 2023.

Innovation, Development and Research

In order to enable the **open innovation (OI) model** and make it truly effective, the Group has chosen to equip itself with a shared platform through which employees, startups, companies and the world of research can contribute to creating value for the areas in which A2A operates. The platform allows launching idea generation, campaigns or hackathons but also managing end to end the development of different activities concerning the innovation function. For this reason, the Group has created a true virtuous process of innovation generation and management that has allowed building strong relationships with important entities of the ecosystem such as incubators/accelerators, innovation hubs, universities, research centres and venture capital firms.

The Corporate Venture Capital (CVC) program of A2A was launched in 2019 with the goal of promoting innovation through investments in early-stage startups operating within the energy transition and the circular economy sector, in line with the Group's industrial plan. The objective of the program is to identify disruptive technologies and foster industrial synergies between the portfolio companies and the Group businesses. This collaboration is designed to bridge the gap that current technologies have not yet overcome, with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2040.

A2A's CVC program is divided among strategic funds managed by various operators, including 360 Capital, Eureka! Venture SGR, and CDP Venture Capital – National Innovation Fund. Specifically, at the heart of the program lays a dedicated fund with A2A as the sole investor, managed by 360 Capital, which as of the date of this Base Prospectus has made 8 investments in startups at the European level.

In 2024, a **new venture capital fund with a target size of Euro 200 million** will be launched for investments in early-stage startups across Europe and it will foresee the participation of financial and corporate investors. As anchor investor and industrial sponsor, A2A will lead the initiative, which aims to capture pioneering solutions and technologies to tackle the challenges of the energy transition and the circular economy in line with the New Plan (i.e. the Strategic Plan 2024-2035). Thanks to the launch of this new fund, A2A's CVC program will have a total commitment of approximately Euro 80 million, doubling the amount compared to 2022. A notable success story within the program is **Energy Dome**, an Italian startup that has patented and developed a new "CO2 Battery" for Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES) based on a closed thermodynamic cycle that uses carbon dioxide to efficiently store electrical energy produced from large-scale renewable sources. The company is currently commercializing its battery globally, providing a practical solution to address the intermittency issues associated with renewable energy sources.

Corporate Venture Building (CVB) is an innovative open innovation practice that involves the ideation, nurturing and scaling of new business ventures. Officially launched in February 2024 as A2A Life Ventures, the programme is a natural evolution of the Group's innovation programme. It complements and integrates with projects carried out in collaboration with entities in the ecosystem, including Proof of Concept (PoC), Corporate Venture Capital (CVC) and startup scouting activities.

The ambition of A2A Life Ventures is to serve as one of the growth engines for the A2A Group by identifying and supporting the market introduction of new, innovative businesses in the field of Climate Tech.

The programme differentiates itself from similar initiatives through a systematic and iterative approach to enhance and capitalise on A2A's resources and assets. It rigorously selects initiatives that are not only closely aligned with the Group's New Plan, but also have the potential to make a significant impact on sustainability in the medium and long term. The focus is on ventures that are committed to improving people's lives, guided by two key principles of A2A's strategy: energy transition and circular economy. Therefore, ventures are selected based on their potential to address a global issue, based on disruptive innovation, technological or otherwise, and that have a degree of alignment with A2A's strategic vision, leveraging the A2A Group's extensive resources and expertise.

A2A Life Ventures takes a "startup-like" approach to opportunities, starting with problem identification and progressively de-risking both market and technology aspects. The A2A Group's support is comprehensive, guiding ideas and talent from the initial ideation phase through to the acceleration of ventures, whether they are integrated within the business as spin-ins or developed externally as spin-outs.

A2A Life Ventures nurtures diverse teams, and leverages both internal and external talent to bring these opportunities to market. Teams and ventures are provided with solid expertise and methodology, coupled with rapid minimum viable product (MVP) development support: our team of venture architects and designers play a crucial role in this process, ensuring the rapid and effective development of innovative solutions. A2A offers ventures not only its assets and know-how, but also financial resources to ensure that the startup can scale effectively.

A2A emphasises open innovation activities designed to effectively leverage the Group's expertise, assets and intellectual property, as well as continuous collaborative interaction with the ecosystem. The Corporate Venture Builder programme introduces innovative collaboration models and entrepreneurial opportunities into the corporate framework. This strategy serves the dual purpose of retaining the valuable knowledge and skills of A2A's existing talent and attracting new talent from outside the organisation. In line with global standards of excellence, this progressive innovation not only expands A2A's role in the ecosystem, but also consolidates its status as a pioneer in its field.

Collaboration between the Group and the world of research enables A2A to have at its disposal the innovative and cutting-edge skills of the university world for its areas of activity and experimentation, and the universities to have a university experience that is more oriented towards the world of work.

The search for innovative and technologically advanced solutions involves all areas of the Group's activities and is aimed at improving both the health and wellbeing of its workers and the sustainability and efficiency of the various A2A Business Units. Below are some examples:

- The "Employee Digital Channel" project aims to implement a new digital platform to improve the employee experience, proposing itself as a daily access point to support both the life in the company and the professional activities.

In addition, the People Report, a quarterly tool for measuring and monitoring certain KPIs concerning A2A employees, was implemented and finalized in 2021. The data collection will take place partly in an automated way in the system, partly in a manual way. In both cases, the goal is to update a dashboard to navigate and explore topics of interest.

- The new NOx abatement system for the Cassano d'Adda Power Plant, is aimed at reducing mass NOx emissions, in relation to the greater emission contributions deriving from the upgrading of gas turbines and the new natural gas-fired alternative engine plant.
- Underground Compact Substation: This project has successfully developed a compact, underground secondary electrical transformer substation. Designed for waterproofing and minimal space usage, it

significantly reduces maintenance needs. Initiated through A2A's Open Innovation program, the initiative led to a patent application in 2021. By 2023, in collaboration with the Smart Infrastructures Business Unit, Unareti, and Schneider Electric, the first operational prototype was deployed at Unareti's Smart Lab. This innovative infrastructure not only enhances the city's network resilience but also optimizes urban land use and increases climate adaptability. It is specially designed to handle the growing challenges of climate variability, such as frequent droughts and extreme water events, thereby protecting the Group's assets.

For further information, see the Integrated Report 2023 incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Sustainability Plan and Strategy

A2A business model sets out to create, over time, sustainable and shared value for A2A and for its stakeholders by using 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda as reference for the definition of its strategy.

Since 2016, the Group has decided to make a formal and public commitment to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs through a **Sustainability Plan**, identifying actions and quantitative targets, which are monitored and updated annually, in an integrated manner with the New Plan (i.e. the Strategic Plan 2024-2035).

Since 2020, sustainability became the main driver of A2A strategic plan and on 12 November 2024 A2A approved the New Plan, which relaunches the Group's long term growth ambitions. Ecological Transition is confirmed as the backbone of the Group's long-term strategy, with the two strategic pillars, Circular Economy and Energy Transition, guiding a Euro 22 billion investment plan over twelve years, focused on infrastructure, people and business, decarbonization and future-fit development. This virtuous pathway confirms the commitment of the Group in improving its 2030 emission factor with respect to the target set by the Science Based Targets initiative (226 gCO₂/kWh in the New Plan vs 230 gCO₂/kWh SBTi certified) and thus a 49% cut in A2A's specific emissions compared to 2017. Furthermore, the Group confirmed a new 2035 decarbonization target, setting the ambition to decrease its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 65% against 2017.

In addition to the sustainability objectives already included in the New Plan, a Sustainability Plan was subsequently implemented as an addendum to define all the other objectives to be included in the "enabling levers": Digital, People Innovation and Governance. The development of the Sustainability Plan is linked to management incentive systems. Monitoring will also be ensured by the ESG and Territory Relations Committee (part of the Board of Directors).

For further information, see the section headed "*A2A's Sustainable Strategy*" of the Integrated Report 2023 incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Sustainable Finance

For A2A, Sustainable Finance is an important lever for achieving the two pillars of the Group's strategy: energy transition and circular economy. The New Plan includes the specific targets of achieving more than 90% sustainable debt out of total by 2030 and 100% of sustainable debt by 2035.

Following its first Green Financing Framework published in July 2019, A2A has structured a new Sustainable Financing Framework in May 2021, which, for the first time in Italy, combines two different approaches: Green/Use of Proceeds and Sustainability-Linked. A set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) has been selected to fully reflect the two pillars of the A2A's strategic plan, namely **Energy Transition** and **Circular Economy**. The Framework was then updated in February 2022 and recently in July 2024.

The recent update in July 2024 aligned the previous Framework version with the objectives envisaged in the updated Strategic Plan 2024 – 2035, published in March 2024.. The main changes compared to the 2022 version of the Framework are:

- Green Section:

- Introduction of additional Green Projects, including, for instance, installation of electric heat pumps and infrastructure for hazardous waste treatment;
 - Alignment of some Green Projects and mapping to the EU Taxonomy;
- **Sustainability-linked Section:**
- Update of the definition of KPI #1 Scope 1 GHG Emission Intensity to include Scope 2;
 - Replacement of KPI #3, Waste Treated in the Group's Material Recovery Plants with a new KPI: Installed Capacity of the Electricity Grid with SPTs by 2030 and 2035 to reflect the Group's renewed strategy more focused on the network infrastructure in support of the electrification;
 - Update of SPTs in line with the New Plan.

The Sustainable Finance Framework has been prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations, including the latest versions of the Green Bond Principles (the **GBP**) and the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (the **SLBP**) administered by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), as well as the Green Loan Principles (the **GLP**) and the Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles (the **SLLP**) administered by the Loan Market Association (LMA). Moreover, A2A commits to provide in each allocation report the share of net proceeds that have been allocated to projects fully aligned with the EU Taxonomy regulation (including the technical screening criteria for substantial contribution, the “Do No Significant Harm” (DNSH) criteria and the minimum social safeguards (MSS).

S&P has issued a Second Party Opinion (SPO) confirming the soundness of the Sustainable Finance Framework and attesting its alignment with the GBP, the SLBP, the GLP and the SLLP. For the Use-of-Proceeds section, the agency has also assigned a “Medium Green” shading (on a scale from “Red” to “Dark Green”).

The new Sustainable Finance Framework and the Second Party Opinion are available online: <https://www.gruppoa2a.it/en/investors/debt/sustainable-financing>.

In order to strengthen its commitment, identify and develop sustainable finance tools and ensure the correct management of the project selection and fund allocation process, in 2019, A2A created an inter-functional Green Financing Committee, later renamed to Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC). The SFC, chaired by Finance, currently includes members from the following departments: Finance, Sustainability Development, Strategy, Planning & Control and Investor Relations. The Committee meetings take place on a semi-annual basis or more often if the situation requires. The SFC key responsibilities are: review and validate the update of the Sustainable Finance Framework and review, validate and monitor the pool of Eligible Green Projects, the KPI and the Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs).

Furthermore, during the recent years A2A has structured numerous sustainable finance debt transactions, including the issuance of five green bonds, two sustainability-linked bonds, the first hybrid perpetual subordinated bond in a Green/ Use of Proceeds format and several green loans (including the loans with European Investment Bank).

As the result, A2A's share of sustainable debt has reached 77% of total debt as of 30 September 2024.

The Group continues to be a member of the Corporate Forum on Sustainable Finance, of which it has been a member since 2019. Over the past five years, the Corporate Forum on Sustainable Finance, whose members come from eight countries and five business macro-sectors, has responded to the several important consultations held by the European Union.

Additionally, the Group, starting from January 2024, has become a member of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), the association promoting the development of the capital and securities markets. The

ICMA membership allows to strengthen the Group's commitment to continuous improvement and sustainable finance, accelerating concrete action to develop innovative financial instruments and support the Group's sustainability-focused strategy. A2A is currently also part of the ICMA working group on reporting the impacts related to Use of Proceeds Bond, contributing to the development of guidelines to support the reporting process and has been selected as a corporate member for Advisory Council, an organ that has the task of augmenting the awareness of the market in regard to the GBP, Social Bond Principles, Sustainability Bond Guidelines and SLBP administered by ICMA and further promoting its sensibilisation.

For further information, see the section headed "*Sustainable Finance*" of the Integrated Report 2023 incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Integrated Report

In compliance with Italian Legislative Decree no. 254/2016 and subsequent amendments and integrations, A2A published the Group's disclosure of non-financial information for the year 2023 (the **Integrated Report 2023**), prepared with reference to the Integrated Reporting Framework drawn up by the International Integrated Reporting Council. This document (including the Supplement) provides an account of the performances of the companies from both a financial and a social and environmental standpoint. The document has also been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards and, by some indicators, it complies with GRI-G4 Electric Utilities Sector Supplement. It is also aligned with the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The Integrated Report 2023, approved by the Board of Directors of A2A on 11 March 2024, was then subject to a limited audit, with regard to aspects relating to GRI reporting, by the statutory auditor, in accordance with the criteria laid down by the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 Revised" (ISAE 3000 Revised). For further information see the Integrated Report 2023 incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Employees

At 31 December 2023, the Group had 13,958 employees, while at 31 December 2022, the Group had 13,655 employees. For further information, see the sections headed (i) "*Notes to the Consolidated annual report – Labour Cost*" of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 and (ii) "*Notes to the Consolidated annual report – Labour Cost*" of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, both incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Legal proceedings

In the ordinary course of its activities, A2A and the other companies of the Group are presently involved in a number of civil, administrative and tax proceedings. The companies of the Group might also be subject to criminal investigations and/or proceedings. A2A and the other companies of the Group have conducted a review of their on-going litigation and have made provisions, where necessary, considered appropriate in light of the circumstances, when a loss is certain or probable and reasonably estimable, in accordance with applicable accounting principles.

For a detailed description of the legal proceedings and investigations involving the companies belonging to the A2A Group and the related provisions, see the section of *A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report* headed "*Update of the main legal and tax disputes still pending*", incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

With respect to the proceeding RG 195/17 – 492/2023 beside the Court of Gorizia, at the hearing of 7 May 2024, the Judge set a further hearing on the merits for the natural person for 28 February 2025 and, with sentence 436/2024, pronounced the judgment of non-prosecution for the legal entity A2A Energiefuture S.p.A. because the administrative offense does not exist.

With reference to the merger between A2A and AEB, during preliminary hearing before the Judge of the Preliminary Hearing at the Court of Monza, which took place on 18 October 2024, the Judge of the Preliminary Hearing indicted all the injured parties before Court of Monza for the hearing on 17 March 2025. Neither the Issuer, nor AEB, are subject to investigation pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001 (as subsequently amended). None of the members of the current board of directors of the Issuer is involved in the on-going investigations.

Please also note that AEB has become aware of, also further to press reports, a personal cautionary measure regarding a director of a subsidiary company (controlled by AEB) for crimes in public tenders committed before AEB joined the A2A Group.

After the hearing on 22 February 2024, the Attorney General asked for the acquittal of the former General Manager of Gelsia Ambiente on all charges, harshly criticizing the setting of the first-instance judgment, the Court in the subsequent hearing on 8 April 2024 ordered the acquittal which has become final. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, no further updates are available.

Legislative and regulatory framework

Some of the Group's operations are within regulated sectors. The legislative and regulatory framework in which the Group operates is summarized in the section of this Base Prospectus headed "Regulation" below.

For further information on the legislative and regulatory framework see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report, incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Such laws and regulations may affect the Group's operating profit or the way it conducts business, in this respect see, *inter alia*, "*Risk Factors — Regulatory risks*" above.

Significant events after 31 December 2023

Acinque finalizes acquisition of 70% of Agesp Energia

On 3 January 2024, the acquisition of 70% of Agesp Energia s.r.l. by Acinque S.p.A., already historically active in the Varese area, was finalized with effective date 1 January 2024. The acquisition is consistent with the growth strategies of Acinque S.p.A., which, based on territorial aggregations, with A2A as its industrial partner, has progressively consolidated its competitive capacity, expanding both the critical mass of its business and its reference perimeters. Agesp Energia s.r.l. operates in the sale of electricity and gas and has been the reference operator, for over 60 years, in the Busto Arsizio area for its 39,300 customers (of which 27,700 are gas customers and 11,600 electricity customers). The company also operates a district heating service and owns the dedicated network (about 18 km) as well as the cogeneration plant serving it. In 2022, approximately 32,100 MWh of thermal energy was sold and 21,400 MWh of electricity, net of self-consumption, was fed into the grid.

Tacit renewal of the Pact between A2A and the Public Authorities concerning Acinque

On 4 January 2024, pursuant to article 122 of the Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and articles 129 and 131 of the CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, Acinque S.p.A. has announced that the shareholders' agreement entered into on 30 March 2018 and renewed on 30 June 2021 between A2A, Lario Reti Holding, the Municipality of Monza, the Municipality of Como, the Municipality of Sondrio and the Municipality of Varese has been tacitly renewed for a further three-year period with effect from the expiry date of 30 June 2024. The total number of ordinary shares covered by the agreement and the percentages of contracting shareholders remain unchanged: A2A holds 41.34% of the share capital, Lario Reti Holding holds 23.93%, the Municipality of Monza holds 10.53%, the Municipality of Como holds 9.61%, the Municipality of Sondrio holds 3.30% and the Municipality of Varese holds 1.29%.

A2A agreement with Enel Group to reorganize electricity grids in Lombardy

On 9 March 2024, A2A and e-distribuzione, an Enel Group company active in the distribution of electricity, signed a sale and purchase agreement relating to the electricity network BU managed by e-distribuzione in certain areas of Lombardy in the provinces of Milan and Brescia. This agreement will allow the A2A Group to exploit territorial synergies and accelerate the investments required for the energy transition. Specifically, the transaction provides for the A2A acquisition of 90% of a newly formed company to which e-distribuzione electricity distribution assets in the province of Milan (excluding a few municipalities in the northern belt) and, in the Brescia area, in Valtrompia will be contributed, for a total of about 800,000 POD, about 5,000 km of medium-voltage cables, more than 12,000 km of low-voltage cables, about 9,500 secondary substations and 60 primary substations. It is envisaged that, concurrently with the closing, the execution of which is subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions precedent, a shareholders' agreement will be entered into between A2A and e-distribuzione - which will hold the remaining 10% of the company - which, among other things, will include a mechanism of cross purchase and sale option clauses concerning the 10% shareholding, exercisable as of the first anniversary of the closing.

A2A presents the new 2024-2035 Strategic Plan

On 12 March 2024, the A2A Board of Directors examined and approved the new Strategic Plan 2024-2035; the New Plan relaunches and extends the Group's long-term industrial growth objectives.

The ecological transition is confirmed as the cornerstone of the Group's strategy: Circular Economy and Energy Transition are the two pillars, leading a Euro 22 billion investment plan over twelve years, focusing on infrastructure, people and business, decarbonization and future-fit development.

A2A "stable" rating and outlook confirmed by Moody's and S&P Global

On 15 March 2024, Moody's confirmed the A2A long-term rating at Baa2 with a "stable" outlook.

On 18 March 2024, S&P Global confirmed the A2A long-term rating at BBB with "stable" outlook.

The decisions follow the signing of an agreement for the acquisition by A2A of 90% of a newly established company to which the electricity distribution assets of E-distribuzione in the Province of Milan (with the exception of a few municipalities in the northern belt) and, in the Brescia area, in Valtrompia, will be transferred. This transaction is in line with the strategy outlined in the A2A new 2024-2035 Plan, which focuses more on low-volatility businesses, particularly regulated electricity grids, and on a slower development of renewable activities compared to the previous plan, thus improving the risk profile.

The rating confirmations also reflect A2A well-diversified and vertically integrated business mix, its commitment to careful financial discipline as well as its strong commitment to maintaining its current rating on its sustainable growth path.

Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of A2A S.p.A.

On 24 April 2024, the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of A2A S.p.A. approved the financial statements and the proposal formulated by the Board of Directors to distribute a dividend per ordinary share of Euro 0.0958. The dividend was paid in May 2024.

The Shareholders' Meeting also voted in favour with a binding vote on the first section of the 2024 Report on Remuneration and with an advisory, non-binding vote on the second section of the 2024 Report on Remuneration.

The Shareholders' Meeting authorized and defined the terms within which the Board of Directors may purchase and dispose of treasury shares.

A2A ESG strategy performance recognized

For the third year running, the commitment of A2A to environmental and social responsibility has been recognized globally with its inclusion in the "S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2024", the annual report compiled by the Standard & Poor's rating agency that highlights the world's leading companies for their sustainability practices. In the Multiutilities sector, the Group ranked sixth among the 59 peers analyzed.

Electricity auctions A2A strengthens its presence in Italy

A2A Energia S.p.A., a subsidiary of A2A, confirmed itself as one of the main players in the liberalization process of the energy market by winning:

- in February 2024, as part of the auctions for the Gradual Protection Service for non-vulnerable domestic customers, the Area Sud 2 and Area Sud 10 lots, for a total of just under three hundred thousand supply points;
- in May 2024, as part of the auctions for the Gradual Protection Service for the supply of electricity to small businesses, the provisional allocation of two lots: Lazio, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Valle d'Aosta (lot 2) and Campania, Marche, Sardinia (lot 6) covering more than 22,000 supply points.

Acquisition of Park Friulano 2

On 7 May 2024, the A2A Group, through its subsidiary A2A Rinnovabili S.p.A., acquired 70% of Parco Solare Friulano 2, a company owned by EnValue Italia s.r.l. and MSE Solar Energy Italia s.r.l., which obtained permission to build and operate a photovoltaic plant in the municipalities of Santa Maria la Longa and Pavia di Udine (UD), with an authorized capacity of 112.1 MWp.

With more than 150 MWp installed in total, this plant, together with the one authorized in 2022 in the same municipalities for a capacity of 59.1 MWp, will represent the main photovoltaic hub in the north of the country. In fact, more than 210 GWh will be produced annually, meeting the electricity needs of more than 75,000 households, reducing natural gas consumption by about 40 million cubic meters and avoiding the emission of about 90,000 ton of CO₂.

Solar photovoltaic system on the Fiera Milano pavilions

On 16 May 2024, Italy's largest and most powerful photovoltaic system built on the roofs of the Fiera Milano halls went into operation.

The infrastructure built by A2A together with Fondazione Fiera - through the Fair Renew joint venture - consists of around 50,000 photovoltaic panels, distributed over 330,000 square meters of hall roofing, equal to the surface area of 45 football fields.

The facility, which represents an example of national excellence in the field of renewable energy, will have an expected annual production of 21.6 GWh - equal to the consumption of about 7,800 households - which will avoid the emission of more than 9,800 thousand tons of CO₂ per year, and a total installed capacity of 18 MWp. The photovoltaic system will cover a part of Fiera Milano needs for the exhibition center in Rho, while the remaining portion of the green energy generated will be fed into the grid.

A2A issues first Hybrid Green Bond to support investments in energy transition and circular economy

On 4 June 2024, A2A successfully placed its first hybrid subordinated perpetual bond issue in Green - use of proceeds format with nominal value of Euro 750 million.

The issue, carried out in execution of the resolution dated 14 May 2024 of the Company's Board of Directors and the President's decision on 4 June 2024, attracted great interest, receiving orders for approximately 2.9 billion euro, approximately 4 times the amount offered.

The bond, placed at an issue price of 99.460% and characterized by a non-call period of 5.25 years, will have a perpetual maturity and will pay a fixed annual coupon of 5.000% until the first reset date on 11 September 2029.

This issue will go to finance and/or refinance the Eligible Green Projects: strategic projects of circular economy and energy transition related to the development of renewables, to the environmental sector, to electrical grids and to the water cycle defined within the Sustainable Finance Framework of A2A. Among the selected projects are newly acquired assets in the fields of electricity grids and renewable energy production.

REFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS

As at the date of this Base Prospectus the majority of A2A voting share capital is held by two public shareholders (the Municipality of Brescia and the Municipality of Milan).

On 30 December 2013, the Municipality of Brescia and the Municipality of Milan entered into a shareholders' agreement concerning 1,566,452,642 ordinary shares (the **Previous Shareholders' Agreement**) governing A2A's ownership structure and corporate governance. On 20 May 2016, the Previous Shareholders' Agreement was amended and on 4 October 2016, the Municipality of Brescia and the Municipality of Milan reported, pursuant to article 131 of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971, the tacit renewal of the Previous Shareholders' Agreement for the 2017-2019 period, given that the applicable period for serving notice of cancellation of the agreement had passed.

On 26 October 2016, the Municipality of Milan received from the Municipality of Brescia a proposal – approved by the Brescia Municipal Committee (*Giunta comunale*) on 25 October 2016 – to partially amend the Previous Shareholders' Agreement (the "**Proposal**") by entering into a new three-year shareholders' agreement based on the same principles and guidelines as the Previous Shareholders' Agreement and aimed, *inter alia*, at promoting, as majority shareholders, the development and reinforcement of A2A and its subsidiaries as a key partner to companies operating in the Lombardy Region in the local public services and energy sectors. In particular, the Proposal provided that the new public shareholders' agreement was to apply to a number of ordinary shares corresponding to 42 per cent. of the corporate capital of A2A, 50 per cent. held by the Municipality of Milan and 50 per cent. by the Municipality of Brescia. On 4 November 2016, the Milan Municipal Committee (*Giunta comunale*) of the Municipality of Milan having positively evaluated the Proposal, submitted the Proposal to the Milan Municipal Council (*Consiglio comunale*) for the final decision.

On 1 February 2017, the Municipality of Milan and the Municipality of Brescia signed the new shareholders' agreement regarding their interest in A2A and undertook not to dispose of any shares held (the **New Shareholders' Agreement**). On 2 August 2019, the New Shareholders' Agreement was renewed for the three years period 2020-2023. On 2 August 2022, the Shareholders' Agreement was renewed for the three years period 2023-2026.

An excerpt of the New Shareholders' Agreement is available for inspection free of charge, as required by the Financial Services Act (as defined below), on the website of CONSOB (*Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa*) (**CONSOB**) and on the websites of the Municipality of Brescia and the Municipality of Milan.

According to communications provided pursuant to Article 120 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the **Financial Services Act**), and available information, as at the date hereof shareholders with a shareholding exceeding 3 per cent. of the A2A voting capital were as follows:

Declarer	Direct Shareholder	Type of shareholding	Percentage of voting capital
Municipality of Brescia	Municipality of Brescia	Owner	25.000%
	Total		25.000%
Municipality of Milan	Municipality of Milan	Owner	25.000%
	Total		25.000%

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, A2A does not hold any treasury shares. For further information on transactions of treasury shares, see also "*Treasury shares buy-back programmes*" below.

The remaining shares are held by market investors.

Except for the major shareholders mentioned above there are no other persons that have major holdings within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of the Luxembourg law of 11 January 2008 on transparency requirements for issuers of securities, as amended.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, A2A is not subject to the management and coordination of any company pursuant to Article 2497 *et seq.* of the Italian Civil Code. Moreover, A2A is not controlled by any other company.

Treasury shares buy-back programmes

On 24 April 2024, A2A's ordinary shareholders' meeting authorized - subject to the revocation of the resolution adopted by the ordinary shareholders' meeting on 28 April 2023 for the purchase and sale, transfer or assignment of treasury shares - the Administrative Body to carry out transactions for the purchase and disposal of treasury shares, according to the purposes, methods and terms indicated below:

1. the maximum total number of treasury shares that may be purchased and held from time to time by A2A S.p.A. and its subsidiaries is set at 313,290,527, equal to one tenth of the shares making up the share capital;
2. the purchase and disposal of treasury shares will be carried out to pursue, in the interest of A2A and in compliance with the principle of equal treatment of shareholders and the applicable legislation in force, purposes related to current management (including the investment of excess liquidity) and industrial projects consistent with the strategic lines that the Company intends to pursue, in relation to which the opportunity to exchange shares arises;
3. the purchase of the shares must be carried out, in compliance with the provisions of article 132 of the TUF, by art. 144-bis of the CONSOB Regulation 14 May 1999, n. 11971, as amended from time to time (the **Issuers' Regulation**) and any other applicable EU and national legislation - including the Regulation and Instructions of Borsa Italiana S.p.A. - according to the operating procedures indicated by current legislation and therefore, pursuant to Article 144-bis, paragraph 1, lett. b) of the Issuers' Regulation, on regulated markets according to operating procedures established in the organisation and management regulations of the markets. Said operating procedures may not allow the direct matching of purchasing negotiation proposals with predetermined selling negotiation proposals and purchases shall be made at a price not exceeding 5% and not less than 5% of the reference price recorded by the security in the screen-based

stock exchange session preceding each individual transaction. These parameters are considered adequate for the purpose of identifying the range of values within which the purchase is of interest to A2A;

4. dispositions may be carried out: (i) through cash transactions, and in this case the sales will be carried out on the Euronext Milan Market (MTA) and/or on multilateral trading facilities, at a price no higher than 5% and no lower than 5% with respect to the reference price recorded by the security in the MTA session preceding each individual transaction; or (ii) through the trade, exchange, contribution or other disposal transactions (including, for example, assignments to employees, distribution of stock dividends), in the context of industrial projects or extraordinary finance transactions, and in this case without price limits, (iii) to allow the use of treasury shares for swap or contribution transactions or also to service extraordinary operations on the capital or financing transactions that involve the assignment or disposal of treasury shares (for example, to service financial instruments that can be exchanged for shares, convertible bonds, bonds or warrants).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The corporate governance rules for Italian companies, such as A2A, whose shares are listed on the Italian Stock Exchange (Borsa Italiana S.p.A.), are set out in the Italian Civil Code, the Financial Services Act, CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 and the voluntary code of corporate governance issued by the Italian Stock Exchange (the **Corporate Governance Code**).

On 13 June 2014, the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of A2A approved the new text of the corporate by-laws of A2A and adopted a "traditional" governance system. In particular, the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of A2A resolved upon the transition from the two tier or "dual" system of management and control (*modello dualistico*), involving a "Supervisory Board" and a "Management Board", in addition to the shareholders' meeting, to the "traditional" system (according to which the board of directors is entrusted with the management of the company).

Board of Directors

A2A is currently managed by a Board of Directors of 12 (twelve) members, meeting the requirements of integrity and professionalism prescribed by current legislation. The members of the Board of Directors are appointed according to a voting system based on lists, in accordance with gender balance legislation. Nine members are taken from the list obtaining the highest number of votes whilst the remaining three members are taken from the other lists, placed in a single ranking in descending order based on the quotient assigned to each candidate.

In particular, the first and second candidates taken from the list obtaining the highest number of votes are appointed as Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, respectively.

The Board of Directors is entrusted with the broadest powers for conducting the ordinary and extraordinary management of A2A; in particular, the Board of Directors has the power to carry out all the measures considered necessary or appropriate for achieving the corporate purpose of A2A, excluding only those activities which are reserved to the shareholders' meetings by law or the company's by-laws.

The shareholders' meeting of A2A held on 28 April 2023 appointed the members of the Board of Directors for a period of three years.

The following table sets out the current members of the Board of Directors.

Board of Directors	
Member	Position
Roberto Tasca	Chairman*

Comboni Giovanni	Deputy Chairman
Mazzoncini Renato	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director**
Bombana Elisabetta	Director
Cariello Vincenzo	Director
D'Amico Maria Elisa	Director
Dorigoni Susanna	Director
Lavini Fabio	Director
Pistis Elisabetta	Director
Speranza Maria Grazia	Director
Mario Motta	Director ***
Zunino Alessandro	Director

** Roberto Tasca was appointed Chairman by the Board of Directors at the meeting held on 11 October 2023*

***Mr Renato Mazzoncini was appointed Chief Executive Officer by the Board of Directors at the meeting held on 2 May 2023.*

*** Mr. Mario Motta was appointed Member by the Board of Directors on 11 October 2023. Later, Mr. Mario Motta was appointed Member of Board of Directors by the Meeting of Shareholders on 29 November 2023*

The business address of the members of the Board of Directors of A2A (acting in their capacity as Directors of A2A) is the Issuer's registered office at via Lamarmora 230, 25124 Brescia, Italy.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Under the authority conferred on it by A2A's by-laws, the Board of Directors has deemed it appropriate to establish specific committees, with members drawn from the Board of Directors, and to determine their powers and the rules for their functioning. Such committees have a consultative and advisory role.

This detailed framework clearly defines responsibilities, facilitates effective and timely decision making, provides for a balance of power and emphasises the central role of the Board of Directors in managing the Group and, in particular, determining and pursuing its strategic objectives. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the following committees have been created within the Board of Directors:

Control and Risks Committee, made up of four members: Mr Alessandro Zunino (Chairman), Ms Elisabetta Bombana, Ms Maria Grazia Speranza and Mr Mario Motta.

Appointments and Compensation Committee, made up of three members: Ms Susanna Dorigoni (Chairman), Mr Giovanni Comboni and Ms Elisabetta Pistis.

ESG and Territory Relations Committee made up of four members: Mr Roberto Tasca (Chairman), Mr Vincenzo Cariello, Mr Fabio Lavini and Ms Elisabetta Pistis.

Related Party Committee made up of three members: Mr Vincenzo Cariello (Chairman), Ms Maria Elisa D'Amico and Ms Maria Grazia Speranza.

Independent directors

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Directors Giovanni Comboni, Elisabetta Bombana, Vincenzo Cariello, Maria Elisa D'Amico, Susanna Dorigoni, Fabio Lavini, Elisabetta Pistis, Maria Grazia Speranza,

Mario Motta and Alessandro Zunino meet the independence requirements prescribed by article 148 of the Financial Services Act (TUF).

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, eight Directors meet the independence requirements prescribed by the Corporate Governance Code (Codice di Corporate Governance): Elisabetta Bombana, Vincenzo Cariello, Maria Elisa D'Amico, Susanna Dorigoni, Elisabetta Pistis, Maria Grazia Speranza, Mario Motta and Alessandro Zunino.

Significant positions held by the members of the Board of Directors outside the Group

The table below lists the positions on boards of directors, boards of statutory auditors and supervisory committees, as well as other positions, other than those within the Group, held by the members of the Board of Directors.

Board of Directors	Title	Other relevant positions held
Tasca Roberto	Chairman	Member of the Board of Directors of New Deal Advisors S.p.A. Sole Director of Studio Tasca S.r.l.
Comboni Giovanni	Deputy Chairman	Member of the Board of Directors of Ori Martin S.p.A.
Mazzoncini Renato	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director	Member of the Board of Directors of Phononic Vibes S.r.l. Member of the Board of Directors of Fondazione Centro Nazionale per la Mobilità Sostenibile
Bombana Elisabetta	Director	Chairman of Fondazione Bresciana Studi Economici e Giuridici Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Kilometro Verde Società Agricola per Azioni Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Saccheria Franceschetti S.p.A. Chairman of Azienda Speciale Sirmione Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Rebecchi Fratelli Valtrebbia S.p.A.
Cariello Vincenzo	Director	Member of the Board of Directors of UniCredit S.p.A.
D'Amico Maria Elisa	Director	None
Dorigoni Susanna	Director	None
Lavini Fabio	Director	None
Motta Mario	Director	Shareholder and member of the Board of Directors of Enersem S.r.l.
Pistis Elisabetta	Director	Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of IMCD S.p.A.
Speranza Maria Grazia	Director	None
Zunino Alessandro	Director	Unlimited partner of Starlight s.a.s. di Alessandro Zunino Shareholder of GAPE – Società semplice Shareholder and Sole Director of AZ Holding S.r.l. Shareholder and Chairman of Everest S.r.l.

Conflicts of interest of the members of the Board of Directors

As at the date of this Base Prospectus there are no potential or existing conflicts of interest between the duties of the members of the Board of Directors to A2A and their private interests or other duties.

Transactions with related parties

On 30 July 2024, the Board of Directors approved some updates to the Related Parties Transactions Procedure, effective as of 1 August 2024. In particular, these updates incorporate, as part of the three-year review of the Related Parties Transactions Procedure, suggestions that have emerged from the Company's application practice.

Statutory Auditors

The shareholders' meeting held on 28 April 2023 appointed the Board of Statutory Auditors of A2A for a period of three financial years, until the shareholders' meeting called to approve the financial statements of A2A for the financial year ending 31 December 2025.

The following table sets out the current members of the Board of Statutory Auditors of A2A.

Name	Position
Muzi Silvia	Chairman
Dalocchio Maurizio	Standing Auditor
Segala Chiara	Standing Auditor
Chimenti Vieri	Alternate Auditor
Riva Patrizia Lucia Maria	Alternate Auditor

The business address of the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors of A2A (acting in their capacity as Statutory Auditors of A2A) is the Issuer's registered office at via Lamarmora 230, 25124 Brescia, Italy.

Significant positions held by the Statutory Auditors outside the Group

The table below lists the positions on boards of directors, boards of statutory auditors and supervisory committees, as well as other positions, other than those within the Group, held by the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

Statutory Auditors	Title	Other relevant positions held
Muzi Silvia	Chairman	Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Rai Way S.p.A. Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Banco BPM S.p.A. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Esprinet S.p.A. Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Banco BPM Invest SGR S.p.A. Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Banca Aletti S.p.A. Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Cinema per Roma Foundation Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Fondazione Nazionale delle Comunicazioni Member of the Supervisory Committee of Banco BPM S.p.A. Member of the Supervisory Committee of Fondazione Musica per Roma

Dallocchio Maurizio	Standing Auditor	Chairman of DGPA & Co. S.p.A. Chairman of Generlafinance S.p.A. Chairman Lio Capital S.r.l. Chairman of Phoenix S.r.l. Member of the Board of Directors of Ambromobiliare S.p.A. Member of the Board of Directors of RAA S.p.A. Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Esprinet S.p.A. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Illa S.p.A. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Lega Calcio Service S.p.A. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of The Walt Disney Company Italia S.r.l. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of The Disney Store (Italia) S.r.l. (in liquidazione) Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Klepierre Management Italia S.r.l. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Klepierre Italia S.r.l. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Klepierre Shopville Le Gru S.r.l. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Grandemilia S.r.l. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Clivia S.p.A. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Italian Shopping Centre Investment S.r.l. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Mattioli S.p.A.
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Segala Chiara	Standing Auditor	Member of the Board of Directors of Credito Lombardo Veneto S.p.A. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Arte Bianca S.p.A. Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Brixia Finanziaria S.r.l. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Family Care S.r.l. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of G A S.p.A. Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Alkemia SGR S.p.A. Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Gencos S.p.A. Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Mec Gar S.r.l. Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Normalien S.p.A. Sole Auditor of Valpres S.r.l.
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Chimenti Vieri	Alternate Auditor	Sole Auditor of AI Bianchi S.r.l.
		Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Aprile S.p.A.
		Member of the Board of Directors of Astaris S.p.A.
		Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Centrale Risk S.p.A.
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Cigognola Rivara S.r.l.
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Commercial Department Containers C.D.C. S.p.A.
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Compagnie Fonciere Du Vin S.p.A.
		Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Con. Tir. Società consortile a responsabilità limitata
		Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Copernico Holding S.p.A.
		Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Easy Trip S.p.A. a socio unico
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of El Gadyr S.r.l.
		Sole Auditor of Elite Firenze Gestioni S.r.l.
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Faggi Enrico S.p.A.
		Sole Auditor Figline Agriturismo S.r.l.
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of G.A. Yachting S.r.l.
		Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Halldis S.p.A.
		Member of the Board of Directors of Harbour S.r.l.
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Immobiliare Tobor S.p.A.
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of L'Immobiliare S.r.l.
		Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Maria Fittipaldi Menarini Holding Sapa
		Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Marinella S.p.A. in liquidation

Sole Auditor of Mercato Centrale Firenze S.r.l.

Sole Auditor of Mercato Centrale Holding S.r.l.

Sole Auditor of Mercato Centrale Milano S.r.l.

Sole Auditor of Mercato Centrale Roma Termini S.r.l.

Sole Auditor of Mercato Centrale Torino S.r.l.

Chairman of the Board of Directors of Palsa S.r.l.

Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Roma Gestioni S.r.l.

Sole Auditor Santandrea S.r.l. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Savino Del Bene S.p.A.

Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Trasporti e Spedizioni Internazionali Bortesi e C. S.r.l.

Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Vita S.r.l. Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of WIIT S.p.A.

Riva Patrizia Lucia Maria	Alternate Auditor	Independent Director Member of the Board of Directors of Aquafile S.p.A. (Chair of the Control & Risk Committee and Member of the Remuneration Committee)
		Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Piquadro S.p.A.
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Mediobanca SGR
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Compass Banca S.p.A.
		Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of KT Tech SpA (Maire SpA Group)
		Member of the Supervisory Board of Ilva SpA
		Sole Auditor of Intergea Premium S.r.l.
		Sole Auditor of Fondazione Marcello Morandini
		Sole Auditor of FIAB Milano Ciclobby Onlus ETS
		Member of the Board of Directors of Azienda Speciale di Formazione Scuola “Paolo Borsa” del Comune di Monza
		Member of the Board of Auditors of Fondazione Piccolo Teatro di Milano – Teatro d’Europa
		Vice President of A.P.R.I. Associazione Professionisti Risanamento Imprese ETS
		Vice President of FARE X BENE ETS
		Alternate member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Cooper CSA S.r.l.
		Alternate member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of TCO sud Italia – S.r.l.
		Alternate member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Maticmind S.p.A.
		Alternate member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Mozart Holdaco S.p.A.
		Alternate member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of MB Credit Solutions S.p.A.
		Alternate member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of S.L.S. Support Logistic Services S.r.l.
		Alternate member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Operae a Marine Interiors Company S.r.l.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus all the statutory auditors meet the independence requirements prescribed by article 148, paragraph 3 of the Financial Services Act, and there are no potential or existing conflicts of interest between the duties of the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors to A2A and their private interests or other duties.

Independent Auditors

On 11 June 2015, the A2A shareholders' meeting approved the appointment of EY S.p.A. (**EY**) to act as the Issuer's independent auditors for the 2016-2024 period.

EY with registered office in Milan, via Meravigli 12, Italy, is registered under No. 70945 in the Register of Accountancy Auditors (*Registro dei Revisori Legali*) held by the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 39 of 27 January 2010 and is a member of the Italian Association of Auditors (ASSIREVI). EY's current appointment will expire on the date of the shareholders' meeting convened to approve A2A's financial statements for the financial year ending 31 December 2024. EY have audited the Issuer's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards as adopted by the European Union for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

REGULATION

The Group operates in highly regulated environment. Although this overview contains all the information that as at the date of this Base Prospectus the Issuer considers material in the context of the issue of the Notes, it is not an exhaustive account of all applicable laws and regulations. Prospective investors and/or their advisers should make their own analysis of the legislation and regulations applicable to the Group and of the impact they may have on the Group and any investment in the Notes and should not rely on this overview only.

For further information see the section headed "Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "Documents Incorporated by Reference", above).

EU Energy Regulation: from the Third Energy Package to the “Fit for 55” Package

The European Union is active in energy regulation by means of its legislative powers, as well as investigations and other actions by the European Commission. In this regard, following previous EU Directives regarding the single European energy market (EU Directives No. 96/92/EC and 98/30/EC, and EU Directives 2003/54/EC and 2003/55/EC), the European institutions have adopted the so-called "third energy package" (EU Directives No. 2009/72/EC and 2009/73/EC and Regulations (i) (EC) No. 715/2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks, (ii) (EC) No. 714/2009 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchange of electricity and (iii) (EC) No. 713/2009 on the establishment of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (**ACER**)), aimed at completing the liberalisation of both electricity and gas markets. In particular, the third energy package contemplates the separation of supply and production activities from transmission network operations. To achieve this goal, Member States were able to choose between the following three options:

- **Full Ownership Unbundling (OU)**. This option entails vertically integrated undertakings selling their gas and electricity grids to an independent operator, which will carry out all network operations.
- **Independent System Operator (ISO)**. Under this option, vertically integrated undertakings maintain the ownership of the gas and electricity grids, but they are obliged to designate an independent operator for the management of all network operations.
- **Independent Transmission Operator (ITO)**. This option is a variant of the ISO option under which vertically integrated undertakings do not have to designate an ISO, but need to abide by strict rules ensuring separation between supply and transmission.

The third energy package also contains several measures that enhance consumers' rights, such as the right: (i) to change supplier within three weeks, and to receive the final closure account no later than six weeks after switching suppliers; (ii) to obtain compensation if quality targets are not met; (iii) to receive information on supply terms through bills and company websites; and (iv) to have complaints dealt with in an efficient and independent manner.

The third energy package also strengthens protection for small businesses and residential clients, while rules are introduced to ensure that liberalisation does not cause detriment to vulnerable energy consumers.

Finally, the third energy package provides for the creation of a European Union agency for the coordination of national energy regulators, which will issue non-binding framework guidelines for the national agencies. It is expected that this will result in more harmonized rules on energy regulation across the EU.

The Directives referred to above were implemented in Italy by Legislative Decree No. 93/2011 (the **Third Package Decree**), which established the following principles:

- **Unbundling**: the ITO model was selected for natural gas transportation, whereas the Italian electricity transmission company — Terna — has been subject to ownership unbundling since 2005 according to the

Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers (**DPCM**) dated 11 May 2004. Nevertheless, Law Decree No. 1/2012 (the so-called "*Cresci Italia*" Decree) also imposed the ownership unbundling model on the Italian incumbent — SNAM Rete Gas S.p.A., the operational details of which are set forth in the DPCM dated 25 May 2012.

- Consumer protection:
 - in the natural gas sector, the Third Package Decree established further obligations to provide information to customers, redefined "vulnerable" customers, for which the ARERA (as defined below) sets tariffs, and introduced guidelines for a default service, applicable to vulnerable customers without supply;
 - in the electricity sector, the scenario was confirmed and improved with more obligations to provide information to customers. As for the gas sector, a three-week term for electricity supplier switching was implemented.
- Retail market: the rules concerning supplier communication policies have been enhanced in order to prevent ambiguity and undue advantages.
- Regulatory authority for electricity and gas: The Third Package Decree provides that companies which are subjected to sanctions in respect of disputed behaviour may present their proposed actions correcting the disputed behaviour to the ARERA (as defined below).

In November 2016 the EU Commission launched the **Clean Energy Package for all Europeans (CEP)**, the adoption of which was completed in mid-2019 after the publication of the complete Package including eight legislative acts: Energy Performance of Buildings Directive – EPBD 2018/844; the recast Renewable Energy Directive - RED 2018/2001; the revised Energy Efficiency Directive - EED 2018/2002; Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action Regulation 2018/1999; Regulation on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector 2019/941; Regulation establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators 2019/942; Regulation on the internal market for electricity 2019/943; and Directive on common rules for the internal market for electricity 2019/944.

The main goal of the CEP is to address a gradual transition towards clean energy and a carbon-neutral economy, setting the following 2030 targets at an EU level (the targets have been revised in 2023 by fit for 55 package):

- 55% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels;
- a binding renewable energy target of at least 42,5%;
- 1.7% reduction in energy consumption by 2030 (compared to the projections of the EU reference scenario 2020).

The main tools that are to ensure the achievement of the abovementioned targets are: a new design for electricity markets aimed at allowing the full integration of RES production; limits for the dispatching priorities granted for RES and CHP; support for self-consumption and promotion of renewable and citizens' local communities; the possibility for Member States to design capacity remuneration mechanisms in order to guarantee a system backup, although they must be proportionate to and compliant with the State Aid regulation.

Indeed, the CEP encourages the full liberalisation of retail markets and the engagement of the customers through faster switching processes, demand response and dynamic pricing for tariffs. The role of DSOs is pivotal for the upgrade of the grid infrastructures in order to tackle the increasing distributed production, however limits for network operators' engagement in emerging activities, such as storage and EV recharging services, were imposed in order to allow market competition.

Moreover, on 11 December 2019 the EU Commission presented The European Green Deal (COM(2019)640) that sets out a detailed vision to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, safeguard biodiversity, establish a circular economy and eliminate pollution, while boosting the competitiveness of European industry and ensuring a just transition for the Regions and workers affected. In December 2020, EU environment ministers reached an agreement on a **general approach** on the Commission's proposal for a European climate law, including a new EU greenhouse gas net emissions reduction target of **at least 55% by 2030** compared to 1990, following the guidance of the European Council given on 10-11 December 2020.

On November 2021, the Law Decree 199/2021 has been approved by Italian parliament; this new act transposes the EU Directive 2018/2001 concerning the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. According to the Decree, several changes on renewables framework has been introduced: the main features are:

- the new RES penetration target on final consumptions to 2030 (including a detailed sub-target on RES penetration in both heating&cooling and transportation sector). For further information, see the Promotion of Renewable Sources paragraph below;
- the new regulatory framework for RES support schemes that will be adopted in the next years, aimed to promote the development of RES power plants, RES system for heating&cooling, biomethane and others renewable gases (including hydrogen);
- several provisions in order to simplify and speed-up the permitting procedures for RES power plants;
- two new configurations for electricity self-consumption (renewables self-consumers and renewables energy communities) have been introduced, as well as a regulatory framework review concerning self-consumptions rules;
- the new sustainability criteria for power and CHP plants fuelled by solid and liquid biomass and biogas;
- other provisions are related to the promotions of district heating&cooling systems and EV charging stations deployment.

On 26 December 2021 the Legislative Decree 8 November 2021, n. 210, which implements the EU Directive on the internal electricity market (2019/944,) entered into force. It provides several changes in the regulatory and legislative framework of the electricity market (wholesale and retail market, distribution). Specific interventions by MiTE, ARERA and Terna will follow the publication of the Decree. The most relevant aspects are:

- Introduction of a long-term procurement mechanism of new storage capacity through auctions held by Terna;
- with reference to the public service obligations of the electricity generation companies, criteria for the compensation of fixed costs are established in the event that the closure of the plants is denied for reason linked to the security of the electric system;
- simplification of the requirements for physical self-consumption (SSPC “Sistemi Semplici di Produzione e Consumo”);
- definition of the criteria for the removal of the PUN (Prezzo Unico Nazionale);
- introduction of the possibility, for distribution operators, to procure ancillary services in order to safely and reliably manage their networks;
- introduction of electric sub-concessions, limited to technical circumstances and through MiTE authorization;

- Introduction of new tools to protect customers and specific provisions for vulnerable customers.

With Resolutions 120/2022/R/eel, 121/2022/R/eel, 122/2022/R/eel ARERA has started the procedures for the implementations of the various provisions of the Legislative Decrees 199/2021 and 210/2021.

Following these Resolutions ARERA:

- made amendments to “*Testo Integrato Sistemi di Distribuzione Chiusi (SDC)*”, in order to give the possibility, among other things, to create new SDC (Resolution 556/2022/R/eel);
- simplified the definition for SSPC and made other changes to the regulation of physical self-consumption (Resolution 573/2022/R/eel);
- published TIAD (*Testo Integrato Autoconsumo Diffuso*), by which establish the regulation for virtual selfconsumption, such as the renewable energy communities and the jointly acting renewables self consumers (Resolution 727/2022/R/eel).

In 2021 the EU adopted a “Fit for 55” package that includes initiatives on Revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and a proposal for CBAM as own resource, Revision of the Energy Tax Directive, Amendment to the Renewable Energy Directive to implement the ambition of the new 2030 climate target (RED) and Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), Reducing methane emissions in the energy sector, Revision of the energy performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), Revision of the Third Energy Package for gas (Directive 2009/73/EU and Regulation 715/2009/EU) to regulate competitive decarbonised gas markets and other initiatives in the energy transition and circular economy.

According to the “Fit for 55” package, the decarbonization targets at EU level have been reviewed upwards:

- the final legislative package is expected to reduce EU net greenhouse gas emissions by 57% by 2030;
- the revised Renewable Energy Directive sets the EU's binding renewable energy target for 2030 at a minimum of 42.5%, up from the previous 32% target;
- the revised Energy Efficiency Directive raises the EU energy efficiency target, making it binding for EU countries to collectively ensure an additional 11.7% reduction in energy consumption by 2030.

The EU Directives of “Fit for 55” package are being currently transposed in Italy.

Decarbonised and low carbon gases: Hydrogen

The European Green Deal establishes a roadmap for cutting greenhouse gas emissions, while boosting a resource-efficient economy. It includes a set of initiatives to reach this goal, including the energy system integration strategy and the hydrogen strategy.

The hydrogen strategy was adopted by the Commission on 8 July 2020. This strategy will bring together different strands of action, from research and innovation over production and infrastructure to the international dimension. It will explore actions to support the production and use of clean hydrogen, focusing in particular on the mainstreaming of renewable hydrogen. The path set by the EU Hydrogen Strategy is divided into three phases. Each phase sets a specific objective to be achieved within the relevant phase:

- Phase 1 (2020-24): the objective is to decarbonise existing hydrogen production for current uses such as the chemical sector and promote it for new applications. This phase relies on the installation of at least six GW of renewable hydrogen electrolyzers in the EU by 2024 and producing up to one million tons of renewable hydrogen. For comparison, only approximately 1 GW of electrolyzers have been installed in the EU at the time of writing this article;
- Phase 2 (2024-30): hydrogen needs to become an intrinsic part of an integrated energy system with a strategic objective to install at least 40 GW of renewable hydrogen electrolyzers by 2030 and the

production of up to 10m tons of renewable hydrogen in the EU. Hydrogen use will then gradually expand into new sectors, including steel-making, trucks, rail and some maritime transport applications. It will still mainly be produced close to the user or the renewable energy sources, in local ecosystems;

- Phase 3 (from 2030 onwards and towards 2050): renewable hydrogen technologies should reach maturity and be deployed at large scale to reach all hard-to-decarbonise sectors where other alternatives might not be feasible or have higher costs.

Natural gas (fossil methane) constitutes around 95% of today's gaseous fuels consumed in the EU. Next to being an energy carrier, gaseous fuels are also a key feedstock for industrial processes and are one of the sources of flexibility for an energy system increasingly based on variable supplies generated from renewable energy sources. Building on this evidence, in 2021 the Commission launched a revision of the current EU rules on gas and hydrogen to ensure that the gas market framework is in line with our Fit for 55 ambition, contributing to the energy and climate targets and writing into legislation the measures outlined in the respective strategies for hydrogen and energy system integration.

In the last quarter of 2020, the Italian Ministry proposed, for consultation, its own Strategy on Hydrogen, setting a 5 GW target for installed electrolyzer capacity by 2030. The national strategy aims at 2% hydrogen penetration into final energy demand by 2030, and up to 20% by 2050. For the next decade, the Italian Government foresees the application of hydrogen in the transport sector, with 4,000 long-haul trucks and a gradual replacement of diesel-fueled trains, which currently represent one-third of Italy's fleet. It also foresees industry usage and hydrogen pumped into the gas network. According to the preliminary guidelines, Italy should invest between Euro 2 billion and Euro 3 billion in distribution infrastructure, train and tracks; between Euro 5 billion and 8 billion in hydrogen production; and Euro 1 billion in research and development.

On 15 December 2021 the EU Commission launched his "Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation package" (proposal of Regulation and Directive), in order to decarbonise the EU gas market by facilitating the uptake of renewable and low carbon gases, including hydrogen, and to ensure energy security for all citizens in Europe. The main objectives of this package are:

- to foster the deployment of renewable and low-carbon gases;
- to increase the EU energy security, as the natural gas import will be reduced. The domestic production of renewable gas will have positive effect on gas prices in the medium term;
- to create a hydrogen market with fit-for-purpose infrastructure and cross-border coordination, including interconnectors.

At Italian level, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (*Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza*, NRRP) has provided for several measures for the development of the hydrogen industry. Here are the main measures:

- following the Law Decree 30 April 2022, no. 36, converted into Law no. 79 of 29 June 2022 (LD PNRR2), MiTE published the Ministerial Decree 21 September 2022 which defines the requirements and conditions for access to the exemption from the variable components of the general system charges. In particular, the Decree defined as green hydrogen the hydrogen that meets the requirement of reducing life cycle greenhouse gas emissions by 73.4% with respect to a reference fossil fuel of 94 gCO_{2e}/MJ, i.e. hydrogen that emits less than 3 tCO_{2e}/tH₂. With Resolution 557/2022/R/eel, ARERA then defined the operating procedures for the return of the tariff components. The application of the measure is suspended until the positive verification of the measure's compatibility with EU regulations on State Aid;
- rail transport: the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (MIMS) published Decree 30 June 2022 No. 198 "*Implementation modalities for experimentation with the use of hydrogen in rail transport*" (*Mission 2, Component 2, Investment 3.4*) and the procedures for submitting applications for access to the contributions under that Decree;

- hydrogen valley and use of hydrogen in Hard-to-Abate sector: MiTE published Decree 21 October 2022 No. 463, *“Implementation of Investment 3.1 'Production in brownfield sites' and Investment 3.2 'Use of hydrogen in hard-to-abate sectors', of Mission 2, Component 2 of the PNRR”*. Following that decree, MASE published the directorial Decrees regulating the technical-operational procedures for the granting of subsidies for projects under the hydrogen valley measures and hard-to-abate sectors.

The Law Decree 29 December 2022, no. 198, converted into Law no. 14 of 24 February 2023, provided for the extension of the incentive tariff under article 11.2 of Legislative Decree 199/2021 (production of renewable gaseous fuel) to production of hydrogen from biological origin (hydrogen originated from biomass) and extended the deadline for the publication of the incentive ministerial decree to 31 December 2023. In January 2024, MASE launched a public consultation regarding the incentives for the production of renewable hydrogen, both RFNBO and renewable hydrogen from biological origin (i.e. biohydrogen).

Measures to fight the rising of energy bills and to manage security of supply

EU LEVEL

In October 2021, the Commission presented a Communication on energy prices, including a toolbox, outlining what Member States can do under existing EU rules to help vulnerable consumers and businesses to face high prices. These covered three types of measures in particular: energy subsidies and vouchers, tax reductions and measures to avoid energy disconnection. In March 2022, with the Communication ‘REPowerEU: Joint European action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy’ the Commission proposed a range of further measures that could be taken at national or EU level to mitigate high prices. The Commission confirms that, in the current exceptional circumstances, Member States can set regulated prices for vulnerable consumers, households and micro-enterprises in order to help protect consumers and our economy. The Commission also confirms that Member States can consider temporary tax measures on windfall profits and exceptionally decide to capture a part of these returns for redistribution to consumers. Such measures need to fulfil certain criteria to ensure that they are proportionate, limited in time and that they avoid undue market distortions. The Commission provides guidance in the Communication in this regard, as well as recalling the possibility to use increased emissions trading revenues to ease pressure on household consumers.

EU State aid rules also offer Member States options to provide short-term support to companies affected by high energy prices and help reduce their exposure to energy price volatility in the medium to long term.

Furthermore, the Commission will assess options to optimise the electricity market design taking into account the final report of the EU Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) and other contributions on benefits and drawbacks of alternative pricing mechanisms to keep electricity affordable, without disrupting supply and further investment in the green transition.

With the objective of phasing out EU dependence on fossil fuels from Russia well before 2030, in March 2022 the EU proposed a plan to increase the resilience of its energy system and diversify its gas supply sources via higher LNG and pipeline imports from non-Russian suppliers and boosting the use of biomethane and renewable hydrogen. Full implementation of the Commission's ‘Fit for 55’ proposals would already reduce UE annual fossil gas consumption by 30%, equivalent to 100 billion cubic metres (bcm), by 2030. With the measures in the REPowerEU plan, the target is to remove at least 155 bcm of fossil gas use, which is equivalent to the volume imported from Russia in 2021. Following the REPowerEU Communication, the Commission also proposed two other Communications (one on options for immediate measures and preparing for next winter and the other on Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid measure).

In May 2022, the EU Commission published the detailed REPowerEU Plan to rapidly reduce the Russian dependence on fossil fuels and fast forward the green transition, also containing proposal in order to increase some key targets (e.g. energy efficiency, RES).

In June 2022 entered into force a Regulation on gas storages requiring underground gas storage across the EU to be filled up to at least 90% of its capacity by 1 November each year (80% for 2022), entails the monitoring and enforcement of filling levels and build in solidarity arrangements between Member States.

In August 2022 entered into force a Regulation to reduce gas consumption (“Save gas for a safe winter”).

In October 2022 Regulation (EU) 2022/1854 – setting out an emergency intervention in the European Union's energy markets to tackle sharp price rises – entered into force. This Regulation establishes an emergency intervention to mitigate the effects of high energy prices through exceptional, targeted and time-limited measures such as:

- reduction of electricity consumption;
- introduction of a cap on the market revenues that certain producers receive from electricity generation and to redistribute them to final electricity customers in a targeted manner (for implementation at Italian level see the section headed “*Law No. 197 of 29 December 2022 (Budget Law 2023)*” below);
- Member States are allowed to apply public intervention measures in setting electricity supply prices for households and SMEs;
- introduction of rules for a temporary mandatory solidarity contribution by EU companies and permanent establishments with activities in the crude oil, natural gas, coal and refinery sectors to contribute to the affordability of energy for households and businesses.

In December 2022 the council formally adopted Regulation (EU) 2022/2576 – enhancing solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, reliable price benchmarks and exchanges of gas across borders – containing the following elements:

- aggregation of EU demand and joint gas purchasing;
- advancing work to create a new LNG pricing (longer term);
- proposing a price correction mechanism (short term) and temporary collar;
- default solidarity rules in case of supply shortages;
- mechanism for gas allocation in case of gas supply emergency.

During the first half of 2023, the European Commission published two consultations concerning the reform of the electricity market design. In December 2023, the European Parliament and the Council reached a provisional agreement on a compromise text on the amending Directive EU/2024/1711 and the amending Regulation EU/2024/1747, which were formally adopted by both institutions on 21 May 2024 and entered into force on 16 July 2024.

ITALIAN LEVEL

- Since the last quarter of 2021 there has been, at both an EU and national level, a situation of great tension and volatility on the energy markets, which became sharper at the end of February following the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. To deal with this situation of exceptional instability and in order to contain the impact of price spikes on end customers, protecting in particular those in an uncomfortable situation, the government has intervened on several occasions with a series of urgent legislative initiatives (i.e., DLs):
- **Law No. 234 of 30 December 2021 (Budget Law 2022):**

- In order to contain the effects of energy price increases, for the first quarter of 2022:
 - the general system charges have been cancelled for domestic and non-domestic users with power up to 16.5 kW and reduce the rates relating to general system charges for the gas sector has been reduced;
 - VAT has been reduced to 5% for the consumption of methane gas for combustion for civil and industrial uses, by way of derogation of the provision of DPR No 633 of 26 October 1972;
 - the benefits granted to economically disadvantaged customers and those in physical discomfort have been redetermined, introducing a supplementary compensation (supplementary bonus - CCI) for the supply of natural gas and electricity to minimise increases in supply costs;
- Article 1, paragraph 509, provided the introduction of the obligation for sellers to grant domestic customers, in the event of a request, the installment plan in 10 months of invoices issued from 1 January to 30 April 2022. ARERA Resolution no. 636/2021/R/com defined the rules for implementing this provision, stipulating that sellers are required to notify customers of this by means of a reminder or default letter.
- **Decree Law No. 4 of 27 January 2022, converted into Law No. 25 of 28 March 2022 (DL Sostegni ter):**
 - Article 14 extends the provisions of the Budget Law 2022 with regard to the cancellation of general system charges, providing that as of 1 January 2022 also for all users with available power equal to or greater than 16.5 kW, including those connected in medium and high/very high voltage or for public lighting uses or electric vehicle recharging in places accessible to the public, the reduction of the rates is provided for, entrusting ARERA with the task of making this provision operative retroactively;
 - Article 15 has provided for the recognition to companies with high electricity consumption (referred to in the MISE Ministerial Decree of 21 December 2017), whose costs per kWh of the electricity component have increased by more than 30% compared to the same period of 2019, of an extraordinary contribution to partially offset the higher charges incurred, in the form of a tax credit, of 20% of the expenses incurred for the energy component purchased and actually used in the first quarter of 2022;
 - Article 15 bis provided for an initial intervention to collect the so-called “extra-profit”, introducing a two-way compensation mechanism on the price of electricity fed in by certain types of renewable plants (photovoltaic plants with a capacity above 20 kW eligible for fixed premiums not dependent on market prices, deriving from the Conto Energia mechanism - this mechanism provides the application of a fixed premium incentives on top of the energy prices - , and solar, hydro, geothermal and wind power plants with a power output greater than 20 kW that do not have access to incentive mechanisms, which entered into operation prior to 1 January 2010, including plants in dedicated withdrawal and on-site exchange). The mechanism establishes the economic regulation with the GSE of the differences, in the period from 1 February to 31 December 2022, between a reference price defined by the same LD per market zone and, for hydroelectric basin plants, the average monthly zonal price, and for the remaining plants, the hourly zonal price. The rule provides for the exclusion of energy covered by supply contracts concluded before 27 January 2022, provided that they are not linked to spot market trends and that they were not concluded at an average price 10% higher than the reference value ('threshold value'). ARERA Resolution No. 266/2022/R/eel established the modalities for implementing the mechanism, providing, in particular: (i) the determination of the share of energy injected pertaining to supply contracts entered into before 27 January 2022, by comparing the total energy actually injected by all the plants pertaining to the contract(s) over the reference time horizon and the total contractual volumes of the same period ii) the 14 communication, accompanied by a certificate issued by an auditing firm, of a single average price for the contracts (this price is considered in the economic regulation if the contract is connected to the spot market or the price is higher than the threshold value); iii) the identification of the date of entry into operation for plants subject to refurbishment with the date of activation of the connection following the intervention; iv) the exclusion from the mechanism of the share of hydroelectric energy subject to

free transfers to the Regions. In terms of timing, ARERA provided that by 10 July 2022, the GSE would send the operators concerned by the measure a request to provide the necessary information by 10 August 2022. For vertically integrated entities, the latter deadline was subsequently extended to 20 September 2022 as a result of Article 11 of the subsequent Decree-Law No. 115 of 9 August 2022, converted into Law No. 142 of 21 September 2022 - LD Aiuti Bis - and of IT issues relating to the GSE website. Article 11 of LD Aiuti Bis in fact clarified that for the purposes of the application of the regulation in the case of corporate groups, contracts with end customers or companies outside the corporate group are relevant, and not intra-group contracts. The economic regulation took place for the period February-August 2022. Subsequently, billing by the GSE was suspended due to the Sentence of the Lombardy Regional Administrative Court (TAR Lombardia) No. 02675 of 1 December 2022 annulling ARERA Resolution No. 266/2022/R/eel. On 18 January 2023, the Council of State, accepting the precautionary petition promoted by ARERA, reinstated the aforementioned Resolution, pending the judgment on the merits. Finally, Resolution No. 143/2023/R/eel established the management of the economic balancing items at the end of the period of application of the mechanism; during July, the GSE extended the deadline for sending the exemption declarations to 29 August 2023 for the February-December 2022 production period and to 29 September 2023 for the production period January-June 2023 (as reported later, Law Decree 9 August 2022, no. 115 - LD Aiuti Bis extended to 30 June 2023 the period of application of the claw back measure).

With an order dated 7 July 2023, TAR Lombardia decided to refer the matter to the European Court of Justice for the assessment of the compatibility of the art. 15-bis with European Union law.

- **Law Decree 25 February 2022, no. 14, converted into Law no. 28 of 5 April 2022 (LD Ucraina):**

- in relation to the thermoelectric sector, established the possibility of implementing a programme to maximise the use of coal-fired plants and fuel oil-fired plants, giving ARERA the task of establishing fees to reinstate any higher costs incurred by the operators affected by the measure. Pursuant to the subsequent Guideline Act of the Minister of Ecological Transition of 1 September 2022, Terna published the list of plants affected by the maximisation measure, and ARERA established, with Resolution 430/2022/R/eel, the criteria for the formulation of offers on the electricity market and the remuneration of the plants concerned, with reference to the period 19 September 2022 – 31 March 2023. On 1 April, following a Guideline Act of the Minister of the Environment and Energetic Safety, Terna announced and then implemented the new maximisation period extended until 30 September 2023 under specific new rules. On 30 September 2023, the maximisation period ended as it wasn't further extended;
- in order to provide greater support to domestic customers affected by the increase in energy costs, it expanded the perimeter of social bonus recipients by raising the ISEE threshold to €12,000 (previously set at €8,265) for the April-December 2022 period and extended, from 30 April to 30 June 2022, the provisions set forth in the Budget Law 2022 regarding the obligation for sellers to grant bill instalment instalment payments to domestic customers.

- **DL 1 March 2022, no. 17, converted into Law no. 34 of 27 April 2022 (DL Energia):**

- confirmed also for Q2 2022:
 - the cancellation of general system charges for all domestic and non-domestic users, and likewise the rates relating to general system charges for the gas sector have been reduced, as well as the extension of VAT reduced to 5% for invoices accounting for consumption of gas intended for civil and industrial uses;
 - the redetermination of the benefits granted to economically disadvantaged and physically challenged customers through the confirmation of the introduction of the supplementary bonus (CCI) for the supply of natural gas and electricity;

- to energy-intensive companies, whose costs per kWh of the electricity component have increased by more than 30% compared to the same period in 2019, the extraordinary contribution to partially offset the higher charges incurred, in the form of a tax credit, of 20% of the expenses incurred for the energy component purchased and actually used in the first quarter of 2022;
 - Article 18 bis amended the law establishing the Authority, introducing the principle that ARERA establishes and updates the tariff not only in relation to market trends but also on the basis of the real cost of supplying the raw material;
 - in relation to permitting procedures for renewable source plants, the LD Energia extended the definition of de facto eligible area (pending identification by the Regions) to new photovoltaic plants built, even in agricultural areas, at a maximum distance of 500 metres from industrial areas and 300 metres from the motorway network (so-called solar belt), as well as liberalising the construction of photovoltaic plants on the roofs of buildings. Further interventions concerned the definition of authorisation procedures in eligible areas and the simplification of photovoltaic repowering interventions;
 - with reference to gas storage, the DL set a target of filling 90% of available national capacity, starting from the 2022-2023 storage year, and stipulated that the modulation service to end customers (civil and non-civil with consumption of no more than 50,000 cubic metres per year) be provided primarily through the use of storage;
 - with reference to the by-products that can be used in biomethane production plants, Article 12bis expands the number of agricultural and agro-industrial by-product matrices allowed, in addition to those listed in Annex IX of the Ministerial Decree of February 2016 (e.g. by-products of the first processing of cereals, fruit, vegetables, etc.).
- **DL 21 March 2022, no. 21, converted into Law 20 May 2022, no. 51 (DL Taglia Prezzi):**
 - introduced an extraordinary contribution to companies equipped with meters with available power equal to or greater than 16.5 kW, other than those with high electricity consumption, in the form of a tax credit equal to 12% of the expenditure incurred for the purchase of the energy component, actually used in the second quarter of 2022, if the price of the same has undergone an increase in the cost per kWh of more than 30% of the average price referred to the same quarter of 2019;
 - introduced an extraordinary contribution to companies other than those with a high consumption of natural gas to partially compensate for the higher charges incurred for the purchase of gas in the form of a tax credit equal to 20% of the expenditure incurred for the purchase of gas consumed in the second quarter of 2022, for uses other than thermoelectric ones, if the reference price, calculated as the average, referring to the first quarter of 2022, of the reference prices of the Mercato Infragiornaliero (MI-GAS) published by the GME, has undergone an increase of more than 30% of the corresponding average price referring to the same quarter of 2019;
 - introduced the possibility for companies to instalment the amounts due for energy consumption, relating to the months of May and June 2022, for a maximum number of monthly instalments not exceeding 24 months. To support the specific liquidity needs generated by the granting of instalment plans by suppliers, SACE will be required to issue its guarantees in favour of banks, national and international financial institutions, and other entities authorised to exercise credit in Italy, up to a maximum limit of EUR 9.000 million;
 - Article 37 provided for a second measure to levy the so-called “extra-profitti” by introducing an extraordinary contribution of 10% (increased by the subsequent “LD Aiuti” to 25%) to be paid by entities that carry out in Italy, for the subsequent sale of goods, the activity of electricity production, methane gas production or natural gas extraction, entities reselling electricity, methane gas and natural gas, and entities engaged in the production, distribution and trade of petroleum products. The taxable base of the contribution is the increase in the balance between active and passive transactions, referring

to the period 1 October 2021-31 March 2022 (period extended by LD Aiuti to 30 April 2022), compared to the balance of the corresponding period of 2021. The contribution is due in cases where the aforementioned increase exceeds EUR 5 million and is not due if the increase is less than 10%. The Budget Law 2023, in paragraphs 120 and 121, then provided to limit the application of this measure to companies whose turnover in 2021 derived at least 75% from the activities listed above and to exclude from the determination of the total assets and liabilities transactions for the sale and purchase of shares, bonds or other securities not representing goods and company shares between the persons subject to the measure, as well as assets not subject to VAT due to the lack of the territorial prerequisite.

- **Law Decree 30 April 2022, no. 36, converted into Law no. 79 of 29 June 2022 (LD PNRR2):**

- In relation to the production of hydrogen from renewable sources, an exemption from the payment of general system charges is provided for the consumption of electricity from renewable sources in electrolysis plants also in the event that the energy is withdrawn from the grid with the obligation to connect third parties, in the cases and in compliance with the technical conditions established by MiTE with a subsequent Ministerial Decree. For further information, see the section headed “*Decarbonised and low carbon gases: Hydrogen*” above.

- **Law Decree 17 May 2022, no. 50, converted into Law no. 91 of 15 July 2022 (LD Aiuti):**

- introduction of a supplementary bonus (CCI) for the supply of natural gas and electricity to support economically disadvantaged and physically challenged customers has been confirmed also for the third quarter of 2022;
- elimination of general system charges for the electricity sector and the reduction of VAT at 5% and general system charges in the gas sector are confirmed for the third quarter of 2022;
- in relation to subsidies in the form of tax credits, the percentage granted to companies was increased (from 20% to 25% for companies with high electricity and gas consumption and from 12% to 15% for companies without high energy consumptions but a power exceeding 16.5 kW);
- in relation to gas storage, in order to meet the liquidity needs attributable to the commodity market context, the LD Aiuti has provided that SACE guarantees also apply to market operators. In addition, it is established that GSE, in close coordination with Snam Rete Gas S.p.A. (Snam Rete Gas), will provide a filling service of last resort through the purchase, up to a value of Euro 4 billion, of natural gas for storage and subsequent sale by 31/12/22, deadline then extended to 31 November 2023 by Law Decree 18 November 2022, n.176 (so-called LD Aiuti Quater). The service is regulated by the DM 20 July 2022 adopted by the MiTE, after a consultation with ARERA.
- with regard to permitting procedures for power generation plants from renewable sources, the LD Aiuti has established as “renewables go-to areas” all the suitable lands that are not subject to restrictions pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 42 of 22 January 2004 (without any landscape and/or cultural constraints).

- **Law Decree 9 August 2022, no. 115 (LD Aiuti Bis) – converted into Law No. 142 of 21 September 2022 - established:**

- the extension of the period of application of the claw back introduced by art 15-bis LD Sostegni Ter previously mentioned to 30 June 2023. The same decree specified that the mechanism applies to contracts concluded between companies of the group, including non-producers, and final customers or companies outside the corporate group. Consequently, the deadline for sending the information to the GSE for these cases has been extended to 9 September 2022. With reference to the electricity fed into the grid in 2023, only contracts concluded before 5 August 2022 are considered;
- In order to contain the effects of energy price increases:

- it is confirmed also for the fourth quarter of 2022:
 - the elimination of general system charges for electricity domestic and non-domestic consumers;
 - the application of the reduction in the rate of general system charges for gas consumers and the application of VAT on consumption at 5%;
 - the tax credit mechanism introduced by the Sostegni Ter Law and the Energy Law Decree for electricity and gas companies;
- a prohibition was introduced for electricity and gas suppliers to unilaterally change supply prices until 1 April 2023 (the above mentioned term has been then extended to 30 June by Legislative Decree No. 198 of 29 December 2022 (so-called Milleproroghe)), without prejudice to the right of withdrawal; any forewarning communicated for the aforementioned purpose before 10 August 2022 (i.e. date of entry into force of the decree under analysis) is also ineffective, unless the contractual amendments have already been finalized before that date. Lastly the legislator, with the 2023 Budget Law, clarified that proposals for the renewal of the economic conditions upon their expiry are excluded from the scope of application of the provision under analysis;
- Starting from 1 January 2023, a new perimeter of vulnerable gas costumers is defined (people over 75 years old are now included) and the suppliers will have to offer them contractual and price condition defined by ARERA on the basis of wholesale market prices.
- **Law Decree 23 September 2022, no. 144 (LD Aiuti Ter) – converted into Law No. 175 of 17 November 2022 - established:**
 - confirmation for the months of October and November 2022 of the facility in the form of a tax credit calculated, if certain price increase conditions are met, on energy expenditure both for energy-intensive and gas-intensive companies (increased to 40%) and for those other than these and, with reference to electricity, equipped with meters with available power equal to or greater than 4.5 kW (30% electricity and 40% gas);
 - provisions aimed at supporting the liquidity needs of businesses to meet the payment of energy consumption bills issued in October, November and December 2022, consisting, in particular, in the provision, free of charge, of guarantees by SACE S.p.A. of loans granted, at certain cost and amount conditions, by entities authorised to grant credit to businesses.
- **Law Decree 18 November 2022, no. 176 (LD Aiuti Quater) – converted into Law No. 6 of 13 January 2023 – established:**
 - confirmation for the month of December 2022 of the relief in the form of a tax credit calculated, if certain price increase conditions are met, on energy expenditure both for energy-intensive and gas-intensive companies (40%) and for those other than these and, with reference to electricity, equipped with meters with available power equal to or greater than 4.5 kW (30% electricity and 40% Gas); possibility, for end customers, to request the payment in instalments of the amounts relating to the raw material component (both electricity and natural gas) for consumption effected from 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023 and invoiced by 30 September 2023 limited to the portion exceeding the average reference value calculated with reference to the year 2021. The energy supplier is obliged to accept any request from its end customer and submit an instalment proposal if the applicant has obtained an insurance guarantee for the receivables arising from the instalment. To further strengthen the support to businesses, SACE S.p.A. is authorised to provide guarantees for 90% of the indemnities generated by any default by the guarantee applicant and the State guarantee is placed on any obligations arising therefrom. Electricity and natural gas sellers may also apply for bank loans backed by a public guarantee to meet the liquidity needs associated with

the instalments granted, but the latter is granted if certain conditions are met, including in particular the non-distribution of dividends;

- extension of the deadline for the termination of the protection service for end customers in the natural gas sector from 1 January 2023 to 10 January 2024, in line with what is currently envisaged for the termination of the greater protection service for end customers in the electricity sector;
 - measures aimed at increasing the production of natural gas, including the so-called 'gas release' under which the GSE enters into contracts for long-term differences (10 years) with the holders of hydrocarbon production concessions at a price that guarantees coverage of the actual total costs of individual productions, including tax and transport charges, as well as fair remuneration and in any case within a cap of 100 €/MWh and a floor of 50 €/MWh.
- **Law No. 197 of 29 December 2022 (Budget Law 2023) established:**
- confirmation for the first quarter of 2023 of the relief in the form of a tax credit calculated, if certain conditions of price increase are met, on energy expenditure both for energy-intensive and gas-intensive companies (increased from 40% to 45%) and for those other than these and, with reference to electricity, equipped with meters with available power equal to or greater than 4.5 kW (increased from 30% to 35% EE and from 40% to 45% Gas);
 - for the first quarter of 2023, the cancellation has been confirmed, for the electricity sector, of the general system charges for all domestic and non-domestic users, but with a reduction in the perimeter of the parties affected by the measure compared to the past; in particular, in addition to domestic users, low voltage non-domestic users, for other uses, with available power up to 16.5 kW are affected, while medium and high voltage users, as well as low voltage users with available power greater than 16.5 kW remain excluded. General Charges relating to the decommissioning of Italian nuclear power plants were also transferred to general taxation;
 - for the first quarter of 2023, the zeroing of the rates on general system charges for the gas sector was confirmed, as well as the provision for the negative valuation of one component, UG2. In addition, the reduced VAT rate of 5% is also confirmed for invoices accounting for the consumption of natural gas for civil and industrial uses; compared to the past, this rate is also applicable to the supply of district heating services;
 - the enhancement of the bonus for the supply of natural gas and electricity in support of economically disadvantaged customers and those in physical distress is confirmed for the first quarter of 2023, the scope of which has been extended to households with an ISEE of €15,000 (the previous threshold was €12,000);
 - paragraphs 30-38 of Article 1, in implementation of EU Regulation 2022/1854, set forth, as of 1 December 2022 and until 30 June 2023, the application of a cap on market revenues obtained from the production of electricity, through a one-way compensation mechanism, with reference to the electricity fed into the grid by renewable source plants not falling within the scope of Article 15-bis of DecreeLaw No. 3 and by additional plants fuelled by non-renewable sources (including waste treatment plants). The reference price is €180/MWh (for sources characterised by higher generation costs, the value will be established by ARERA after public consultation) and the comparison value is equal to:
 - the monthly average of the hourly zonal market price weighted for the profile of the individual plant in the case of non-programmable plants;
 - the monthly arithmetic mean of the hourly zonal market price in the case of programmable plants;

- the price indicated in contracts signed by 1 January 2022 if higher than the reference price or indexed to the spot price.
- Plants with a capacity of up to 20 kW, plants affected by the measures to maximise fuels other than natural gas, energy covered by supply contracts concluded before 1 December 2022 provided that they are not linked to the price trend on the energy spot markets and that, in any case, they are not entered into at an average price higher than the cap, energy subject to withdrawal by the GSE pursuant to art. 16 bis of the LD Energia, the energy subject to two-way incentive mechanisms, all-inclusive tariff and subject to sharing in energy communities and self-consumption of renewable energy are excluded from the application of the cap. The application of the rule in relation to contracts concluded by companies of vertically integrated groups is also confirmed.

With Resolution 143/2023/R/eel, ARERA established the modalities for implementing the mechanism in continuity with what was defined in relation to LD Sostegni Ter and in particular that, with reference to the period 1 December 2022 – 30 June 2023, GSE should invoice only on balance at the end of that period

- Paragraphs 115 to 119 introduced a new solidarity contribution in the form of a rate equal to 50% on the amount of the portion of the total income determined for corporate income tax purposes relating to the 2022 tax year that exceeds by at least 10% the average of the total income determined for corporate income tax purposes achieved in the 2018-2021 tax years (for an amount in any case not exceeding 25% of the value of the net assets at the closing date of the 2021 financial year). The contribution is payable by entities that carry out in the Italian territory, for the subsequent sale of assets, the activity of electricity production, entities that carry out the activity of methane gas production or natural gas extraction, entities that resell electricity, methane gas and natural gas and entities that carry out the activity of production, distribution and trade of petroleum products. The contribution is also due by persons who, for subsequent resale, permanently import electricity, natural gas or natural gas or petroleum products or who introduce into the Italian territory such goods coming from other States of the European Union. The contribution is due if at least 75% of the revenues of the 2022 tax period are attributable to the activities listed above, is paid by 30/06/2023 and is not deductible.
- Paragraphs 120 and 121 modified the application of Art. 37 of the LD Taglia Prezzi, as previously reported.

Italian Energy Regulation

The Ministry of the Environment and Energetic Safety (Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica – **MASE**) and the Italian Authority for Energy, Networks and Environment (Autorità di Regolazione per Energia, Reti e Ambiente – **ARERA**) share responsibility for the overall supervision and regulation of the Italian electricity and gas sector. Until 2020, the Ministry of Economic Development (Ministero per lo Sviluppo Economico – **MiSE**) was responsible for all activities revolving around energy policies – for the years 2021 and 2022 this responsibility was in the hands of the Ministry for Ecological Transition (Ministero della Transizione Ecologica – **MiTE**).

While the MASE establishes the strategic guidelines for the electricity and gas sector, the ARERA:

- defines and updates the tariff method for setting electricity and natural gas network tariffs;
- defines and updates the tariff method for setting prices for energy and natural gas supply to vulnerable customers (until 31 December 2020 for small enterprises⁸ in the electricity sector, until 31 March 2023

⁸ Small enterprise means an enterprise which employs fewer than 50 persons and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 10 million.

for micro-enterprises⁹ in the electricity sector, until 31 December 2023 for non-vulnerable domestic gas customers¹⁰ and 30 June 2024 for non-vulnerable domestic electricity customers¹¹ pursuant to the Competition Law no. 124/2017, as amended by the “Milleproroghe” Decree no 183/2020 and by “Recovery” Decree no 152/2021 and by “Aiuti quarter” Decree no 176/2022);

- defines and updates the tariff method for determining the fees for both the integrated water service and the waste cycle and approves the tariffs prepared by the Territorial Authority (EGA) or other competent bodies;
- formulates observations and recommendations to the Italian Government and Italian Parliament regarding the areas of its competence and the adoption and implementation of European Directives and licenses or authorisations;
- establishes guidelines for the production and distribution of services, as well as specific and overall service standards and automatic refund mechanisms for users and consumers in cases where standards are not met and for the accounting and administrative unbundling of the various activities into which the electricity and natural gas sectors are organized;
- protects the interests of vulnerable customers, monitoring the conditions under which the services are provided, with powers to demand documentation and data, to carry out inspections, to obtain access to plants and to apply sanctions, and determines those cases in which operators should be required to provide refunds to users and consumers;
- handles out-of-court settlements and arbitrations of disputes between users or consumers and service providers (i.e Alternative Dispute Resolution - ADR); and
- reports to the *Autorità Garante della Concorrenza e del Mercato* (the **Antitrust Authority**) any suspected violations of Law No. 287/1990 by companies operating in the electricity and natural gas sector.

In addition to regulation by the ARERA, the Antitrust Authority also plays an active role in the energy market in ensuring competition between suppliers and protecting the rights of customers to choose their suppliers.

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Italian Electricity Regulation

The regulatory framework for the Italian electricity sector has changed significantly due to the implementation of the European energy Directives (Directive 2003/54/EC and 2001/77/EC and, afterwards 2009/72/EC).

On 1 April 1999, the Bersani Decree implementing Directive 96/92/EC came into force in Italy. It began the transformation of the electricity sector from a highly monopolistic industry to one in which energy prices charged by providers are eventually determined by competitive bidding and established a gradual liberalisation of the electricity market, providing that a number of customers (including, *inter alia*, those whose annual consumption of electricity exceeded specified amounts) (the **Eligible Customers**) were to be able to enter freely into supply contracts with power generation companies, wholesalers or distributors.

The Bersani Decree established a general regulatory framework for the Italian electricity market that gradually introduced competition in power generation and sales to Eligible Customers, while maintaining a regulated

⁹ Micro enterprise means an enterprise which employs fewer than 10 persons and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 2 million.

¹⁰ The customers don't satisfy the requirements to the Decree no 115/2022

¹¹ The customers don't satisfy the requirements to the Decree no 210/2021

monopoly structure for transmission, distribution and sales to parties other than the Eligible Customers (i.e. the **Non-Eligible Customers**). In particular, the Bersani Decree and the subsequent implementing regulations:

- as at 1 April 1999, liberalized the activities of generation, import, export, purchase and sale of electricity;
- as at 1 January 2003, provided that no party is allowed to generate or import, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the total electricity generated in and imported into Italy, in order to increase competition in the power generation market;
- provided for the incorporation of Acquirente Unico S.p.A. (the **Single Buyer**), the company which stipulates and operates supply contracts in order to guarantee to the Non-Eligible Customers the availability of the necessary generating capacity and the supply of electricity in conditions of continuity, security and efficiency of service, as well as equal treatment, including tariffs;
- provided for the creation of a power exchange market in which producers, importers, wholesalers, distributors, the operator of the national transmission grid, other Eligible Customers and the Single Buyer will participate, with prices being determined through a competitive bidding process (the **Power Exchange Market**);
- provided for the incorporation of Gestore dei Mercati Energetici S.p.A. (the **Energy Market Operator** or **GME**), appointed to manage the Power Exchange Market; and
- provided that the transmission and dispatching services are reserved exclusively to the State and attributed under concession to the operator of the national transmission grid, while the activity of distribution of electricity is performed under a concession regime under the authority of the former Ministry of Productive Activities (the current MiTE).

The Bersani Decree originally provided for separation between management of the national electricity transmission grid (which was to be managed by an independent Electricity Services Operator, the *Gestore della Rete di Trasmissione Nazionale*, the **GRTN**) from ownership of the grid assets.

Law Decree No. 239/2003, converted into Law No. 290/2003, providing for the unification of ownership and management of the national transmission grid into the same subject, was then implemented by DPCM of 11 May 2004 and MSE Decree of 20 April 2005. The GRTN has been renamed *Gestore dei Servizi Energetici* S.p.A. (the **GSE**) and is entrusted with the promotion of energy from renewable resources, including CIP-6 electricity, besides being the holding company of the Energy Market Operator and the Single Buyer.

Moreover, Law No. 239/2004 (the so-called **Marzano Law**) reorganized the electricity market regulatory framework and provided that, as at 1 July 2004, only household customers were to be considered Non-Eligible Customers.

Law Decree No. 73/2007, converted into Law No. 125/2007, then introduced urgent measures to meet EU market liberalisation requirements, including:

- a requirement for companies owning grids supplying at least 100,000 customers to unbundle, as at 1 July 2007, distribution activities from sales;
- the empowerment of the ARERA to adopt measures for the functional unbundling (pursuant to EU Directives 2003/54/EC and 2003/55/EC) of the administration of electricity and natural gas infrastructure from non-related operations for the purpose of ensuring independent, transparent administration of infrastructure; and
- the right for household end users, as at 1 July 2007, to withdraw from their pre-existing electricity supply contracts and select a different electricity provider, according to the procedures set forth by the

ARERA. The supply of energy to former Non-Eligible Customers not switching to the free market was to be guaranteed by the distributor or by one of its affiliates. The responsibility for supplying such customers remains with the Single Buyer.

The ARERA fixes electricity prices on the basis of supply costs paid by the Single Buyer to be applied to small end users not switching to the free market (the "protection scheme" or "*servizio di maggior tutela*", whose perimeter changed several times over time, see below for more details)).

The Single Buyer also holds bidding procedures to identify providers of the last resort service ("*servizio di salvaguardia*" and the new "*servizio a tutele graduali*"), which is rendered to all final customers who are not eligible for the protection scheme and may temporarily find themselves without an electricity supplier.

As mentioned before, starting from 1 January 2021 for small enterprises in the electricity sector the protection scheme was ended pursuant to the Competition Law no. 124/2017. Arera, to guarantee the electricity supply at the customers' premises not switched to the free market, has established the "*servizio a tutele graduali*". The identification of the "*servizio a tutele graduali*" for suppliers takes place through an auction carry out by the Single Buyer. A2A, through its subsidiary A2A Energia, has been awarded three lots, out of nine total lots, at the end of the auction procedures for identifying the operators of the "*servizio a tutele graduali*" atcy: Lazio (lot 2), Lombardy with the exclusion of Milan (lot 3) and Veneto, Liguria and Trentino-Alto Adige (lot 6). The award covered the three-year period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2024 and concerns approximately 80.000 supply points, for a total volume of over 1,8 TWh / year. The following auction procedures for the assignment of the service from 1 July 2024 to 31 March 2027 were held in May 2024. A2A Energia awarded two lots, out of seven total lots, for a total of approximately 24,000 supply point and a total volume of 435 GWh/year: Lazio, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Valle d'Aosta (lot 2) and Campania, Marche, Sardinia (lot 6). Unlike the first auction held in 2021, at the end of the assignment, the operators of the "*servizio a tutele graduali*" will have to apply their best offer to customers who have not chosen another free market offer.

The "*servizio di maggior tutela*" ended respectively on 1 April 2023 for the micro-enterprises in the electricity sector, on 1 January 2024 for not vulnerable domestic gas customers and 1 July 2024 for not vulnerable domestic electricity customers. Also, for the micro-enterprises in the electricity sector, to guarantee the electricity supply at the customers' premises not switching to the free market, Arera has established the "*servizio a tutele graduali*". In November 2022 the service providers was selected through an auction carried out by the Single Buyer and A2A through its subsidiary A2A Energia, has been awarded four lots, out of twelve total lots: Abruzzo, Marche, Umbria, Forli-Cesena, Ferrara, Ravenna, Rimini (lot 3), Molise, Frosinone, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, Pisa, Pistoia, City of Roma (lot 8), Sardegna, Caserta, Area of Naples with the exclusion of municipality (lot 10) and Sicily (lot 12). The award covers period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2027 and concerns approximately 500,000 supply points, for a total volume of over 900 GWh / year. At the end of the assignment, the operators of the "*servizio a tutele graduali*" will have to apply their best offer to customers who have not chosen another free market offer.

With resolution no. 100/2023/R/gas, Arera has established that not vulnerable domestic gas customers will have to select a free market offer, otherwise, at the end of the protection service, they will be supplied by the current seller under new conditions, partially defined by ARERA.

The vulnerable domestic gas customers can be supplied by current seller at the current tariff defined by ARERA.

To guarantee the electricity supply at the not vulnerable domestic electricity customers premise not switching to the free market, with resolution no. 362/2023/R/eel, Arera has established that starting from 1 July 2024 they are provided in the "*servizio a tutele graduali*". In January 2024, Acquirente Unico organized auctions for the assignment of 5 million customers across total 26 lots. A2A, through its subsidiary A2A Energia, has been awarded two lots: Cagliari, Naples municipality, Oristano, South Sardinia (Southern Area 2) and

Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Palermo, Trapani (Southern Area 2). The award covers period from 1 July 2024 to 31 March 2027 and concerns approximately 285,000 supply points, for a total volume of over 750 GWh / year. At the end of the assignment, the operators of the “*servizio a tutele graduali*” will have to apply their best offer to customers who have not chosen another free market offer.

The vulnerable domestic electricity customers can be supplied by current seller “*maggior tutela*” at the current tariff defined by ARERA, until Arera will be defined to the rules to assignments of the “*servizio di vulnerabilità*” pursuant to Decree n. 181 of 9 December 2023.

For further information, see the section headed “*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*” of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see “*Documents Incorporated by Reference*”, above).

In June 2011 the third energy package (as referred to above) was implemented in Italy by Legislative Decree No. 93/2011 (the **Third Package Decree**). As previously mentioned, the Third Package Decree contains provisions concerning unbundling, provides details concerning the activities granted to the national transmission grid operator, Terna S.p.A. (**Terna**), and strengthens consumer protection rules.

Generation

The Bersani Decree liberalized electricity generation. In order to increase the level of competition in the market, the Bersani Decree provided that, as at 1 January 2003, no single electricity generation company was to be allowed to generate or import, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the total electricity generated in and imported into Italy.

In accordance with Legislative Decree No. 379 of 19 December 2003, the availability of electricity capacity must be regulated by a compensation mechanism aimed at assuring the adequacy of the system to cover the demand with the necessary reserve margins. This capacity payment mechanism has to be based on the following principles: it must ensure transparency and it must not cause distortion in the market, while reducing the total costs for consumers.

In 2004, the ARERA established, by means of Resolution No. 48/2004, a provisional system of payments to remunerate producers that make generation capacity available to the electricity system at times of peak demand, known as capacity payment system. The remuneration includes both (i) an amount due for capacity available on critical days identified formerly by the GRTN and now by Terna, and (ii) an amount payable when Power Exchange Market prices fall below specified thresholds, as an extra incentive.

Furthermore, as a consequence of Law No. 75/2011 and of the outcome of the Referendum dated 12 and 13 June 2011 opposing the development of thermonuclear energy, the Capacity Payments system has been reshaped by ARERA by means of Resolution No. 98/2011 providing general criteria for the new mechanism, called “capacity market”. The capacity market consists in Terna purchasing from producers (through specific tenders) options on generation capacity expected to be necessary in the following years in order to keep the electric power system in balance.

After a long debate that involved the government, Authority and the European Commission, on 7 February 2018 the EU Directorate-General for Competition approved the capacity mechanism proposed by Italian authorities for a ten-year period.

In order to comply in advance with Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity, and in particular with CO₂ emission limits for plants participating in capacity mechanisms, the Italian government notified to the European Commission a revised version of its mechanism. Following approval from the EC – 14 June 2019 – the Italian Ministry of Economic Development approved the Italian capacity mechanism by the Ministerial Decree of 28 June 2019. The Decree called for two tenders to be held by 31 December 2019 for the delivery years 2022 and 2023. The main aspects of the mechanism in place are:

- physical participation open to existing, new and refurbished capacity (conventional thermal plants, RES plants, storage assets, demand side response). Financial participation for foreign capacity;
- delivery period of 1 year for existing plants and 15 years for new capacity (upon request);
- respect of at least one of the following emission limits for existing capacity:
 - emissions < 550 gr CO₂/kWh;
 - emissions < 350 kg CO₂/kW/average per year.

New capacity is not eligible to participate in the mechanism in case of emissions >550 gr CO₂/kWh; incentives received from GSE (except for white certificates) cannot apply cumulatively. In particular, if the generators receive any other State aid related to energy production, they may opt to relinquish the other support and participate in the capacity market, or keep the support and not participate in the capacity market.

The auctions for the delivery periods 2022 and 2023 – managed by Terna and held on 6 and 28 November 2019, respectively- awarded the cap price to both the existing (33,000 €/MW/year) and the new (75,000 €/MW/year) offered capacity.

With regard to the 2022 and 2023 deliveries (2019 auctions), Terna, in agreement with MiTE took action on several occasions granting an extension to the deadlines both for submitting the authorization certificates, in the case of unauthorized new capacity, and for those for the start of the delivery period for new capacity. In the latter case, the final deadline of the contract was also extended for a period equal to the extension granted for the start of the delivery period. The new deadlines are:

- submission of authorization certificates for the new unauthorized capacity: by 31/12/2020 (for delivery 2022) and by 31/10/2021 (for delivery 2023);
- start of delivery of new capacity (subject to justified request): 1/07/2022 (for delivery 2022) and 1/07/2023 (for delivery 2023).

With Resolution 378/2021/R/eel, ARERA positively verified some amendments to the Discipline previously consulted by Terna, such as: the possibility to submit bids in relation to non-relevant new units, the introduction of more details for the participation of storage systems, the possibility for successful bidders of unauthorized new capacity to obtain authorization certificates up to 6 months before the beginning of the delivery period, the possibility for successful bidders of the new capacity to extend the start of the delivery by 1 year with a minor penalty and the possibility to assign the contract to a third party subject to Terna's authorization.

With Resolution 399/2021/R/eel, ARERA determined the economic parameters for the 2024 and 2025 auctions, confirming the cap price for the existing capacity, lowering the cap price for the new capacity to 70,000 €/MW/year and confirming the methodology for the definition of the strike price.

The MiTE Decree 28 October 2021 has approved the rules of the capacity remuneration mechanism that will be applied for delivery period 2024 and established that, after the auction for the 2024, if Terna's adequacy assessments show that the Italian power system is adequate for 3 consecutive years, the mechanism should be phased out. It has also confirmed the reliability standard (Loss of Load Expectations) applied in the auctions for the delivery periods 2022 and 2023.

Following the Decree, Terna published the final documents defining the rules of the mechanism for the delivery period 2024. The auction was held by Terna on 21 February 2022.

The MASE Decree 9 May 2024 has approved the rules of the capacity remuneration mechanism that will be applied for deliveries after 2024 (2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028) and established that, by December 31, 2026 Terna has to submit to MASE and ARERA an analysis regarding the conditions for the possible use of the

capacity remuneration system for delivery years after 2028. It has also confirmed the reliability standard (Loss of Load Expectations) applied in the auctions for previous delivery periods.

The Discipline approved by MASE (previously consulted by Terna) has generally positive changes and the main ones are related to: the possibility to qualify existing relevant thermal units for which the operator commits to adequate the plants to air cooling systems in order to guarantee the availability of the capacity during the critical hours identified by Terna receiving a compensation for the investments; the increase of liquidity in the secondary market (thanks to the possibility to offer the qualified capacity not offered in the main auction); the revision of the default discipline and the separation between the obligation to offer the new capacity and the existing one; the possibility to terminate the contract with some penalties; the option to apply the new provisions to the new capacity contracted for the 2022-2023 and 2024 deliveries.

With reference to 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028 deliveries, with Resolution 199/2024/R/eel published in May 2024, ARERA raised the cap price for both new and existing capacity and approved some changes to the methodology for the definition of the strike price. The new cap price for existing and new capacity are:

Delivery period	Cap price for existing capacity	Cap price for new capacity
2025	45,000 €/MW/year	85,000 €/MW/year
2026	46,000 €/MW/year	86,000 €/MW/year
2027	47,000 €/MW/year	86,000 €/MW/year
2028	48,000 €/MW/year	86,000 €/MW/year

The auction for delivery 2025, held by Terna on 25 and 26 July 2024, awarded the cap price to existing capacity and 67,500 €/MW/year to new capacity.

The next auctions will be held on 18 December 2024 (delivery 2026), 26 February 2025 (delivery 2027); the auction for delivery 2028 will be held in Q2 2025 following the first MACSE auction (see the following paragraphs for more details).

Termica Celano and B2G Sicily appealed to the Regional Administrative Court (TAR Lombardia) against the outcome of the auction for the 2025 delivery year. The request of suspensions has been rejected and the substance of the case will be discussed on 15 January 2025. A2A has intervened *ad opponendum* in the dispute together with the main electricity producers and the main associations. MASE and ARERA have appeared in court alongside Terna.

In accordance with the provisions set in art.18 of Legislative Decree 210/2021, with the publication of DCO 393/2022/R/eel ARERA exposed the criteria and the conditions for long-term procurement mechanism of new storage capacity held by Terna. With resolution 247/2023/R/eel, ARERA has defined principles and conditions for the definition of a forward procurement of electrical storage capacity. As first step of the process, in August 2023 Terna has released a study to identify the reference technologies for the mechanism (for the first Procedure: BESS Li-Ion, Pump hydroelectric storage (PHES), and marginally innovative technologies) as well as their related details of investment costs (CAPEX, OPEX, WACC, CONE, etc.) Finally, Terna, based on the context defined by ARERA, has launched a first public consultation in November 2023 on the set of provisions that define the procurement mechanism of electric storage capacity (MACSE), followed by the approval of the mechanism by the European Commission under EU State aid rules in December 2023. Considering the provisions given by EC, an additional consultation has been launched in April 2024 and in October 2024 Terna published the Discipline approved by MASE; the auctions are expected to be held in Q2 2025.

In addition, in November 2024 GME published a consultation regarding the regulation scheme for the Time Shifting Contracts Market..

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Promotion of Renewable Sources

In 1992, the Interministerial Price Committee, an Italian governmental committee, issued Regulation No. 6/1992 (**CIP-6**), which established incentives for new generation plants powered by renewable and similar sources and for the sale of electricity generated from such sources. In November 2000, the former Ministry for Industry (now the MSE) issued a decree providing that, as at 1 January 2001, all the energy generated from renewable and similar sources was to be withdrawn by Gestore della rete S.p.A. (now Gestore dei Servizi Energetici S.p.A. - **GSE** - the former electricity services operator) at a price fixed by the ARERA. Decree-Law no. 69/2013, as converted into Law No. 98/2013 (the so-called "*Decreto del Fare*"), then revised the operating rules of the CIP-6 matter, introducing references to the natural gas market.

The Bersani Decree provided that, starting from 2001, all companies producing or importing more than 100 GWh per year of electricity generated from conventional sources was to inject into the national transmission grid, during the following year, an amount of electricity produced from newly qualified renewable resources (the **Renewable Obligation**), initially amounting to at least two% of such excess over 100 GWh, net of co-generation, self-consumption and exports (the **Green Certificates Quota**). Such Quota could be produced directly or purchased from other producers who had obtained tradable "Green Certificates" (i.e. securities representing a fixed amount of electricity certified as generated from renewable sources).¹²

On 6 April 2009, the Council of the European Union adopted the final text of a directive setting a common EU framework in the field of the promotion of energy from renewable sources. The main objective of the directive is the achievement of a 20% share of energy from renewable resources in the EU's final consumption of energy by 2020. In light of this objective, Member States are assigned mandatory individual targets for the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption. For Italy, this target has been established at 17%, in comparison to the 5.2% assigned in 2005.

Pursuant to EU Directive No. 2009/28/EC, in March 2011 Legislative Decree No. 28/2011 (the **Renewables Decree**), on the development of renewable sources, was published. The Decree defines tools, technicalities and the criteria the incentives schemes aimed at achieving the renewable source production targets by 2020.

The incentive mechanism provided for by Decree No. 28/2011 is based on the following principles:

- incentives are to be paid for a period equal to the average conventional life-cycle period of the specific type of Renewable Plant, starting from the initial date of operation thereof;
- once granted, incentives remain constant for the entire incentive period and may also take into account the economic value of the energy produced;
- incentives are to be granted pursuant to private law agreements to be entered into between GSE and the owner of the relevant Renewable Plant, based on a standard form to be produced by the ARERA.

The incentive scheme for the production of energy from renewable sources was implemented by Ministerial Decrees of 5 and 6 July 2012, which apply to solar powered plants and other power plants, respectively.

Ministerial Decree of 6 July 2012 establishes that for plants below a certain power threshold, tariffs are to be paid (feed-in premium) with direct access or through subscription to records, while for those with higher power thresholds, an auction procedure is envisaged:

¹² The provisions regulating the Green Certificates mechanism introduced by the Bersani Decree were subsequently amended by Legislative Decree No. 387 of 29 December 2003 (implementing EU Directive 2001/77/EC), Law No. 244 of 24 December 2007 (the so-called 2008 Budget Law), Ministerial Decree dated 18 December 2008 (D.M 18 December 2008) and Law No. 99 of 23 July 2009 (Law No. 99/2009).

- Plants up to 5 MW benefit from a feed-in tariff. The amounts of the applicable feed-in tariff (which is fixed by a ministerial decree implementing the Renewables Decree) vary depending on the type of renewable source employed and the power capacity bracket to which the relevant plant belongs. The tariff applying on the date of entry into operation of the plant is maintained throughout the entire incentive period.
- Plants over 5 MW (or the higher threshold set forth with reference to different renewable sources) benefit from a feed-in tariff, the amount of which is determined on the basis of auctions by reduction (*aste al ribasso*) held by GSE. The procedures for the auction are managed by GSE.

The RES-E qualification, issued by GSE, is a technical pre-requisite necessary to be admitted to incentive mechanisms preceding the Ministerial Decree of 6 July 2012. The qualification allows for green certificates or the all-inclusive feed-in tariff, depending on the net electricity generated and fed into the grid.

Decree No. 28/2011 implementing the Directive 2009/28/CE revised the matter, with declining percentages of obligations until 2015, and consequently setting the expiry date of Green Certificates system.

The Green Certificate mechanism, provided for by Ministerial Decree of 6 July 2012, was replaced by a new form of incentive with effect from 2016. Parties that have already been awarded a Green Certificate (owners of plants with RES-E qualification) will maintain the benefit for the remaining concession period, but in a different form. In fact, according to the new mechanism, GSE pays a tariff on the net production of electricity additional to the revenues deriving from the increase in value of electricity (which can take place through the simplified purchase and resale arrangements or through the operator's recourse to the free market).

In order to transition to the new incentive mechanism, the owners of RES-E plants that have already been awarded a Green Certificate must sign an agreement with GSE entitling them to benefit from the incentive tariff for the remaining period. The agreement must be entered into through a new IT application: GRIN - Gestione Riconoscimento Incentivo (Management of the Incentive Recognition).

The MSE Decree issued on 23 June 2016 updating Ministerial Decree 6 July 2012 defines new rules for to access the incentive system applicable for the years 2015 and 2016 confirming the general scheme provided for by the previous Decree.

On 25 March 2016, GSE published a notice on the expiries of 2014 GCs and 2015 GCs in respect of which a request may be made to GSE for withdrawal, respectively, by 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018. This clarification, strongly supported by operators, allows the confirmation of the storage of certificates and the possibility of using the GC warehouse until their expiry.

A new support scheme for renewables sources, including PV, was enacted by the Ministerial Decree of 4 July 2019 (also known as "**DM FER 1**"). The Decree set a cap on the total expenditure (Euro 5.8 billion) and an amount of capacity admitted broken down into groups of technologies with similar deployment costs. Namely, the plants eligible for the incentives are divided into four groups based on source and the size of the projects: new/complete reconstruction/repowering of "on-shore" wind turbines and new PV plants (Group A); new photovoltaic systems replacing asbestos roofs of buildings (Group A2); new/complete reconstruction of existing hydroelectric plants, repowering of existing hydro plants, residual gases from purification processes in new plants (Group B); total or partial renovation of the following plants: on-shore wind/hydroelectric/biogas from purification processes (Group C).

The incentives are paid on the net electricity produced and fed into the grid and are calculated as the difference between the tariff determined by the Decree (i.e. the "Reference Tariff") and the regional hourly price of the energy – operators take also the market value of the energy sold. Smaller plants (< 250kW) are eligible for the "all-inclusive tariff" compensating them for the energy withdrawn by the GSE. Extra incentives are awarded for specific environmental externalities related to: landfills and quarries, public buildings and electric mobility.

Access to the incentives is provided in two different ways, depending on the size of the plant:

- Registers for plants with power between 1 kW (20 kW for photovoltaic systems) and 1 MW;
- Auction Procedures for plants with power greater than or equal to 1 MW (selection is on the basis of economic discount on the incentive and applying additional priority criteria). There are seven rounds for applications to the registers and/or auctions, with the first starting in September 2019.

In case of upgrading, for all types of renewable sources, the calculation of the incentive applies to the corresponding increase in terms of power.

Through the approval of Legislative Decree 199/2021, transposing Directive 2018/2001 (so-called RED II), Italy has redefined the framework of the support schemes for renewable energies sources, in order to achieve the decarbonisation targets by 2030. The new Decree - which amends the previous regulatory framework on incentives for renewable sources (Legislative Decree no. 28 of 3 March 2011) - introduces in the Italian legislative framework the new renewables penetration targets by 2030 (at least 30% of gross final consumption) and outlines the main features of the new support schemes.

In detail, concerning electricity generation, the new Legislative Decree provides:

- in the meantime the new support mechanisms will be adopted, the extension of the current support mechanism (DM FER 2019), until the residual volumes of capacity are fully allocated. In this regard, the GSE has already defined the eighth, ninth and tenth competitive procedures (the latter auction has been closed on October 2022);
- for RES power plants close to economic competitiveness (i.e. photovoltaic and wind), a new support scheme has been defined in the second half of 2022, with a five-year planning timeline. Plants with a capacity higher than 1 MW are eligible to competitive procedures (auctions), the volumes of capacity will be allocated by geographical area and a plus on support scheme level for the use of storage systems is provided. On the other hand, smaller power plants will be eligible for direct access to the support scheme (registers will be delayed);
- in order to improve permitting procedures, the Ministry of Ecological Transition will issue a ministerial decree defining the main criteria for the definition of eligible area (and not eligible) for the installation of renewable energy power plants: the Regions shall identify these areas in order to reach at least the capacity targets carried out by the PNIEC for 2030, within 180 days from the date of publication of the ministerial decree. In eligible areas, the landscape authority opinion will not be binding for the authorisation and the deadline to complete the permitting procedure will be reduced by one third.
- during 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition has defined how the resources of the Recovery and Resilience Fund will be allocated among biomethane and new efficient district heating networks, whereas the criteria concerning agro-voltaic systems, and recharging stations has been defined in 2023.

According to Legislative Decree 199/2021, a new support scheme for RES power plants close to economic competitiveness (mostly photovoltaic and wind) will be adopted by the end of 2024. Based on a public consultation of MASE, the total amount of RES capacity that will be supported is around 57 GW.

In the first half of 2024, several provisions have been introduced in the Italian legislative framework concerning the deployment of new RES power plants:

- the so called “DL Agricoltura” (Law Decree 63/2024) provides a general ban on new ground photovoltaic power plant in rural areas (with the exceptions of few areas defined as suitable areas for RES according to Dlgs 199/2021)
- the “Suitable Areas Decree” has been published by MASE: according to the Decree, each Region should identify the suitable and not suitable RES areas within the next six months. A burden sharing concerning new RES capacity for each region has been also defined by the Decree.

CO₂ Emissions

In the framework of the Kyoto Protocol, in 2003 the EU adopted Directive 2003/87/EC (the EU **Emissions Trading Directive**) introducing an emissions trading system (EU ETS) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The EU ETS covers around 45% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions and limits emissions from more than 11,000 heavy energy-using installations (power stations & industrial plants) and airlines operating between 31 countries (all 28 EU countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway).

In October 2004, the EU also passed another directive (Directive 2004/101/EC, the **Linking Directive**), amending the Emissions Trading Directive to allow other flexible mechanisms for limiting greenhouse gas emissions. Both the Emissions Trading Directive and the Linking Directive were implemented in Italy by Legislative Decree No. 216/2006.

The EU Regulation No. 166/2006, concerning the establishment of a European Emission Register, was implemented under Italian Law pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 157/2011.

The EU ETS works on the 'cap and trade' principle. A cap is set on the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by installations covered by the system. The "cap" is reduced over time so that total emissions fall. Within the cap, companies receive or buy emission allowances which they can "trade" with one another as needed. After each year a company must surrender enough allowances to cover all its emissions, otherwise heavy fines are imposed. If a company reduces its emissions, it can keep the spare allowances to cover its future needs or else sell them to another company that is short of allowances.

From 1 January 2013 EU ETS is now in its third phase (2013-2020). EU rules guarantee to each member country a free allocation share (for existing plants, free shares will be assigned by decision of the National Committee; for new plants, free shares will be assigned on the basis of Law Decree No. 30/2013) and auctioning as the method for allocating allowances (instead of free allocation).

On 27 February 2018, the Council formally approved the reform of the EU ETS for the period after 2020: phase 4 for the period 2021-2030. The revised ETS directive is a significant step towards the EU reaching its target of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030, as agreed under the EU's 2030 climate and energy framework, and fulfilling its commitments under the Paris Agreement. The reform targeted the increase of annual reductions in allowances to 2.2% and the reinforcement of the Market Stability Reserve as a dynamic tool to guarantee market resilience to shocks and consequently ensure effective price signals for carbon emissions. As a result, the market showed a significant increase in the prices of allowances, from less than 5 €/EUA in 2017 to over 30 €/EUA in 2019.

Directive 2023/959 establishes an update of the ETS in line with the objectives of the Green Deal and EU Repower by increasing the linear reduction factors from 2024 onwards: the reduction for the EU ETS sector increases from 43% to 62%. According to the new Directive, also WTE power plants (municipal waste incineration with thermal power > 20 MW) shall be included in the ETS system.

The transposition of the Directive 2023/959 is awaited: a draft legislative decree is currently being discussed, which provides for WTE:

- starting from 2024, only monitoring for the verification and reporting of emissions
- starting from 2028, possible inclusion in the ETS mechanism (with opt-out until 2030), following an impact assessment by 2026

Technical modalities for the start of monitoring are currently under definition.

The new ETS Directive 2023/959 also introduced a new CO₂ market segment – so called ETS II - beside the current ETS I market and focused on the release of fossil fuels for heating buildings and road transport. We are awaiting the transposition of the directive (a draft legislative decree is currently being discussed) that will define procedures and timing for the implementation of this new mechanism in Italy.

The regulated entities will be the operators that release fossil fuels for consumption (including natural gas sales companies), which will have to report annually on the monitoring of their CO₂ emissions and purchase ETS II certificates to fulfil their obligation from 2027/2028. For the new mechanism, the Directive established a cap on CO₂ quotations of 45 €/Ton.

Wholesale market

The Power Exchange Market is a marketplace for the spot trading of electricity between producers and consumers under the management of the Energy Market Operator. It began operations on 1 April 2004. Producers can sell their electricity on the Power Exchange Market at the system marginal price defined by hourly auctions. Otherwise they can choose to enter into bilateral contracts and, in this case, the price is agreed with the other counterparty.

One of the most important participants on the Power Exchange Market is the Single Buyer, wholly owned by the Electricity Services Operator, which in turn is wholly owned by the Italian government. The Single Buyer has the goal of ensuring a continuous, secure, efficient and competitively-priced electricity supply to customers remaining in the "Universal Service" scheme (consisting, since 1 July 2007, of residential customers and small business customers that have not chosen a supplier in the market), in order to enable them to reap the benefits of the electricity liberalisation process. Based on its own periodic estimates of future electricity demand and the MSE guidelines, the Single Buyer purchases electricity in the market on the most favourable terms and it sells this energy to retail companies supplying Universal Service customers. The Single Buyer is the largest wholesaler in the market, purchasing approximately 20% of total national demand.

The Single Buyer purchases electricity on the Power Exchange Market and through bilateral contracts (including contracts for differences) with producers and imports electricity. The total payments by the Single Buyer to electricity producers for its purchases, plus its own operating costs, must be equal to the total revenues it earns from energy sales to the retail companies operating within the regulated market under the regulated price structure. As a consequence, the ARERA adjusts reference prices quarterly to reflect those actually paid by the Single Buyer.

Other participants in the Power Exchange Market are producers, integrated operators, wholesalers and some large electricity users. The ARERA and the Antitrust Authority constantly monitor the Power Exchange Market to ensure that it achieves the intended goals: improving competition between electricity producers and enhancing the efficiency of the Italian electricity system.

The market was recently enhanced through the commencement of operations of new forward markets: (i) the forward physical market, "MTE", which is managed by the Energy Market Operator; and (ii) the derivatives financial market, "IDEX", which is managed by *Borsa Italiana*. However, most transactions are concluded on OTC platforms managed by brokers, with annual trade volumes exceeding all Italian demand.

On 29 November 2008, the Italian Parliament approved Legislative Decree No. 185/2008 (the **Anti-Crisis Decree**), which was subsequently converted into Law No. 2/2009. The provisions of the Anti-Crisis Decree concerning energy were implemented by a ministerial decree issued by the MSE on 29 April 2009. The new rules set forth a series of measures to be implemented in the period 2009-2012, involving: (i) the adoption of a new mechanism to set prices on the day-ahead market; and (ii) the creation of an intra-day market and the development of the aforementioned forward markets. In addition, the MSE decree sets forth guidelines for the reform of the ancillary services market (**MSD**) which became operative as at 1 January 2010. These guidelines call for: (i) the segmentation of the market according to the services provided; (ii) the utilisation of new calculation procedures to select offers by implementing transparency criteria; (iii) separate accounting for costs according to the specific services purchased; and (iv) the reduction of the price of electricity by promoting competition in the electricity market. In June 2016, ARERA published a first consultation document (298/2016/R/eel) – the consultation period for which ended on 5 September 2016 - regarding a future reform of the MSD, aiming at increasing the number of subjects involved in the provision of dispatch services.

With resolution 300/2017/R/eel, ARERA enabled the participation in the MSD market of units and aggregation of units not yet allowed to be offered in that market (i.e. demand side response, renewable energy sources, non-relevant¹³ production units, storage units). Terna has proposed some pilot projects approved by ARERA:

- The UVAC project (ARERA resolution 372/2017/R/eel) dedicated to demand side response – in these projects Terna proposed the aggregation of consumption units with a minimum threshold of 1 MW;
- The UVAP project (ARERA resolution 583/2017/R/eel) dedicated to non-relevant production units – aggregation of production units with a minimum threshold of 1 MW;
- The UPR project (ARERA resolution 383/2018/R/eel), dedicated to relevant units that currently do not have access to the MSD – i.e. relevant renewable generation;
- The UPI project (ARERA resolution 402/2018/R/eel), that introduced the possibility, for units currently participating in the MSD market, of providing the Frequency containment Reserve ("*Riserva Primaria*") through integrated storage units;
- The UVAM project (ARERA resolution 422/2018/R/eel), aggregation of both consumption and production units. It started in December 2018 and replaced the UVAC and UVAP projects. The UVAC and UVAP projects have been merged into the UVAM project and so no longer exist;
- The Fast Reserve project (ARERA Resolution 200/2020/R/eel), dedicated to units that can provide ultra-fast frequency regulation services (in particular, electrochemical energy storage systems). On 10 December 2020, Terna held a tender for the assignment of a five-year contract to supply this service, dedicated to Fast Reserve Units characterised by power production size between 5 and 25 MW. The registered supply (1'327 MW) has been greater than the demand (230 MW) and the capacity has been assigned at prices far below the cap (80'000 €/MW/year);
- Supply of automatic frequency restoration reserves in MSD through relevant plants not already enabled to participate to the MSD market (programmable and not programmable) and UVAM (ARERA Resolution 215/2021/R/eel);
- Supply of voltage regulation through investments in inverter-based plants and synchronous generators not already enabled to provide the service, connected to the National power grid (ARERA Resolution 321/2021/R/eel). The tenders were held by Terna on 22 June 2022.

In December 2018 the ARERA approved resolution 675/2018/R/eel, through which the Authority established for the first time in Italy the regulatory framework to supply reactive energy on a market basis, without producing active power. In particular, the ARERA approved the Regulation and the Contract Scheme to provide reactive power in the area of Brindisi, in order to ensure the stability of the transmission grid in the context of high penetration of non-programmable generation. On 20 February 2019 Terna held the tender for the assignment of a ten-year contract to supply reactive power. The A2A Group has been awarded the ten-year contract for two synchronous compensators of 143 MVar each.

Following the DCO 322/2019/R/eel and the DCO 685/2022/R/eel regarding the reform of the Italian electricity dispatching market, ARERA approved the first version of new TIDE (*Testo Integrato del Dispacciamento Elettrico*) with Resolution 345/2023/R/eel, that has been updated with Resolution 304/2024/R/eel. The main topics of the new regulation are:

- widening of flexibility instruments: equal competition between UP and UC on MSD based on the principle of technological neutrality, elimination of the minimum power limits required for participation in MSD, elimination of the symmetry constraint of the services, possibility to provide services at an aggregated level, proposal of a marked based mechanism to supply primary frequency regulation and fast reserve,

¹³ Power plants <10 MVA

confirmation of the supply of voltage regulation by means of impositions applied to all production plants connected to the relevant grid that are already obliged and to newly constructed plants, including those powered by RES;

- distinction of the role of the Balance Service Provider (BSP) and the Balance Responsible Party (BRP);
- overcoming the close link between market results and zonal programs/portfolios;
- definition of network models and optimization models.

Starting from 1 January 2025, the Imbalance Settlement Period for both production and consumption units will be set to 15 minutes.

With Resolution 304/2024/R/eel, ARERA also defined that the TIDE will enter into force in three phases:

- 1 January 2025 - 31 January 2026: transitional phase (“*fase transitoria*”);
- 1 February 2026 - date to be defined, decided by Terna, after 31 December 2026: consolidation phase (“*fase di consolidamento*”);
- to follow, regime phase (“*fase di regime*”).

In April 2024, GME has consulted the amendments to market discipline, that will entry into force on 1 January 2025, while Terna started a multi-stage consultation process in May 2024 for the amendments to the network code that will take effect on 1 February 2026.

In the context of the new TIDE, the LD 181/2023, as converted by the Law 11/2024, has established to move from National Price (PUN) to zonal prices starting from 1 January 2025. The Ministerial Decree published in April 2024, followed by a public consultation launched by ARERA in May 2024, has defined the introduction of a temporary mechanism that would compensate final customers for the differences observed among the market zonal price and the new reference price “PUN Index GME” – comparable to PUN - calculated by GME. Considering the outcome of the consultation, with Resolution 304/2024/R/eel ARERA has established that the application of the temporary equalization mechanism will be handled by GME in the wholesale energy market, and the criteria for its final removal will be defined in a dedicated consultation with final disposals to be implemented not before 24 months.

In November 2021, with Resolution 517/2021/R/eel ARERA approved the introduction of a new market session to be held on exceptional bases in case Terna foresees, with respect to the reference day, critical conditions in the procurement of the resources necessary for the safe operation of the national electricity system. This session allows Terna to procure resources for the replacement reserve before the Day Ahead Market.

With Resolution 523/2021/R/eel, ARERA approved the reform of the imbalance regulation. The most relevant innovations are:

- the extension, since 1 April 2022, of the single price mechanism to all the units, without distinction based on the characteristics (relevant/non relevant units);
- the new methodology to calculate the imbalance price, that is equal to the weighted average of the balancing energy prices activated to meet Terna's needs, including the secondary reserve;
- the extension of the macro-zone non-arbitrage fee (“*corrispettivo di non arbitraggio macrozonale*”) to enabled units and the introduction of further fees for units that are not complaint with dispatching orders.

With Resolution 462/2023/R/eel, ARERA approved Terna's proposal relating to the methodology for identifying dynamic imbalance macrozones. With Resolution 402/2024/R/eel ARERA has established that the new methodology will be applied no earlier than six months after Terna's participation in the MARI platform;

during these months Terna will have to carry out blank tests in order to compare the different methods of defining imbalance zones.

With reference to the European integration of the Italian intraday and balancing markets:

- since 13 January 2021, Italy is participating in the Platform for the exchange of the Replacement Reserve (RR Platform –TERRE Project). With Resolution 449/2024/R/eel, ARERA defined the suspension of operational participation in the RR platform with effect from 1 January 2025;
- since 21 September 2021, the Italian intraday market was integrated in the European Single Intraday Coupling (XBID project). As a consequence of this integration, the new limit prices of the national day ahead market (MGP) are +3000 €/MWh/ -500 €/MWh and of the intraday market are +9999 €/MWh/-9999 €/MWh. In accordance with the EU Regulation 2015/1222, in May 2022 GME changed the maximum technical limit of the offer on the MGP from the value of 3,000 €/MWh to the value of 4,000 €/MWh;
- Italy participated in the Platform for the exchange of Automatic Frequency Restoration Reserve (Picasso Project) from 24 July 2023 to 15 March 2024. As of this date, the participation in the platform has been suspended as required by resolution ARERA 60/2024/R/eel, considering the high imbalance prices experienced in Italy resulting from the participation in this platform. To resume participation, ARERA awaits the approval and implementation of the mitigation measures proposed by the TSOs at the European level;
- Italy will participate in the Platform for the exchange of Manual Frequency Restoration Reserve (MARI Project). Currently, the participation originally scheduled for 24 July 2024 has been postponed to a future date in order to ensure adequate time for Terna's public consultation and all preparatory activities.

Imports

The volume of electricity that can be imported into Italy is limited by the capacity of transmission lines that connect the Italian network with those of other countries and by concerns relating to the safety of the system (currently, a maximum import capacity of approximately 8,400 MW is available to import energy safely). The planned construction of new interconnections in the near future will permit the import of more energy at a competitive price.

The rules for the assignment of interconnection capacity have been the same since 2007. Following agreement between Terna and neighbouring transmission system operators (**TSOs**) interconnection capacity rights for each border are jointly allocated by explicit auction (on a yearly, monthly and daily basis). The proceeds of the auctions (which are shared evenly between the TSOs involved) attributable to Terna are passed on to customers on a pro-rata basis by reducing the dispatching charges. On 20 December 2012, the MSE issued a decree providing for criteria and conditions applying to electricity imports during 2013 (the **Import Decree**). On 19 December 2013, the MSE issued a new Decree with the rules to be applied in 2014 and providing for the allocation of import capacity through a bidding system and introducing a "market coupling" mechanism (implicit allocation of capacity) for the daily import capacity allocation.

Commission Regulation (EU) 1222/2015 – Guideline on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM) – defines the details of the calculation of cross-border capacity that market operators can use, keeping the system safe. Furthermore, CACM harmonizes the operation of cross-border day-ahead and intra-day markets. For further information about this topic, see the previous chapter "*Wholesale markets*".

Transmission

The term "transmission" refers to the transport of electricity on high and very high voltage interconnected networks from the plants where it is generated or, in the case of imported energy, from the points of acquisition, to distribution systems. The national electricity transmission grid — as defined pursuant to Ministerial Decree

of 25 June 1999 and subsequent amendments — which includes very-high voltage (380/220 kV) and high-voltage (G = 150 kV) lines, after the acquisition — and the subsequent reclassification from HV networks to national electricity transmission networks of the grid owned by FS – Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane S.p.A. is almost entirely owned, and completely operated, by Terna.

Distribution

The Bersani Decree provides that distribution services are to be performed on the basis of concessions issued by the former Ministry of Industry (now the MiTE). The current distribution companies will continue to perform that service on the basis of concessions issued by the Ministry of Industry in 2001, expiring on 31 December 2030.

The distribution companies are required to connect to their networks to all parties who so request, without compromising the continuity of the service and in compliance with the applicable technical regulations and provisions. Moreover, the ARERA set a strict regulation concerning functional unbundling in order to guarantee the independence between the separated activities.

Tariff Structure

Pursuant to Law No. 481/95, the ARERA is in charge of establishing the tariff regime, in order to guarantee the following objectives: certainty, transparency, consumer protection, and harmonisation between economic and general social objectives. The tariff regulation is based on "regulatory periods" characterized by fixed duration and stable tariff rules. On 1 January 2016 the sector entered a fifth regulatory period: the duration was set at eight years (2016-2023), compared with four years in the previous period, with an interim review every three years concerning some tariff parameters - e.g., inflation, productivity target (X-factor), as well as beta asset, risk measure included in the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (**WACC**).

While in the past the "cost-plus" method was adopted by the Regulator, since the third regulatory period it has been replaced by a mixed tariff methodology that makes use of the "price-cap" principle implemented with profit sharing arrangements to establish and update the operating costs reflected in the tariff, and the "Revalued Historic Cost" method to estimate the value of the assets to be depreciated and remunerated. The price-cap mechanism sets a limit on annual increases of the tariff share related to operating expenses (Opex) corresponding to the difference between the inflation rate and the predefined cost reduction rate (the **XFactor**), and the efficiency gains are ultimately shared between companies and consumers; the Revalued Historic Cost is based on the effective capital expenditure sustained by a company, considering the inflation effects.

Subsequently ARERA with the Resolution 271/2021/R/com, has provided for a gradual moving from building block approach (Capex and Opex treated separately, adopted until the fifth regulatory period) to ROSS regime (defined as Regulation by Expenditure and Service Objectives) in order to set the allowed revenues of the electricity and gas regulated infrastructure services.

After the long consultation phase¹⁴, with Resolution 163/2023/R/Com ARERA established the general principles of the cross-sector "ROSS-base" approach for the period 2024-2031 (TIROSS), also including the main criteria for recognized costs. With the following Resolution 497/2023//Com, the Authority defined the implementation criteria (i.e. capitalization rate, definition of operating costs baseline, X-Factor to calculate incentives for efficiency, etc.) of the new regulatory framework in order to calculate the allowed revenues for the gas transportation, electricity transmission, and electricity distribution (only operators with more than 25,000 POD served). The introduction of the ROSS-base for these sectors came into force from 2024 and for the distribution and metering of gas from 2026, while the transition to the ROSS-Integrale should occur from 2028.

¹⁴ The first consultation document 615/2021 "Main guidelines in order to develop the ROSS-base" was published at the end of December 2021, whereas the second and third consultation documents 317/2022 and 655/2022 were published respectively at the middle of July 2022 and the beginning of December 2022.

The Authority has also indicated that the duration of regulatory periods specific to each individual service will be equal to 4 years.

In detail, the ROSS-base approach is used to split the total expenditure allowance between “fast money” and “slow money” by means of a capitalisation rate (i.e. the portion of slow money). Fast money is financed immediately, while slow money is recovered over time via depreciation and return on the RAB (WACC). ARERA defines the capitalization rate as the percentage which defines the portion of recognized costs destined to “slow money” and the one for “fast money”. This parameter is expressed as a ratio between Capex and Total Effective Expenditure (Capex plus effective Opex) and is calculated as the sum equal to 20% value of this ratio observed in each year 2021-22 and forecast 2023 and 40% average value estimated for the period 2024-2025. The regulatory capitalization rate is fixed for a 2-years period and updated using a moving average.

Regarding the framework to retain incentives of efficiencies on Opex, the Regulator envisages a menu regulation, leaving operators free to choose among the two options: 1) the “*Low Incentive Potential*” that includes easier targets for efficiencies (X-Factor used to calculate OPEX baseline equal to 0%; 100% of efficiencies will be retained by operators in year 1, and 50% in the following 3 years); 2) the “*High incentive Potential*” that sets harder targets for efficiencies (X-Factor used to calculate OPEX baseline fixed to 0,5%; incentives are retained at 100% in year 1, and 75% in the following 3 years).

Moreover, concerning 2024 baseline Allowed Opex ARERA took 2022 effective Opex— increased by the annual inflation rate – as the reference year for electricity transmission and distribution, while for gas transportation the reference year is 2021.

Finally, ARERA with the Resolution 616/2023/R/eel (TIT 2024 – 2027) defined the regulatory framework for the electricity distribution activity for the period 2024 - 2027 by declining for the specific case the ROSS principles indicated above and introducing new mechanisms to stimulate aggregations between medium or small sized operators. This specific framework is not applicable to the distributor’s plans for smart meter substitution (1° generation SM Vs 2° generation SM – PMS2), whose investments are excluded from ROSS calculations (Slow-Fast money) and recognized by a special tariff regulation designed by Resolution 306/2019/R/eel, as updated by Resolution 724/2022/R/eel and aimed at stimulating the preparation of a sound 15 year business plan by the proponent DSO through various regulatory mechanisms, as the Information Quality Incentive Matrix (IQI) and penalties for technical underperformance and failure in meeting the installation advancement objectives. Under this regulation, the actual CAPEX is recognized in the tariffs applying a fixed rate methodology. For small DSOs (i.e. less than 100.000 PDO) a simplified methodology is applicable.

Furthermore, the specific tariff regulation for the sector set by the above mentioned Resolution 616/2023/R/eel (TIT 2024 – 2027) provides, as for the previous regulatory periods, the remuneration of the regulatory invested capital (RAB), increased annually by the “Slow Money” quota determined by the ROSS criteria, revalued and amortized, at a specific remuneration rate (WACC) defined applying the specific regulatory framework defined by Resolution 614/2021/R/Com (TIWACC 2022 – 2027).

The TIWACC 2022 - 2027 fixed the methods and criteria for determining and updating WACC for gas transport, storage and distribution, and for electricity transmission and distribution in the second regulatory period (II PWACC), which has come into force from 1 January 2022. The structure of the formula to calculate the WACC was defined as real pre-taxes (cost of equity plus cost of debt plus and F factor, tax adjustment factor) in line with the previous methodology. Nevertheless, the approach to determine K_e (cost of equity) and K_d (cost of debt) is mostly based on forward-looking view, including some variables and adjustments (i.e. Forward premium and Uncertainty premium) to account for the expected future interest rates and the risk of spot rates rising faster than forward rates suggest. The duration of the six-year regulatory period was confirmed, as well as the three-year frequency of the subperiods, although for the first three years an annual trigger could be activated for single parameters (if their cumulated impact on WACC is equal or higher than 50bps) such as nominal risk-free rate, inflation included in the R_fR (isr), expected inflation (ia), the Italian SPREAD parameter used to calculate the CRP and iBoxx indices for the computation of the cost of debt. Moreover, the method of calculating the cost of debt (K_d) has been set up as follow: 1) 85% is the weight for

the cost of the existing debt (embedded) and 15% is the weight for the cost of the new debt, which ARERA referred to iBoxx BBB indices (spot and long term average) with a reference period of 10+ and 7-10 year maturities; 2) the gradual reduction of the cost of debt has been adopted: in the first three-year sub period (2022-2024), it is computed as the weighted average between the old value (2.4%, weighted at 66%) and the outcome of the new methodology (weighted at 33%); in the second sub period (2025-2027) the average will be weighted as 33% for the old cost of debt (2.4%) and 66% for the new cost of debt. The tax rate was decreased to 29.5% from 31% of the previous figure. Finally, the beta asset has been increased by 0.02 up to a cap of 0.4 for the business with a previous beta below 0.4 (such as gas transport, electricity transmission and distribution), while the beta has remained the same for the other businesses. In particular, this parameter for the electricity distribution was raised to 0.4 (vs 0.39).

The Resolution 556/2023/R/com verified the conditions for activating the trigger mechanism and ARERA, consequently, reviewed the WACC allowed on RAB for electricity and gas networks applied from 1 January to 31 December 2024. In particular, for electricity distribution the WACC was increased to 6.0% up from 5.2% in 2022-2023.

Finally, an November 2024 ARERA published the Resolution 513/2024/R/com which updated the TIWACC regulatory framework for the second sub regulatory period (2025 – 2027) and set the applicable WACC from 1 January 2025. ARERA, in particular, fixed the new value of the three factors that constitute the WACC: 1) cost of equity (ke) updating (a) the Risk Free rate (RF), taking into account the October 2023 – September 2024 average Nominal Rate or Return (RFnominal | from 2.73% to 2.78%) of government bonds (France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands), the Forward Premium (FP | from 0.16% to 0.2%) and the inflation rate embedded into the RFnominal (isr | from 2.58% to 2.26%), (b) Beta Asset (βasset | modified only for gas distribution, from 0.439 to 0.410), (c) Italian-specific Country Risk Premium versus Countries considered in the RFnominal calculation (CRP | from 1.62% to 1.32%) and (d) taxation levels (T, from 29.5% to 29.8%) and 2) cost of debt (kd) modifying (a) the relative weights of old debt (from 66% to 33%) and new debt (from 33% to 66%) and, for the latter, (b) taking into account the updated values of IBoxx10years (weight: 85% | value: from 2.14% to 2.24%) and IBoxxspot (weight: 15% | value: from 4.61% to 3.64%) as well as the expected inflation (ia | from 2.7% to 1.9%) and 3) Adjustment Factor (F), as a consequence of the new values of the expected inflation (ia) and taxation level (T) parameters. Moreover, also the trigger mechanism for updating the WACC has been modified.

Due to the above mentioned changed, the WACC applicable to electricity distribution decreased from 6% in 2024 to 5.6% in 2025 and the WACC applicable to the gas distribution decreased from 6.5% to 5.9%.

Regarding the methodology adopted for the revaluation on the regulatory invested capital (RAB), on August 2024 ARERA published the consultation document 340/2024/R/COM, related to the possible change of method used to adjust the value of regulated net invested capital of electricity and gas infrastructural services in order to properly reflect underlying inflation dynamics. This takes part of an overall process opened by the Authority to consider a review in the calculation methodology of the deflator for regulated activities. The end of the process is expected within March 2025.

The key highlight of the consultation is that the Authority proposes three different options to define the deflator:

- I. Option 0 is to maintain current methodology – ARERA proposes to continue using the current method to define the deflator, while specifying that extraordinary adjustments will be carried out in case of relevant ex-post updates on the deflator from Istat.
- II. Option 1 is to use a different inflation index rather than the deflator – ARERA proposes to adjust the RAB for inflation through a different index, such as the consumer price index. Indeed, the authority highlights that such index is less exposed to ex-post variations and therefore should be considered more precise. Among the main consumer price indexes proposed in the document there are the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) Italy, published on a monthly basis by Istat, and the HICP Euro Area, published on a monthly basis by Eurostat.
- III. Option 2 is to consider a change to a nominal WACC – Currently, the regulatory formula for the RAB adjustment uses a real pre-tax WACC. Among the possible options, ARERA also considers

the change of the framework to remunerate invested capital to nominal WACC. That said, the authority recognizes that this option would require lot of time to be implemented and it would have implications for operators, since the adjustment of RAB for inflation allows to maintain a remuneration for investments for a longer period of time.

Concerning the quality regulation, at the beginning of January 2024, ARERA has published the Deliberation 617/2023/R/eel regarding the review of the output-based regulation about the continuity (i.e. number and length of the interruptions) and the commercial quality of electricity service to applied in the sixth regulatory period 2024-2027 (TIQD and TIQC respectively) in order to encourage the operators to improve or maintain their network reliability in terms of duration and frequency of unplanned interruptions experienced customers on the LV network.

The main goals of the Authority are to rationalize the criteria used to calculate incentive mechanism (awards/penalties and annual targets of improvement) for the continuity performances and adopt a more bespoke and personalized approach, aligning Distributors (DSOs') performance objectives (outputs) with their expenditure plans (costs). In particular, ARERA seeks to define these bespoke targets for improving or maintaining unplanned interruptions based on DSOs' historical performance and to account for differences in performance across different geographical areas (the so-called "*ambiti territoriali*") in Italy. This transition is compliant with the wider reform of the regulatory framework for setting allowed revenues and costs under the ROSS.

Moreover, ARERA has introduced a new incentive framework aimed at supporting specific and strategic investments characterized by a positive cost-benefit analysis, in order to improve adequacy, resilience and security of the electricity distribution network. In the transitory period regarding investments started from 1 January 2024 this regulation tool sets a cap to the premium equal to two annual gross benefits. Concerning the investments started between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2027, ARERA, with the Deliberation 472/2024/R/eel, established new incentive criteria, updated in compliance with remarks reached by operators.

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Italian Natural Gas Regulation

Decree No. 164/2000 (the so-called **Letta Decree**), implementing Directive 98/30/EC (the **First Gas Directive**), has gradually liberalized the Italian natural gas market and increased competition. The Letta Decree provided *inter alia* that, from 1 January 2003, all end customers be able to freely select their natural gas supplier.

The liberalisation process was further reinforced by Directive 2003/55/EC and, then, by Directive 2009/73/EC, which was implemented in Italy by Legislative Decree No. 93/11 (the **Third Package Decree**).

The protection schemes will also end in the natural gas market starting from 1 January 2022 pursuant to the same Competition Law no. 124/2017 mentioned before, with the consequence that the prices applied to all customers will be freely defined by the companies by that date.

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Import

The Third Package Decree provides that import from the EU and non-EU countries on the basis of long-term agreements via pipeline or LNG terminal is subject to an authorisation by the MSE approving the relevant natural gas supply agreement, whilst import pursuant to short-term agreements (up to one year) may be carried out upon a simple communication to be submitted to the MSE prior to execution of the relevant natural gas

supply agreement. To the extent this authorisation is not denied on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, it is deemed to be granted on expiry of the three-month period following the application date.

In the context of the renewed relevance of regasification infrastructures to ensure the safety of the gas system, Snam has purchased two regasification ships (FSRU - Floating Storage and Regasification Unit), located in Piombino (which entered into service since July 2023) and Ravenna (which is expected to enter into service in the first quarter of 2025), in order to increase the availability of natural gas by 10 billion cubic meters.

Transport

Article 2(1) sub-paragraph (ii) of the Letta Decree, as amended by the 93/2011 Decree, defines transport activity as "*natural gas transport aimed at supplying customers through a network which consists mainly of high-pressure pipelines, other than a network of upstream pipelines and other than gas pipelines which, even at high pressure, are mainly used for the local distribution of natural gas, with the exception of the supply*".

In compliance with the provisions set forth under Article 24 of the Letta Decree, the network code (*codice di rete*) concerning transport activity was drafted by the company and then originally approved by ARERA by Resolution No. 75/03 as subsequently amended and updated according to the applicable legislation and regulation.

According to the Third Package Decree, natural gas transport and dispatch are activities of public interest, therefore subject to the Arera regulation. Companies involved in these activities must guarantee access on a non-discriminatory basis, to any requesting user, according to the conditions and tariffs established by the ARERA, and in accordance with the owner's network code,¹⁵ provided that the connection works that are to enable such access are technically and economically feasible. Companies that carry out transport and dispatch activities oversee the flow of gas and the auxiliary services needed for the system to function, including modulation. These companies are also responsible for the strategic storage of gas under MSE directives, and must ensure compliance with any other obligations aimed at guaranteeing the safety, reliability, efficiency and lowest cost of the service and of supplies.

From 1 January 2002, only operators not exercising activities in the gas production process other than storage activities may transport and dispatch gas. All such activities must always be accounted for separately.

The Third Package Decree strengthens the rules regarding unbundling of the different activities of the gas sector. It provides that operators owning transport networks must be certified to ensure their independence from companies dealing with production, import or supply of natural gas (the Independent Transmission Operator model, which allows the vertically integrated operator to keep the ownership of the transmission network, was initially selected for ENI, the Italian incumbent).

Subsequently, Decree No. 1 of 24 January 2012 (so-called "*Cresci Italia*") imposed on the Italian incumbent the adoption of the ownership unbundling model according to operational conditions set out by the Presidential Decree of 25 May 2012, thus causing the sale of the transport network previously owned by ENI.

The Third Package Decree also encourages investments in network developments (international pipelines, LNG terminals and storage), by exempting operators from third-party access duties, in relation to part of the total capacity and for a period established on a case-by-case basis and in any event no longer than 25 years.

With Regulation (UE) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017, the Commission established a network code on the harmonized transmission tariff structure for gas – the so-called "*TAR Code*" (*Codice TAR*). It applies to all points on the transmission network except for some rules that by default apply only to interconnection points; these rules may apply to entry and exit points from/to third countries. This code provides methodologies to

¹⁵ The network code is a general contractual instrument regulating the mutual rights and obligations of pipeline facilities operators and users. Each network owner/operator is required to adopt its own network code on the basis of a standard form approved by the AEEGSI.

calculate tariffs that are non-discriminatory, transparent, facilitate efficient gas trade and competition, reflect the costs incurred, avoid cross-subsidies for network users and provide incentives for investment.

Through Resolution 139/2023/R/GAS, ARERA established the criteria (compliant with the TAR code guidelines) for calculating the natural gas transmission and dispatching tariffs for the sixth regulatory period 2024 - 2027 (6PRT). In 6PR the gas transport operators' allowed revenues will be calculated by applying the ROSS principles (cf. supra) as declined for the natural gas transportation activity according to a specific procedure that ARERA will have to conclude by the end of 2023; limited to 2024, should ARERA not conclude this procedure by the set deadline, the revenues will be calculated without application of these principles (i.e. only with the application of the RAB-based + OPEX methodology, without calculation of the total expenditure and its breakdown in fast money (comparable to OPEX) and slow money (added to the RAB)) through a fixed capitalization rate set by ARERA and the application of a efficiency-sharing mechanism). The tariffs applied to shippers are differentiated in entry and exit charges, based on the conferred capacity in the various entry/exit points of the transport network, and volumetric charges. There are also additional, volumetric charges aimed to cover general system charges. The differences are covered by several compensation mechanisms (among operators and between operator and CSEA).

With Resolution 319/2023/R/gas, ARERA extended to industrial customers directly connected to the transport network the methods and timing for the assignment of monthly and daily gas capacity products already envisaged for thermoelectric customers, starting from thermal year 2023-2024. With the same resolution, ARERA introduced, starting from 1 January 2024, the quarterly gas capacity product.

On 1 October 2023 (beginning of the thermal year 2023-2024) a transportation capacity booking reform at the Exit Points and Redelivery Points interconnected with the distribution network entered into force. It establishes that the transportation capacity at each city-gate is automatically assigned to each shipper from the Italian TSO, Snam Rete Gas. The reform was originally expected to be implemented in 2019 and then postponed in order to gather additional information necessary to complete the overall design.

Storage

Players intending to use depleted fields or other geological formations as natural gas storage facilities must obtain a concession granted by the MSE pursuant to objective and non-discriminatory procedures and criteria. These concessions are granted for a maximum of 20 years. Natural gas storage services include: (i) strategic storage, aimed at coping with supply shortages or stoppages, or gas system crises; (ii) mining storage), aimed at ensuring that exploitation of natural gas fields in the Italian territory is carried out in an optimal manner, to the extent such storage activity is necessary for technical or economic reasons; and (iii) flat modulation storage and peak modulation storage, aimed at supporting modulation of daily, seasonal and peak natural gas consumption. Every year, before the beginning of the storage year (from 1 April to 31 March of the following year), MiSE publishes a Decree indicating the methods of storage auctions and the quantities to be allocated.

Holders of storage licenses are obliged to supply strategic, mining and modulation storage services to third-party users which so require, on the terms, conditions and tariffs established by the ARERA and in accordance with their storage code. The storage code is a general contractual instrument regulating the mutual rights and obligations of storage facilities operators and users. Each storage owner/operator:

- is required to adopt its own storage code on the basis of a standard form approved by the ARERA;
- can propose changes to the auction procedure and the offered products; each revision is publicly consulted and approved by ARERA.

The uniform regulation of quality standards and storage services tariffs applying from 2011 through 2014 is contained in ARERA Resolution No. 119/10.

From 2015 to 2018 (fourth regulatory period) tariffs were determined as defined by Resolution 531/2014/R/gas, then extended to 2019 (Resolution 68/2018/R/gas). With Resolution 419/2019/R/gas,

ARERA approved the tariff regulation and quality criteria of storage service for the fifth regulatory period (2020-2025).

According to the Third Package Decree, the storage and the transport activities in a vertically integrated company must be managed on the basis of transparent, non-discriminatory criteria. The Third Package Decree also provides for incentives for investments in new natural gas infrastructure (interconnector pipelines, LNG terminals and storage sites) by exempting the investing entity from the obligation to provide third-party access for a period up to 25 years (exemptions may be granted on a case-by-case basis by the MSE in consultation with the ARERA).

Legislative Decree no. 130/2010 encourages the construction of new storage fields. It provides that operators holding a market share above 55% wholesale should start gas release procedures or, otherwise, should develop further storage capacity equal to 4 billion Smc. Players such as industrial and thermoelectric customers are allowed to access this capacity by investing in the relevant infrastructure. In addition, Article 5 of the Legislative Decree no. 130/2010 introduces provisions on the "*competitiveness of the natural gas market*" and Article 6 establishes the procedures by which end customers or consortia may participate in developing new storage capacity.

Pursuant to Law Decree No. 1/2012 (so-called "Liberalisation Decree"), as modified by Law Decree No. 83/2012 (so-called "Development Decree"), in February 2013 the MSE issued two decrees that thoroughly modified the storage allocation criteria, by introducing auction procedures and supporting large customers in the assignment of the storage fields.

With Resolution 67/2019/R/gas (subsequently amended and supplemented), ARERA approved the regulatory criteria for access to gas storage services.

Each year, with a specific Resolution ARERA defines the methodology to calculate the reserve price of the storage auctions.

In light of the situation of geopolitical instability that has arisen as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, and in order to guarantee the supply of natural gas during the thermal year 2022-2023, MiTE - and consequently ARERA to the extent of its competence - has intervened through repeated measures to ensure the achievement of the objective of filling 90% of available national storage capacity, in line with the provisions of the DL Aiuti . In the current context, in the absence of stimulus measures, the injection of gas into storage is not attractive due to unfavourable spreads between the injection and withdrawal phase. Moreover, the booking of capacity is disincentivised due to the high financial charges for the immobilisation of gas in storage. In order to overcome these critical issues, MiTE and ARERA issued the following measures:

- MiTE Ministerial Decree 14 March 2022, in relation to the thermal year 2022-2023, in addition to the usual indication of the supply profiles by the storage companies, has:
 - provided that the reserve prices set by ARERA for each auction and service may be set around zero;
 - established that the gas stocks in the storage facilities as of 31 March 2022 remain assigned to the respective holders;
 - allowed technical injection profiles that provide for dynamic well pressures even higher than the original static reservoir pressure for extended periods of time (within safety limits);
- this Ministerial Decree was followed by ARERA Resolution 110/2022/R/gas, which provided for zero reserve prices for all capacity allocation procedures for modulation storage services and the non-application of costs related to the technical consumption of compression and treatment stations. The same Resolution also provided that, in the event of non-compliance with the minimum stock by the

October 2022 deadline, a penalty of 1.15 €/MWh would be applied and that, in relation to gas stocks as of 1 April, a null fee would be applied;

- in light of the low injections as a result of the storage auctions held in March, MiTE Ministerial Decree 1 April 2022 has:
 - established the holding of auctions on a weekly basis (in the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 October 2022) for the allocation of products with monthly injection with a zero reserve price, coupled with contracts for two-way differences to cover the price spread between injection - withdrawal;
 - provided that storage companies allow the injection of gas volumes in excess of the allocated space capacity through the implicit allocation of the relative space and winter supply;
 - established that Snam Rete Gas S.p.A. shall procure storage capacity (uniform service with injection in April) to cover the gas volumes for the operation of the system (CNG, consumption, losses and delta IN-OUT of DSOs) for the period November 2022 to March 2023 and the management of technical consumption by the storage companies;
- consequently, ARERA Resolution 165/2022/R/gas introduced the recognition of a premium (known as the "storage premium") equal to 5 €/MWh (in first application) for the volumes in storage at the end of the injection phase and deriving from the contribution of seasonal/monthly products as well as from the implicit contribution of space for April injections in excess of the products awarded. The premium is recognised by Snam Rete Gas S.p.A. to storage users at the end of the injection period. With the same Resolution, the Authority provided for the procurement of volumes of gas for system operation and for the management of technical consumption by storage companies in the AGS market segment at a price equal to the average price of the transactions recorded, on the day of bidding, in the continuous trading market for the day of delivery, increased by 30 €/MWh (in purchase) for gas for system operation and by 7 €/MWh for technical consumption, and decreased by 30 €/MWh or set equal to 0 (if the difference is negative) in sales;
- ARERA Resolution 189/2022/R/gas defined the outline of the contract for two-way differences to cover the injection-delivery spread and specified that the in-stock premium is applied not only for seasonal products but also for monthly products and implicit allocations with injection in May;
- considering the trend of injection into storage and the consequent risk of not reaching the 90% fill target at the end of the campaign, the MiTE Ministerial Decrees of 22 June and 20 July entrusted the Snam Rete Gas and the GSE, respectively, with the task of speeding up the filling of national storages through the so-called 'storage filling service of last resort';
- ARERA Resolution 274/2022/R/gas defined the procurement by Snam Rete Gas S.p.A. of the volumes identified by MiTE in the AGS segment, at a price equal to the average price of the transactions recorded on the continuous trading market for the day of delivery, increased by 7 €/MWh. ARERA has also defined the recognition of a stock premium, variable according to the summer/winter spread for implicit allocations from 24 June 2022 until the end of the 2022/2023 thermal year;

lastly, ARERA Resolution 614/2022/R/gas defined the methods by which the GSE and Snam Rete Gas allocate spot products on the market in relation to the gas injected into storage as part of the service of last resort, following the MASE Guideline Act of 16 November 2022, which established that the quantities of natural gas procured through storage of last resort should be made available for the most part ($\geq 60\%$ of total volumes) through the sale of forward products and for the remaining part through spot products. The latter are sold by Snam Rete Gas, also on behalf of the GSE, in the AGS segment of the day-ahead and intraday markets at a sale price resulting from a methodology defined in the Resolution. The forward products were allocated through the procedures already completed by GSE - which put on sale on 30 November 2022 1.3 billion of the 1.6 billion of Smc procured, allocating

approximately 450 million Smc - and by Snam Rete Gas - which put on sale on 22 December 2022 816 million Smc of the 1.3 billion Smc procured by it, allocating the entire quantities. In both procedures, the quantities were offered at a premium over the PSV day-ahead reference price.

In relation to thermal year 2023/2024:

- with Resolution 93/2023/R/gas ARERA, following MASE Guideline Act of 6 March 2023 and in order to increase storage capacity and accelerate the new filling cycle 2023/2024, established that:
 - costs related to the technical consumption of compression and treatment stations for the thermal year 2023-2024 will not be applied to storage users – in continuity with what was planned for the previous year;
 - storage companies make available services to increase the storage stock (counterflow filling service and residual storage service);
 - in the event that, on 31 March 2023, a user's storage capacity is less than 95% of the capacity allocated on the basis of the services referred to in the previous points, the excess capacity shall revert to the storage company for allocation;
- in the light of changed market conditions (unlike the previous year, the spread between injection and withdrawal makes injection of gas into storage attractive) MASE published the Ministerial Decree 31 March 2023 which, in relation to the thermal year 2023/2024:
 - eliminates the provision that auction reserve prices may be set around zero;
 - maintains the provision whereby storage companies, where possible, must provide for the offer of storage capacity, including on a daily basis, in addition to regasification services integrated with the injection service;
 - provides that storage companies allow the injection of gas volumes in excess of the allocated space capacity through the implicit allocation of the relative space and winter supply;
 - defines that ARERA establishes modalities to favour the maintenance of gas in storage and the possibility for storage companies to allow counter-flow injections during the delivery period;
 - establishes that storage spaces relating to stock as at 31 March 2023:
 - related of the “last resort service” remains assigned to Snam and to the GSE;
 - allocated to Snam for the coverage of gas volumes for the operation of the system (CNG, consumption, losses and delta I-O of distribution companies) for the period November 2022 – March 2023, remain assigned to it;
- following the Decree, ARERA published Resolution 150/2023/R/gas that, in addition to the provisions of resolution 93/2023/R/gas:
 - defines the criteria for the definition of reserve prices for the storage auctions and minimum bid prices for the allocation of short-term injection capacity;
 - in the event of non-compliance with the minimum stock by the October 2023 deadline, establishes a penalty (floor equal to 1.15 €/MWh) to be applied to storage users;

- allocates to GSE and Snam the storage space for thermal year 2023-2024 (equal to the gas stocks in the storages as at 31 March 2023) and corresponding injection and withdrawal capacity for peak or uniform services in the thermal year 2023/2024;
- provides for the possibility for storage users to request an implicit allocation of their stocks in excess of the maximum allowed at the end of each month of the injection phase.

More recently, the Resolution 76/2024/R/gas has introduced many modifications in the regulation for the access to storage services (RAST), in particular defining counterflow and residual storage as structural and permanent services that might be offered by storage companies.

Finally, on 29 March 2024 MASE published the Ministerial Decree for the assignment of storage capacities for thermal year 2024-2025 that fundamentally reflects the contents of 2023 Ministerial Decree. Following the Ministerial Decree, ARERA, with Resolution 129/2024/R/gas, has defined the following:

- for the implicit allocation service, the auction reserve price must be set in coherence with the criteria defined for the principal auctions
- in accordance with the thermal year 2023-2024 it is confirmed:
 - the inclusion of a penalty clause in case the residual gas in storage in October 2024 would be lower than the minimum level set
 - the possible use of the residual gas in storage (and assigned in 2023) for the purpose of technical consumptions in the 2024-2025 thermal year
 - the allocation to Stogit and GSE of storage space for thermal year 2024-2025 equal to the residual gas in storage as at 31 March 2024

Pursuant to Law Decree No. 76/2020 (so-called “Decreto Semplificazioni”), converted into Law 120/2020, from 2021 final customers are bearing the costs related to the strategic storage; this cost was previously borne by gas producers and importers. With Resolution 396/2020/R/gas, ARERA introduced an additional component to the transport tariff to cover the cost of strategic storage (CRV^{CS}), applied by Snam Rete Gas to redelivery points interconnected with the distribution network.

Distribution

Distribution is defined as the transport of natural gas through a network of local pipelines for delivery to end-customers. Gas distribution companies dispatch the natural gas through their own networks and connect any customer who so requests to the extent technically and economically feasible, according to rules determined by the ARERA. Licensees of distribution networks are obliged to grant access to any third party that so requests on the basis of tariffs set by the ARERA and in compliance with the network code approved by the ARERA itself. Moreover, the Authority implemented a strict regulation concerning functional unbundling in order to guarantee the independence between the separated activities of the natural gas sector.

Over the years, the gas distribution regulation has been extensively reformed. The Letta Decree (as subsequently amended and supplemented) established that natural gas distribution activities can be exercised only by operators to which a gas distribution concession for a period not exceeding 12 years has been granted pursuant to a competitive bid.

The Letta Decree also provided that distribution concessions which were in place as at 21 June 2000, awarded without a public tender, are to be terminated at the end of the so-called "transitory period", the duration of which depends on the specific award conditions and the characteristics of the single concessions in each case. Pursuant to the Letta Decree and Legislative Decree No. 159/2007, the MSE and the Minister for Relations with the Regions and Local Governments, must establish (i) criteria for the tender and evaluation of bids for gas distribution concessions, and (ii) the minimum geographical reference areas for the tenders.

A first decree, setting out the identification of the 177 territorial areas into which Italy has been divided was published on 19 January 2011 and was followed by a second decree, defining the composition of the

municipality included in the so-called Minimal Territorial Areas (ATEMs), published on 28 October 2011. On 12 November 2011, the MSE adopted Ministerial Decree No. 226/2011, regulating the new tender procedure for the awarding of the distribution concessions within each ATEM and setting out standards for the calculation of the reimbursement value to be granted to the outgoing service provider, as well as for drawing up the call for bids and their evaluation. In particular, the aforementioned decree provides, *inter alia*, that the new licensee acquires availability of the infrastructure only after payment of the reimbursement value to the outgoing provider and the takeover of the outstanding financial obligations. On parallel, in order to enhance the protection of workers involved in natural gas distribution activities, the MiSE, in conjunction with the Ministry of Work and Social Politics, issued on 21 April 2011 a decree containing the so-called "welfare clause".

Law Decree No. 69/2013, converted into Law No. 98/2013 (the so-called "*Decreto del Fare*"), set the timetable for identifying the contracting authority and for the issuance of the tender notice. Afterwards, the "Destinazione Italia" Decree (Law Decree no. 145/2013) detailed the ARERA's role in tender procedures, and determined that the amount of compensation due to outgoing operators is to be reduced by private contributions. MSE Decree of 22 May 2014, transposing the "Destinazione Italia" Decree's provisions, set out the guidelines for calculating the amount of compensation due to outgoing operators, and further deferred the timescales for tender procedures.

The timescales were finally set, by the Law Decree no. 91 of 2014 (*Decreto Competitività*, converted into Law no. 116/2014 and amended by Law Decree no. 210/2015, known as Milleproroghe), that also provided that the amount of compensation due in respect of the period after 11 February 2012 is to be determined on the basis of the above mentioned guidelines.

Ministerial Decree 11 January, 2017 on "*Determination of national quantitative energy savings targets to be pursued by electricity and gas distribution companies for the years from 2017 to 2020 and for the approval of the new Guidelines for the preparation, execution and evaluation of energy efficiency projects*" - as amended by Ministerial Decree 10 May 2018¹⁶ - also partially resolved the uncertainty on the coverage, in terms of tariff contribution, of the certificates generated by the energy efficiency projects proposed during the tender. In particular, the Decree provided that any certificates issued with respect to these projects and cancelled by GSE in the reference year will also reduce, by the same amount, the overall savings obligations of the following year. In order to speed up the tender process in the gas distribution sector, the most significant changes were established by the Annual Law for Competition 2017 (Law 124/2017) and Annual Law for Competition 2021 (Law 118/2022). The first introduced, under certain conditions, some simplifications in the evaluation processes of the (i) VIR-RAB difference and (ii) tender notice performed by the Regulatory Authority (ARERA). The ARERA defined the applicable criteria and procedures for these activities according to these provisions. The second fixed new rules that allowed (i) Local Entities to valorize their own networks at VIR; (ii) distribution system operators to monetize, to the contracting authority, the certificates (s.c. TEE) generated by the energy efficiency projects indicated in the tender notice and proposed during the tender. Moreover, this Law committed the tender criteria update to Decrees of MiTE and Regional Affairs Ministry, mostly providing for a review of those concerning the evaluation of investments characterized by technological innovation.

Currently, in addition to Torino 1 and 2, Valle d'Aosta, Napoli 1, Belluno, La Spezia and Udine 2 ATEMs¹⁷, the unique tender in Lombardy, for which the assessment procedures have been definitively concluded, is Milan 1 - City and Plant of Milan ATEM (Milan city area and six neighbouring councils). On 5 September 2018 A2A, through the subsidiary company Unareti S.p.A, announced the official award of this tender with an overall score of 98.12 points out of 100; the service agreement between Unareti and the contracting authority (municipality of Milan) was signed on 16 December 2021 and the ATEM-based management started on 1 March 2022. For further information related to the award of the tender, see the section "*Legal proceedings*".

¹⁶ The cap on the contribution tariff, 250 €/WCs, was declared unconstitutional by judgment no. 2538/2019 of the Regional Administrative Court (TAR). Consequently, the ARERA has started a reform process (see Resolution 529/2019/R/efr) to re-determine the contribution tariff granted to distributors.

¹⁷ The management of the natural gas distribution service in Torino 1 and 2, Valle d'Aosta, Napoli 1, La Spezia, Belluno ATEMs has been assigned to Italgas and Udine 2 ATEM to AcegasApsAmga (Hera Group) by the respective Contracting Authorities.

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Distribution Tariff Structure

The gas distribution tariff is set by the ARERA and is updated on a six-year basis.

With Resolution 570/2019/R/gas the Regulatory Authority defined the fifth regulatory framework applicable in the 2020-2025 period (Resolution 737/2022/R/gas updated such regulatory framework for the 2023 – 2025 period (i.e. intra-period update)) for determining the distribution and metering tariffs for municipal and over municipal areas. For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Municipal/supra-municipal awards and ATEM awards: common rules

The ARERA confirmed the tariff decoupling system between the tariff valid for determining the operator's allowed incomes and the obligatory tariff actually applied to customers, unique for macro-areas. Any difference between them will be refunded by a compensation system. The tariff valid for determining the operator's allowed incomes is calculated in order to grant the financial remuneration of capital (as referred to t-1 year), to cover the depreciation charges, and to recognize operating costs determined parametrically: unique for metering activity, differentiated according to operator's size and served users 'density' for distribution activity; the methodology for quantifying and updating these costs (distribution activity only) has been challenged by numerous operators and will be updated in compliance with the final sentences (consultation started with Resolution 231/2024/R/gas). Regarding this consultation, document 427/2024/R/gas is currently under discussion and ARERA proposed a set of possible solutions to improve the refund mechanism of regulated management costs and the X-factor imposed to operators. In the intra-period update (2023-2025 period) two new mechanisms have been introduced: (i) a partial restoration of the negative impact on the allowed revenues caused by the contraction of active PDR (due to the progressive electrification of final uses) updated through the price-cap method and (ii) a partial restoration of costs due to the early disposal of first generation smart meters for quality issues.

As mentioned above, under the current regulatory framework applicable to gas distribution a rate of remuneration (WACC) is applied to the regulatory invested capital (RAB). The WACC is calculated applying the specific regulatory framework defined by Resolution 614/2021/R/Com (TIWACC 2022 – 2027), as updated for the second regulatory sub-period (2025-2027) by Resolution 513/2024/R/gas. The latter, among other things, set the WACC applicable to gas distribution starting from 1 January 2025 at 5.9%, down from the 6.5% applicable in 2024; the variation is affected, among other things, by the decrease in the value of the β asset parameter (from 0.439 to 0.410). For more details concerning the WACC second regulatory subperiod, entering in effect from 1 January 2025, as well as ROSS regulatory regime, refers to previous paragraph relative to Electricity Distribution – Tariff Structure.

Investment incentives will be possibly granted subject to quality regulatory rules. In detail, the ARERA, with the Resolution 569/2019/R/gas, has defined gas quality regulation for the period 2020-25. The framework is substantially in line with the previous period for technical and commercial quality rules in terms of: (i) service obligations regarding emergency intervention, recurring inspections of network and gas leaks; (ii) incentive mechanism in order to improve network safety, service continuity and system efficiency; (iii) automatic

compensation for customers in case of non-compliance with specific service standards; and (iv) performance monitoring for the metering service, with penalties in case of failure to meet service requirements.

Finally, the same public consultation concerning the possible change in the method used to adjust the value of regulated net invested capital for inflation (consultation document 340/2024/R/com) already exposed for the electricity distribution sector is being also discussed for the gas sector.

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Municipal and supra-municipal awards: specific rules

Invested capital is determined according to the revalued historical cost, while depreciation charges are calculated considering the same regulatory useful life of assets applied during the previous regulatory period. The values of both invested capital and depreciation charges depend on how the operator considered contributions at 31 December 2011. In particular, concerning the so-called "frozen contributions" (equal to 20% of existing subsidies at 31 December 2011), new rules for including part of the private/public contributions received by the operators in the tariffs and admitted revenues were established in the fifth regulatory period. The X-Factor to be applied in the 2020-2025 period was increased respect to the previous values (i. distribution, from 1.7% to 3.53% for big companies with more than 300,000 PDR served¹⁸; ii. metering, confirmed at 0%; and iii. commercialisation, from 0% to 1.57% for all companies). For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

ATEM awards: specific rules

Under ATEM-based concessions, the gas distributor's allowed revenues will be calculated applying specific regulatory rules defined by the Italian NRA. In particular, the invested capital will be determined depending on whether the operator is reconfirmed or not: if so, the value will be determined considering the net assets of the areas recognized by ARERA. In the event of takeover by a new operator, the invested capital will be equal to the refund value due to the out-going operator (VIR). The depreciation charge is calculated applying longer regulatory useful lives compared to the Municipal regime. Finally, the allowed operating costs are determined with reference to the size of the company and the density of its customer base, and will be updated considering a X-Factor equal to 0% for the first 3-year period (for the following three years, the X-Factor will be that applicable to large operators with reference to the municipal and supra-municipal awards).

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Sale

As at 1 January 2003, companies that intend to sell natural gas to final customers must obtain a concession from the Ministry of Productive Activities. Authorisation can only be denied on objective, non-discriminatory grounds.

From 1 January 2002, only companies that are not engaged in any other activity in the natural gas sector, other than as importers, drillers or wholesalers, are entitled to sell gas.

¹⁸From 2.5% to 4.79% for medium companies (more than 50,000 and up to 300,000 PDR served) and from 2.5% to 6.59% for small companies (up to 50,000 PDR served).

Law 99/2009 introduces "Last-Resort Service" provisions applying to household customers. In this regard, the "Single Buyer" (a company indirectly owned by the State) is in charge by operation of law of identifying last-resort suppliers for household customers and small enterprises.

Moreover, Law No. 99/2009 provides for the establishment of a market exchange for the supply and sale of natural gas. Accordingly, the Decree issued by the MSE on 18 March 2010 established the trading platform for the import gas exchange (P-Gas), managed by the Energy Market Operator (**GME**) in compliance with the principles of transparency, competition and non-discrimination.

Afterwards, in October 2010 an actual gas exchange was put into operation, with the GME playing a role of central counterparty (M-Gas platform, structured in day ahead market (MGP-Gas) and in intraday market (MI-Gas)).

In December 2011 the gas balancing market on the PB-Gas platform, managed by GME and with Snam Rete Gas playing a role of central counterparty, has been put into operation. The balancing market introduced an *ex-post* gas exchange session aimed at the balancing of the whole gas system and, accordingly, the respective positions of the market participants. A new session held the day before (G-1) was introduced in January 2013 aimed at introducing flexibility resources in addition to storage (entry-points, linepack, GNL, further storage capacity).

Lastly, in September 2013 negotiations started in the MT-Gas platform, the futures market managed by GME. In order to increase the MT market liquidity, the Law Decree no. 145/2013 ("*Destinazione Italia*") forced operators importing more than 10% of total to offer 5% of volumes imported on such a market, and to buy an equal amount.

Natural Gas Balancing Market

Natural gas balancing activity is "aimed at providing for the coordinated use and operation of the production, storage, transport and distribution networks and ancillary services". Balancing is therefore functional to maintain the balance over time of gas injections and withdrawals, an essential condition for network operation. Since 2011 and also in implementation of the provisions of the Third Package, the Authority has gone from a system in which gas balancing was "administered" to a "market" system where this activity is not only "internal" for the network operator but is also a service rendered to the users of the network which, together with transport, distribution, storage and re-gasification services, allows them to fulfil the contractual obligations to supply gas to its customers (end users or wholesalers), at the time and for the quantities required. In particular, the balancing service entails the involvement of transport users that have the specific responsibility to ensure, for each relevant period (gas day), the balancing of gas injections and withdrawals within the network.

With Regulation (EU) 314/2014 of 26th March 2014 the Commission established a network code on gas balancing of transmission networks – Balancing Network Code – which applies to balancing zones within the borders of the European Union. It sets gas balancing rules, including network-related rules on nomination procedures, imbalance charges, settlement processes associated with daily imbalance charges and provisions on operational balancing.

From 30 September 2016 and until 31 March 2017 the "transitional structure" of the gas balancing system was in force as per Resolution 312/2016/R/gas (TIB - Integrated Balancing Text - then amended by Resolution 349/2017/R/gas and 661/2014/R/gas), as implemented in the Natural Gas Market Discipline (MGAS Discipline) prepared by GME and approved by the Ministry for Economic Development with Ministerial Decree dated 16 November 2016. During this transitional phase, the markets for trading of locational products (MPL) and storage gas (MGS) were organized within the regulatory framework of the Natural Gas Balancing Platform (PB-GAS). With Resolution 66/2017/R/gas, the Authority approved the Integrated Text relating to the provisions on regulatory conditions for the management of the physical gas markets ("TICORG") and approved the functional provisions to the implementation of the "fully operational phase" of the new gas balancing system contained in the TIB. In particular, this resolution determined:

- the operational termination of the PB-GAS with the execution of transactions concluded in the market sessions relating to the gas day 31 March 2017;
- the termination of the agreement between GME and Snam Rete Gas (SRG), pursuant to Resolution ARG/gas 45/11;
- the application of the virtual trading point registration rules also to transactions concluded on the MPL, which also became a part of the MGAS;
- the stipulation of special agreements with storage companies in relation to the management of the information flows necessary for the operation of the MGS in which it is envisaged that: (i) the exchange of data and information between GME and STOGIT, which is used for the management of the SYM, continues to be carried out through SRG and (ii) participation in the MGS is limited only to major storage companies.

With resolutions 72/2018/R/gas and 148/2019/R/gas, the ARERA approved the new regulatory criteria for gas settlement ("*TISG – Testo Integrato Settlement Gas*"), for the economic and physical allocation of gas to shippers, distribution users, sales companies, customers and the TSO. The new rules recognize the role of Snam Rete GAS as supplier of the gas necessary to operate the system. Since the beginning of 2020, Snam Rete Gas has supplied the gas necessary to operate the system through a new segment of the MP-GAS called "AGS".

With Resolution 553/2021/R/gas, ARERA fixed the activation price for of the peak shaving service (a non-market measure that can be activated in case of emergency) is equal to 217 €/MWh. The definition of this price is relevant in case of activation of a non-market measure as it impacts the formation of the imbalance price (previously non-market measures were valued at 82,8 €/MWh).

Tariff Structure

ARERA Resolution No. ARG/gas 64/09 (s.c. TIVG), as subsequently amended, defined the methodology for calculating the economic conditions of supply applicable to domestic customers (the "Protection Scheme" for those who do not opt to resort to the free natural gas market).

Furthermore, Art. 13 of Legislative Decree No. 1/2012 sets forth the progressive introduction of references to the price of natural gas recorded in the European Markets for process of updating the economic conditions of supply.

In this sense, with effect from 1 October 2013 the method for calculating the economic conditions of supply to small customers were thoroughly reformed by Resolution No. 196/2013/R/gas, which introduced specific spot market references and revised the entire tariff structure, leading to an overall reduction of the prices borne by end-users.

Heat and Services

Italian Law n. 41/2023 amend the Art. 47 of Legislative Decree No. 102/2014 and confers full regulation power on district heating to Authority ARERA. District heating supply agreements with end users were subject to the general provisions of the Italian Civil Code and contracts with the municipalities were in different forms and govern various activities: some local authorities bound operators to construct production plants and distribution networks as well as to sell the service to other customers that allow such activities to be carried out without imposing any constraints or engage in any control activity; the Regional standards were also different. Each company determined prices for district heating at its discretion, without being subject to any specific regulatory requirements regarding the determination of the tariffs or the methods of their calculation. Most companies, however, fixed tariffs with reference to the cost of natural gas for similar usage.

This solution has maintained equivalent costs for the two categories of energy providers (gas and district heating) and as a result the customers receive equal treatment.

In March 2014, the Antitrust Authority published the results of the District Heating Survey, highlighting a competitive structure, while nevertheless advocating a regulatory framework for the sector.

On 4 July 2014, Legislative Decree no. 102, implementing the EU Directive 2012/27/UE, concerning energy efficiency, provided that the ARERA should set:

- quality, continuity and safety standards;
- connection and disconnection procedures and tariffs;
- means of communication of pricing and service conditions; and
- pricing, in the event of compulsory connection.

In 2016 and 2017 the ARERA started monitoring the sector through the operators' census and specific data collections. In addition, operators were consulted on commercial quality measures, accounting unbundling, and price transparency. With Resolution no. 24/2018, the ARERA defined the criteria for determining connection fees and disconnection procedures.

At the end of 2018 and in 2019, ARERA set technical and commercial quality standards, respectively adopting the following Resolutions:

- Resolution 661/2018/R/tlr, updated with resolution 526/2021/R/tlr defined the regulation of the commercial quality of district heating services (RQCT) for the period 1 January 2022 – 31 December 2025. The services subject to commercial quality include quotes, execution of works, activations, complaint handling, as well as prompt intervention;
- Resolution 24/2018/R/tlr, updated with Resolution 463/2021/R/tlr, defined the criteria for determining the connection fees and method of exercise of right of withdrawal by the user for district heating service and remote cooling (TUAR) for the period 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2025.
- Resolution 313/2019/R/tlr approved the Integrated Text on the minimum transparency obligations of district heating and cooling services (TITT) for the period 1 January 2020 – 31 December 2023. The criteria are applied to supply contracts, service delivery prices, billing documents, quality information and environmental performance; with effect from 1 January 2024, Resolution 344/2023/R/tlr confirmed the TITT, introducing an indefinite regulatory period and the obligation to provide more information in regarding environmental performance.
- Resolution 548/2019/R/tlr established the guidelines for the technical quality of district heating services (RQTT) for the period 1 July 2020 – 31 December 2023 with reference to security and continuity of service. The provisions are designed to improve the performance of the sector and set equal minimum standards at national level. With effect from 1 January 2024, Resolution 346/2023/R/tlr confirmed a good part of RQTT, introducing a specific standard on interruptions.
- Resolution 478/2020/R/tlr established the guidelines for the measure (TIMT) for the period 1 January 2022 – 31 December 2024 and with the Resolution 710/2021/R/tlr defined the first provisions relating to requirements of the meters.

In March 2022, with the Resolution 80/2022/R/tlr, ARERA has launched a survey on the evolution of prices and costs in the district heating sector. The main operators in the sector took part in the survey.

Following the results, with the Recommendation 568/2022/I/TLR, ARERA highlighted to the Government and the Parliament the opportunity to modify the regulatory framework, proposing:

- the introduction a cost reflective regulation of the prices of the district heating service;
- the definition the general criteria for determining the tariffs.”

On August 2023 ARERA, through consultation 388/2023/R/tlr, outlined the preliminary guidelines concerning the new tariff method for district heating, to be adopted since October 2023. The regulation proposed by the Authority is based on a cost of service model (RAB based) both for the heating grids and heating plants, with the application of “standard costs” to be applied to cover the heating plants OPEX.

In the context of the consultation, most stakeholders highlighted the need to carry out further studies, in order to assess more accurately the impact of the Authority's proposals on district heating business. For this reason, ARERA decided to delay the implementation of the new regulations on 1 January 2024 (Resolution 431/2023/R/tlr).

On November 2023, the Authority published a second consultation concerning the regulation of district heating (DCO 546/2023/R/tlr) . This new proposal is based on the following criteria:

- Step-by- step introduction of the “cost of service model” from 2025, in order to allow a deep analysis of the data and assess the impact of the new regulation on district heating business;
- Introduction of a temporary regulation for district heating tariff in the civil year 2024 (from January to December 2024)

Resolution 638/2023/R/tlr define the temporary regulation for 2024 based on the application of a revenues constraint for district heating operator calculated through the avoided cost method (in other words, the cost that a single domestic customer would pay by producing heat through an alternative technology, that ARERA has identified in the gas boiler).

The avoided cost method proposed by the Authority introduce a cap on the gas price component used in the calculation of total expenditure for customers (10 €/GJ) that should be applied to the heating volumes produced by source other than natural gas (i.e. waste heat, heat pumps, WTE, renewables sources). No cap is applied on gas-fired plants. ARERA regulation method include a “safeguard clause” in case of relevant impact for operators.

On May 2024 ARERA, through consultation 214/2024/R/tlr, outlined the preliminary guidelines concerning the new tariff method for district heating which will replace the current avoided cost method, to be adopted for the first 4-years regulatory period 2025-2028. This first document illustrates general guidelines and regulatory models, considering feedback from focus groups held in March 2024. A more detailed second document will follow the consultation, in October, aiming to implement the new tariff method starting from 1 January 2025.

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Water services regulation

The previous scenario was governed by Law No. 36/1994 (the **Galli Law**), which thoroughly reformed the entire industry. Its main distinctive features can be summarized as follows:

- the Law clearly defined each service included in the Integrated Water Service (SII): water for non-industrial purposes intake, transport and distribution carried out together with drainage and sewage disposal;
- Italian Regions had to identify the Integrated Water Districts (*Ambiti Territoriali Ottimali – ATO*), in order to manage the SII efficiently. For each ATO, a water district authority (*Autorità di ambito*

territoriale ottimale – **AATO**) was in charge of Integrated Water Service strategic planning, operator identification, supervision and tariff calculation; and

- establishment of an integrated tariff system for both fresh water and wastewater services applied to all customers within each District. Pursuant to article 13 of Law No. 36/94, the Ministry of the Environment issued the Decree of 1 August 1996 defining the "normalized method" to be applied by each district authority in order to calculate the tariff in each district.

The water regulation was then partly modified by Legislative Decree No. 152 of 3 April 2006 (the **Environmental Code**) that implemented Law No. 36/1994, better specified the duties and characteristics of district authorities and, in addition, defined criteria for service assignment to in-house companies (i.e. a company completely owned by local authorities). It must also be noted that, from August 2011, according to the rules set forth by Legislative Decree No. 121/2011, some crimes concerning water discharge disposal were added to Legislative Decree No. 231/2001 (the **Decree 231**) on the administrative responsibility of entities.

By application of Legislative Decree No. 152/2006 and relevant regional legislation, integrated water services must be provided at above the municipal level, must be integrated — by attributing all the component assets to a single manager, must impose on the single manager a single concession, must provide control powers to the local authority and to the ARERA, must ensure compliance with the capital assets scheme, the tariff scheme defined by the ARERA and the exclusivity of the service in favour of the single manager.

Considering the amendments to the Legislative Decree no. 152/06 due to the article 7 of the Law Decree no. 133/14 (as then amended), the Territorial Authority selected a private-public partnership company as the single manager for the Integrated Water Service for the district authority of Brescia. The decision was then confirmed by the district board by announcement of the municipalities concerned.

By means of Resolution no. 35 of October 2016, the Territorial Authority subsequently assigned the Integrated Water Service to Acque Bresciane S.r.l., fully state-owned company in compliance with the so-called in-house supply model. The same Resolution provides for, in a second phase, the completion of the tender for the selection of the private partner to allow the achievement of management in the form of a public-private mixed company.

Legislative Decree No. 4 of 16 January 2008 then further modified the scenario, providing that water services in the same district could be assigned to different operators, while Law No. 42/2010 eliminated the existing district authorities and put the Regions in charge of the redistribution of their powers. The current deadline for undertaking these actions is 31 December 2012.¹⁹ Regions have modified their own regulations in order to implement these rules.

Finally, Decree No. 70 of 13 May 2011 established the Italian Agency for Water Services Regulation and Supervision, in charge of quality standards and tariffs, with effect from 1 January 2012.

In 2011 the regulatory framework for water services underwent significant change:

- Referendum held on 12-13 June 2011:
 - According to Question No. 1, Article 23-bis of the Law No. 133/11, concerning local public services regulations, was repealed. It defined the criteria for local services assignment and management of public local services, including water services (whereas the recent Law No. 148/2011 does not include water services);
 - According to Question No. 2, Article 154, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree No. 152 of 3 April 2006 (the Environmental Code implementing the Galli Law) was modified in order to exclude asset remuneration from tariff calculation;

¹⁹ The Lombardy Region, by means of regional law No. 26/2003, as modified by regional law no. 21/2010, transferred the functions of the district authority to the province; within the Municipality of Milano, the district authority's functions have been transferred to the Municipality.

- Decree No. 201 of 6 December (as converted into Law No. 214/11): Article 21, paragraphs 13 and 14, abolished the Italian Agency for Water Services Regulation and Supervision, and transferred its powers (to be implemented through a Prime Minister Decree) to the Regulatory Authority for Electricity and Gas and the Ministry for the Environment.

Due to the mentioned events, and pursuant to the Law No. 42 of 26 March 2010, the service assignment duties fall to institutions to be identified by the regions, while industry design and evaluation criteria will be required to be compliant with the Italian Legislation which is still applicable and with European law. In the future, legislators may clarify and consistently reorganize the subject. Article 21 of Law Decree No. 201/2011 (converted in Law No. 214/2011) transferred the functions concerning the regulation and supervision of water services to the ARERA²⁰ and to the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (MATTM).

The Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers (D.P.C.M) dated 20 July 2012 identifies the functions that ARERA is carry out in detail.

The powers of the ARERA and MATTM regard, in particular, tariff matters.

As for tariff issues, according to Decree No. 201 of 6 December 2011 and to the aforementioned referendum results, with Resolution 585/2012/R/idr the ARERA approved the temporary tariff method (MTT) for the 2012-2013 period. The MTT is based on ex-post regulatory criteria (accounting data of the year n-2) and on the full cost recovery principle. With Resolution 643/2013/R/idr the ARERA then defined the water tariff method (MTI) for the 2014-2015 period, and set rules concerning procedures and timing for approving the 2012 and 2013 tariffs, whereas the district authorities failed to issue specific approval. With Resolution 664/2015/R/idr, the ARERA defined the integrated urban water management tariff method (MTI-2) for the 2016-2019 period with an asymmetrical and innovative regulation. The determination of the constraint on operators' revenues (VRG) is based on reimbursement of costs (fixed assets through depreciation and the related financial and tax charges, efficient operating costs and other operating costs such as electricity costs, costs for wholesale purchase, etc.). The rates may not be greater than the change to the specified price limit for each operator (barring a reasoned request from the local authority approved by the ARERA), and are implemented through a tariff multiplier of the fixed and variable fees charged to users. With Resolution 580/2019/R/idr, the ARERA defined the integrated urban water management tariff method (MTI-3) for the 2020-2023 period, substantially confirming the regulatory approach of the previous methods and also updating only the financial charges that can be recognised on the invested capital. With Resolution 235/2020/R/idr, the ARERA introduced forms of flexibility to mitigate the economic effects on operators deriving from the pandemic Covid-19.

With Resolution 639/2023/R/idr, the ARERA defined the integrated urban water management tariff method (MTI-4) for the 2024-2029 period, extended to 6 years due to the maturity of the industry and set the specific rules and procedures for biennial 2024-2025. The regulatory matrix mechanism was confirmed, extending limits of the annual increase of the tariff multiplier 9, the parameter that defines the cap on revenues, guaranteeing investment flexibility and improving the quality of the service.

As regards the capital remuneration (financial and tax charges “OF + OFisc”) the Regulator set the new recognized cost for financial and tax charges “OF + OFisc” is equal to 6,13% (vs 4.8% applied in 2022-2023). ARERA set the full cost recovery of electricity costs relating to 2022 and provided the possibility for the service manager to achieve sharing of savings in the supply of electricity compared to a benchmark set by the Authority every two years.

ARERA has introduced two new reward mechanisms which concern energy saving and an incentive for the reuse of wastewater in compliance with the principle of water conservation.

With Resolution 917/2017/R/idr the ARERA defined the technical quality regulation of the Integrated Water Cycle in order to improve the infrastructure system according to the multiannual program organized by specific

²⁰ Previously assigned to the National Agency for Water Regulation and Supervision.

objectives for capital expenditures and operating expenses. A premium/penalty mechanism has been active since 2022.

With resolution 637/2023/R/idr, ARERA updated the regulation of the technical quality of existing macro-indicators starting from 1 January 2024. Furthermore, it introduced a new macro-indicator M0 which evaluates the resilience of water service infrastructures and makes the biennial cumulative evaluation of quality results structural with the reward/penalty mechanism.

ARERA also introduced rules regarding the contractual quality, service standards and frequency of collection of user measures.

Finally, with Resolution 137/16/R/com the ARERA expanded the accounting unbundling requirements already in force for the other regulated sectors to integrated urban water management.

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Waste regulation

The national waste framework legislation is included in the environmental code under Decree No. 152/2006 (the **Environmental Code**), which defines criteria and rules concerning waste management. The Environmental Code also shares responsibilities among the operators active in the waste management system.

The Environmental Code, issued by the Italian government in April 2006 in order to reorganize national environmental legislation, has been modified and implemented through various regulations after its original publication. The Environmental Code provides for civil, penal and administrative penalties for violations of its provisions.

Article 1, paragraphs 527-530, of the 2018 Budget Law (Law no. 205 of 27 December 2017) grants the Authority for Electricity, Gas and the Water System, renamed the Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and Environment (ARERA), specific regulation and control functions of the "urban waste" management service.

The purposes of the aforementioned rules are to improve the service regulation system, guarantee accessibility, usability and homogeneous dissemination of the system, achieve adequate levels of quality in terms of efficiency and cost-effectiveness of management, harmonize economic-financial objectives with general social and environmental objectives and appropriate use of resources and achieve infrastructural adaptation to European objectives to overcome infringement procedures.

The regulatory scope of the ARERA, which in terms of the type of waste will apply to urban and similar waste, including where separately collected, consists of the following functions:

- (b) issue guidelines concerning accounting unbundling, costs evaluation and efficiency benchmarks;
- (c) define the quality levels of the service and the standard management agreement;
- (d) consumer rights protection;
- (e) definition of standard schemes for service contracts;
- (f) setting and update of the tariff method for determining the fees for the integrated waste service and the component individual services according to the principle of cost coverage, based on the assessment of efficient costs and the "polluter pays" principle;
- (g) set and update tariff criteria to establish the waste treatment fee;

- (h) approve the tariffs;
- (i) verify the waste local Plan and suggest proposals;
- (j) advocacy and formulation of proposals.

The new regulations have been effective since 1 January 2018 and the ARERA, after changes in the organic plan, began with preliminary survey of the factual state of the sector and the segmentation of the individual waste cycle activities in order to apply new power on quality, protection rights and tariff method (see the section below "*Waste tariff mechanism*").

With regard to the financing of assets, regulated operators have to pay an annual contribution to the Authority "*not exceeding one thousandth of revenues for the last financial year*".

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Waste tariff mechanism

Law Decree No. 102/2013 introduced the so-called Service Tax (tax on municipal services), which entered into force in 2014, replacing the previously applicable TARES (tax on waste). Law No. 147 of 27 December 2013, paragraphs 639 and following, modified by Law Decree No. 16 of 6 March 2014, reformed the local tax system by introducing specific taxes on real estate (IMU), waste (TARI) and inseparable services (TASI).

The TARI is intended to ensure full coverage of costs relating to waste management services (collection, recovery and/or disposal) incurred by the municipalities. All those who own or use a property are required to pay TARI, in relation to the "urban waste" produced in the property, referring to both household waste and waste originating from industrial and commercial premises, which, pursuant to the municipality regulations, is to be managed as waste generated by households. Tax rates are set by the municipalities based on the net living space of the property, the type of business activities carried out there, the number of people living there, the ordinary average quantity and quality of waste produced by square metre in the municipality concerned, as well as on the reference values provided by the so-called "normalized method" regulated under Presidential Decree No. 158 of 27 April 1999.

With respect to the nature of the waste tariff, in July 2009, with Decision No. 238/2009, the Constitutional Court ruled that the waste tariff pursuant to Article 49 of TIA1, was to be qualified as a tax and therefore not subject to VAT. Following this decision, the Italian government, by means of Law Decree No. 78 of 31 May 2010, under Article 14, paragraph 33, provided that TIA2 was to be interpreted as a tariff of "*non taxation nature*" and therefore subject to VAT. With the provisions set forth under Art. 14 of Law Decree No. 201/2011, the Italian legislator has clarified that the new tariff that will be applied starting from 1 January 2013 is a tax and therefore not subject to VAT.

As a consequence, of the attribution of the sectoral competences to the ARERA with the Budget Law 2018 (Law no. 205 of 27 December 2017), a new tariff mechanism has been established. In further detail, Resolution no. 443/2019 of 31 October 2019 adopted the MTR (i.e. Metodo Tariffario Rifiuti), as the first tariff regulatory framework for waste management activities, applicable in the 2018-2021 period.

The main changes introduced by the new regulatory scheme are the following:

- RAB-based remuneration: the primary revenues are matched to cover operating costs, cost of capital and depreciation/amortisation with a financial return on net invested capital (WACC) equal to 6.3%,+1% for the regulatory time lag (i.e. -2 years for cost recovery).

- Price cap: tariff increases will be capped, ensuring flexibility in order to consider additional services and quality improvement or change in scope. Indeed, Local Authorities could submit a request to NRA to exceed the cap in order to guarantee the economic balance of the regulated services.
- Profit sharing: a sharing method in favour of the service provider, applied on secondary revenues from the sale of separate collection materials and other market activities based on the concession asset (i.e. power and heat).
- Asymmetry and gradualness: efficiency incentives in the sharing factor and gradual implementation instruments, which are set by the local municipality in charge of tariff approval and are based on objective indicators (i.e. RD, customer satisfaction).
- Tariff validation: the regulator maintains a role in checking the consistency of the tariff with the MTR methodology and could apply an equalisation mechanism in case of complaints.

The MTR entered into force in 2020²¹ and is related to collection services, while the treatment and recovery framework entered into force from 2022. On 3 August 2021, ARERA published final resolution No. 363/2021/R/rif, following two Consultation Documents (196/2021/R/rif and 282/2021/R/rif), as part of the procedure for the definition of the waste tariff method (MTR-2) for the second regulatory period (2022-2025), including the Authority's general guidelines for determining the criteria for recognizing the efficient operating and investment costs of the integrated waste service, as well as for defining the tariffs criteria for access to treatment plants.

The regulatory perimeter of ARERA concerns the following facilities:

- Landfills;
- Intermediate treatment plants;
- Incineration plants;
- Organic waste treatment plants (with particular reference to the provision of environmental incentives).

ARERA has also clarified that its regulatory powers concern all waste of urban origin, regardless of the classification they assume after treatment.

The regulatory instruments are modulated according to the regional *governance* and to the type of plant - regarding its position within i) “waste hierarchy” - and ii) degree of vertical integration of the operator in charge of waste management:

- For “integrated” operator (same operator for both collection and treatment services) is expected a RAB-Based model with an environmental equalization component (i.e. incentives for composting/incinerators with energy recovery and disincentives for landfills);
- For “non integrated” operator (as A2A Group which has both AMSA and A2A Ambiente), the regulatory model will depend on an assessment of the competitive pressure and allocative efficiency at regional or macro-area level, also taking into account the existence of waste flow planning, that should lead to a distinction between:
 - “Minimum” plants, identified as essentials facilities for waste cycle closure and subject to regulation of costs and revenues, to be defined also on the basis of the proximity of managed flows, plus an environmental equalization component;

²¹ Due to the COVID-19 emergency, the Cura Italia Law Decree gives the option of postponing the application of MTR for local bodies in charge of TARI definition process. In this case, MTR is expected to be implemented by the end of 2020 and a balancing mechanism has to be identified to recover the difference with the transitory tariff.

- “Additional” plants, subject to a light touch regulation with transparency obligations (the ARERA recognized the market functioning). For these plants, the operator is required to publish on its website the main criteria used for setting the fees.

The identification of the “minimum” plants must be carried out by the Regions, as part of sectoral planning activities and in time for the determination of tariff revenues, to be sent to ARERA by April 30 2022. In the absence of communication, the plants are considered “additional”.

The asymmetric implementation of ARERA’s mandate has taken into consideration the regional governance and the existence of a dynamic waste treatment market with a high contestability degree for plants (as in Lombardy). ARERA should promote competition, maximizing transparency, information disclosure and contracts’ standardization.

On the other side, a regulatory framework for treatment with incentives for new plants (i.e. WACC) constitutes a stimulus for investments in the Regions showing a lack of available capacity.

As for the waste tariff method (MTR-2), the resolution 363/2021 confirms the cost recognition structure applied in the previous tariff method, introducing:

- Greater attention to the economic-financial imbalance of operators;
- Recognition of the residual value to the outgoing operator in case of management turnover;
- Multi-year horizon for the preparation of the economic and financial plan;
- Definition of sharing factors taking into account the operators’ performance in terms of separate collection and material recovery;
- Corrective mechanisms related to the implementation of Legislative Decree 116/21;
- Option to reduce the useful life of assets, taking into account any authorization or planning constraints, to ensure the recovery of investments.

In this regard, by way of Council Resolution no. 5777/2021 of 21 December 2021, the Lombardy Region, complying with the provisions of article 6 of ARERA Resolution 363/2021, declared all the treatment plants for unsorted waste and FORSU as "additional", taking into account Lombardy plant self-sufficiency and competitive gate prices. The Region has therefore reinforced the monitoring obligations for plant operators, reserving the possibility of revising this provision during the biennial updating of tariffs following any changes in market conditions and the adoption of the National Waste Management Plan.

With reference to the treatment plants located in Piedmont, the Region identified the Villafalletto landfill and, consequently, also the adjacent Villafalletto treatment plant of A2A Ambiente S.p.A., among the "minimum" cycle closure plants located in the region, defining the "minimum" flows entering the aforementioned plants for the years 2022-2023. With Executive Decree no. 694/2022, the Piedmont Region also approved the 2022-2025 PEF ex MTR-2 for the Villafalletto plant.

With reference to the unsorted waste treatment plants located in Campania, Regional Council Resolution no. 190/2022 identified the Acerra waste-to-energy plant and the Caivano mechanical-biological treatment plant as "minimum" cycle closure and intermediate plants. In addition, by way of Executive Decree no. 235/2022 the Campania Regional Authority resolved the 2022-2025 PEF ex MTR-2 for the Acerra plant.

With Resolution 389/2023/R/rif published in August 2023, ARERA defined the two-year update 2024-2025 of the waste tariff method (MTR-2). In particular, ARERA introduced some measures to mitigate the impacts of the recorded inflationary phenomenon. ARERA also confirmed the structure and values of the WACC differentiated for the collection sector and the treatment sector. With reference to the waste treatment plants

tariffs, the Authority intends to start monitoring one or more indicators of arrears of customers of the treatment services, such as the unpaid ratio, aiming towards the introduction of specific measures starting from the third regulatory period 2026-2029. With regard to the efficient costs of the differentiated fractions, ARERA has also provided that the definition of the gamma coefficients, for the purposes of quantifying the productivity factor (X) and the sharing factor, can be valorised at a high level only if the indicator R1 "Effectiveness of recycling of the fractions subject to extended producer responsibility obligations" is equal to or greater than 85%.

Following sentences 10548 and 10550, the Council of State sanctioned the cancellation of the provisions of the waste tariff method for the second regulatory period MTR-2 for the part that regulates "minimum" plants. In summary, the Council of State confirmed that the task of identifying the "minimum" cycle closing systems is a prerogative of the State, through the instrument of the PNGR, and not of the regulator. In compliance with the sentences of the Council of State, ARERA, with Resolution 7/2024/R/rif, modified the waste tariff method, effectively confirming the regulation of "minimum" plants, due to the re-proposal, in 2022, of the criteria for identifying them in the PNGR, however with implementation starting from the year 2024.

Regulation of commercial and technical quality of municipal waste management service and waste treatment plants

With Resolution n. 15/2022/R/rif published on January 18, 2022, ARERA introduces the regulation of the commercial and technical quality of the urban waste management service for the regulatory period 2023-2025, providing for a set of homogeneous minimum service obligations for all the managements, flanked by general indicators and standards, differentiated for four regulatory schemes, identified by the ETC in relation to the starting quality level of the different managements, on the basis of the services provided for in the Service Contract and/or in the Quality Charter in force.

By 31 March 2022, the ETCs are required to identify the positioning of management in the matrix of reference schemes, determining the related applicable obligations, the forecast costs of which may be valued in the PEF 2022- 2025. By 31 March of each year, service managers must communicate to ARERA the obligations and quality standards of the previous year. ARERA also provides for the adoption of a single Quality Charter for the integrated municipal waste management service for each management.

With reference to registration and communication obligations, the data relating to quality indicators will have to be recorded in an electronic register and reported to ARERA and the ETC on an annual basis.

Finally, the introduction of sunshine regulation tools is envisaged, in addition to the transparency provisions:

a. obligation for all operators to publish on their website:

- i. of the positioning of the management within the matrix of regulatory schemes;
- ii. of the quality standards and the results achieved (from 2024)
- iii. the average tariff applied to domestic users;
- iv. the breakdown of the fees applied to domestic and non-domestic users;

b. the Authority may proceed with the comparative publication of the quality data communicated.

Pursuant to art. 12 of the Competition Decree, ARERA also adopted quality and service standards for treatment activities, with the aim of monitoring the quality and efficiency of these activities and the impact on the fees charged to final users. On 3rd August 2023 ARERA published resolution 387/2023/R/rif, introducing a first set of indicators on the efficiency and quality of separate waste collection as well as on the reliability of treatment plants. The aim of the provision, as requested by the majority of operators in the sector, is to implement an initial database on the performance of the managers of the respective activities, postponing the definition of the performance standards to a subsequent document - also following the monitoring activity and the related

maintenance and improvement objectives. The monitoring and transparency obligations apply from 1 January 2024 to collection and transport operators as well as to composting/anaerobic digestion, incineration, mechanical biological treatment and landfill plants, both “Minimum” and “Additional”.

For further information, see the section headed "*Evolution of the regulation and impacts on the Business Units of the A2A Group*" of A2A 2024 Half-Year Financial Report incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*", above).

Standard Service Contract Scheme

On 3 August 2023 ARERA published resolution 385/2023/R/rif containing the "Standard service contract scheme for the regulation of relations between the contracting authority (ETC) and the municipal waste management operator", structured according to a modular approach, applicable both to the integrated management model and to individual phases of the service.

Below are the main aspects covered in the document:

- Object of the contract: the commitment of the parties to ensure the fulfilment of public service obligations, as well as the economic-financial balance of management according to efficiency criteria, promoting the progressive improvement of the state of the infrastructures and the quality of the services provided.
- Perimeter: the services that the operator is required to guarantee include: a) sweeping and washing; b) collection and transport; c) management of tariffs and relations with users; d) treatment and recovery; e) treatment and disposal. Activities outside the regulated perimeter, possibly entrusted to the operator, must be defined in a specific section of the service contract.
- Duration: in the case of assignment of individual phases of the service, the awarding body determines the duration of the assignment in consideration of the time necessary for the recovery of investments (also taking into account the regulatory useful lives).
- Operator's fee and economic-financial balance: ARERA recalls the general principle of the necessary conformity and coherence between assignment procedures, service contract and current tariff regulation. The parties must also acknowledge the obligation to contribute to the pursuit and maintenance of the economic-financial balance for the entire duration of the assignment.
- Quality: –in the contract it is envisaged to attach the service quality charter approved by the ETC, specifying the positioning of management in the matrix of regulatory schemes and the obligation to guarantee the quality obligations ex TQRIF and the Environmental Criteria that the manager is required to respect for the entire

duration of the contract; – any guidelines, reference practices and technical standards developed by UNI on the subject of separate collection/reuse/recycling.

- Control discipline: evidence must be given of the regulatory compliance controls envisaged by the Authority's regulation and the controls envisaged by the type of assignment as well as the consequences of any non-compliance.

- Takeover procedure:

- o verification of the compliance of the capital goods and other capital equipment necessary for the continuation of the service;

- o determination of the takeover value by the ETC upon proposal of the outgoing operator;

- o definition of timing and methods of payment of the takeover value by the incoming operator;

- o determination of timescales for the transfer of capital goods to the incoming manager and for the return of the goods granted for use by the manager to the granting bodies or entities.

Environmental Code

The Environmental Code contains the majority of the national legislation on environmental issues and it implements the main EU directives on waste treatment, governing waste management and remediation of contaminated sites, laying down measures to protect the environment and human health, preventing or reducing the negative impacts of production and waste management, reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving efficiency. Urban waste collection and treatment is an activity conducted in the public's interest and qualified as a local public service (**LPS**). Waste management is carried out in accordance with the principles of precaution, prevention, sustainability, proportionality, accountability and cooperation of all parties involved in the production, distribution, use and consumption of goods which originate from the waste and under the principle of responsibility of the polluter (the so called "polluter pays" principle). To this end, the management of waste is carried out according to criteria of effectiveness, efficiency, economy, transparency, technical and economic feasibility, and in compliance with existing rules on participation and access to environmental information. Waste management takes place in accordance with the following hierarchy of principles: (a) prevention, (b) preparation for reuse; (c) recycling; (d) other recovery — *i.e.* the recovery of energy — and (e) disposal.

Municipal waste management is organized on the basis of "optimal management areas" (**ATOs**) bounded by the regional plan under the criteria of: (a) overcoming the fragmentation of management through an integrated waste management service; (b) achievement of adequate operating dimensions, defined on the basis of physical, demographic, technical criteria and based on the political-administrative divisions; (c) adequate assessment of the road system and rail communications in order to optimize the transport within the area; (d) enhancement of common needs and affinities in the production and waste management; (e) survey of waste management facilities already built and in operation; and (f) consideration of the previous boundaries for the new areas so as to ensure that the latter deviate from the previous areas only on the basis of justified reasons of effectiveness, efficiency and economy. Areas are established by the Regions; according to the exception explicitly provided by the law itself, some Regions have decided not to establish them.

According to the Environmental Code, with reference to municipal waste (**MW**), the regional authorities are tasked with defining waste management plans in order to organize and integrate waste collection, treatment and disposal within the optimal management area. Each optimal management area consists of certain number of municipalities. The targets on separate collection of municipal solid waste must be reached within the area. The territory of each area is defined by Regions.

According to national criteria, regional plans on waste management must include various provisions, such as:

- measures to ensure a reduction in the quantity, volume and hazardousness of waste;
- identification of optimal management areas;
- provisions to avoid soil and water pollution, arising from municipal and industrial waste landfilling;
- measures to prevent waste production and encourage reuse, recycling and recovery; and
- measures to promote waste collection and management within the regional territory.

Law Decree No. 2 of 25 January 2010 (converted into Law No. 42/2010) provided for the abolition of optimal management areas starting from 1 January 2011; this deadline was subsequently extended until 31 December 2012. By this deadline, regional governments were required to re-assign, by means of specific regional laws, to new regional entities, the functions previously performed by the optimal management areas, in accordance to the principles of subsidiarity, differentiation and adequacy.

The Environmental Code has been subject to significant revisions that have had significant repercussions on the activities of the companies operating in the waste sector, since the entry into force of first level and EU implementation provisions. Further amendments have been applied as a result of the further implementation of recent European regulations and the Circular Economy Package²² adopted in 2018 by the European Commission and implemented in September 2020 through the following Legislative Decrees:

- Legislative Decree No. 118/2020 for Waste Batteries and Accumulators and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment;
- Legislative Decree No. 116/2020 for Packaging and Packaging Waste;
- Legislative Decree No. 119/2020 for End of Life Vehicles;
- Legislative Decree No. 121/2020 for Waste Landfills.

The Package sets ambitious targets for waste reduction and recovery, as well as to discourage landfill disposal. Key elements of the revised waste proposal include:

- a common EU target for recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030;
- a common EU target for recycling 75% of packaging waste by 2030;
- a binding landfill target to reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2030;
- a ban on landfilling of separately collected waste;
- promotion of economic instruments to discourage landfilling and fully implement the "waste hierarchy pyramid";
- harmonized definition and calculation methods for recycling rates throughout the EU;
- strengthening of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR);
- definition of a "National waste management program" with the criteria and strategic guidelines to be followed by the Regions and Autonomous Provinces in drawing up regional waste management plans;

²² The Package includes the following legislative acts: Directive 2018/849 (end-of-life vehicles, batteries, electronic waste), Directive 2018/850 (landfill), Directive 2018/851 (waste) and Directive 2018/852 (packaging). They entered into force on 4 July 2018. Member States are required to transpose the directives into national law by 5 July 2020.

- measures to promote eco-design/re-use and boost recovery and recycling schemes (namely, for packaging, batteries, electric and electronic equipment, vehicles).

Landfill disposal

Legislative Decree No. 36 of 13 January 2003 implements the Landfill Directive (Council Directive No. 1999/31/EC), which aims to prevent, or to reduce as far as possible, the negative environmental effects of landfills.

Decree No. 36/2003 requires companies that operate a landfill to carry out a series of activities (including collection, storage and disposal of the percolate, aspiration, combustion and energy retrieval of the biogas) for a period of 30 years after closure of the landfill. The price applied by the operator for landfill disposal must cover the costs for landfill management for at least 30 years after closure.

With the 2018/850 Directive amending the abovementioned 1991/31/EC, and implemented by Legislative Decree No. 121/2020, a 10% target has established as a limit for landfilled municipal waste. Exceptions are granted for counties still relying on landfills for over 60% of their municipal waste.

Hydroelectric

For further information on laws applicable to the hydroelectric sector see "*Concessions – Hydroelectric plants*" above.

TAXATION

General

Prospective purchasers of the Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisers concerning the overall tax consequences of their ownership of the Notes, including the application to their particular situation of the tax considerations discussed below.

Taxation in the Republic of Italy

The statements herein regarding taxation summarise the principal Italian tax consequences of the purchase, the ownership and the disposition of the Notes. It is a general overview that does not apply to certain categories of investors and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations which may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes. It does not discuss every aspect of Italian taxation that may be relevant to a holder of the Notes if such holder is subject to special circumstances or if such holder is subject to special treatment under applicable law. This overview also assumes that the Issuer is organised and that the Issuer's business will be conducted as outlined in this Base Prospectus. Changes in the Issuer's tax residence, organisational structure or the manner in which the Issuer conducts its business may invalidate this overview.

The statements herein regarding taxation are based on the laws in force in Italy as of the date of this Base Prospectus and are subject to any changes in law occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retroactive basis.

Tax changes

Law No. 111 of 9 August 2023, published in the Official Gazette No. 189 of 14 August 2023 ("**Law 111**"), delegated the Italian Government to enact, within twenty-four months from its publication, one or more legislative decrees implementing the reform of the Italian tax system (the "**Tax Reform**").

According to Law 111, the Tax Reform is expected to significantly change the tax regimes of financial instruments and capital markets. The nature, extent, and impact of these changes cannot be foreseen and/or assessed with certainty at the date of this Base Prospectus.

As a result, the information provided in this Base Prospectus may not comply with the future tax landscape.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should be aware that the prospected changes to the tax regime of interest income and capital gains could lead to an increased tax cost for the prospected purchasers of the Notes and, consequently, result in a lower return of their investment.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences described above.

Tax treatment of the Notes

Legislative Decree No. 239 of 1 April 1996, as subsequently amended ("**Decree No. 239**"), provides for the applicable regime with respect to the tax treatment of interest, premium and other income (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price) (hereinafter collectively referred to as **Interest**) from securities (i) falling within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or debentures similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) within the meaning of Article 44 of the Italian Presidential Decree No. 917 of 22 December 1986, as amended ("**Decree No. 917**"), (ii) issued, *inter alia*, by companies whose shares are listed on an Italian regulated market, such as the Notes.

For this purpose, pursuant to Article 44 of Decree No. 917, debentures similar to bonds are securities that (i) incorporate an unconditional obligation to pay, at maturity, an amount not lower than their nominal value and

(ii) do not grant to the relevant holders any right to directly or indirectly participate in the management of the issuer or of the business in relation to which they are issued or to control the same management.

Italian resident individuals and non commercial entities

Pursuant to Decree No. 239, where an Italian resident Noteholder, who is the beneficial owner of the Notes, is: (i) an individual not engaged in a business activity to which the Notes are effectively connected, (ii) a partnership (other than a *società in nome collettivo* or *società in accomandita semplice* or similar partnership), or a de facto partnership not carrying out commercial activities or professional association, (iii) a private or public entity (other than companies), a trust not carrying out mainly or exclusively commercial activities, the Italian State and public and territorial entities, or (iv) an investor exempt from Italian corporate income tax, Interest payments in respect of Notes are subject to a final substitute tax (*imposta sostitutiva*), levied at the rate of 26 per cent. (either when such Interest is paid by the Issuer, or when payment thereof is obtained by the Noteholder on a sale of the relevant Notes). All the above categories are qualified as “net recipients” (unless the Noteholders referred to under (i), (ii) and (iii) above have entrusted the management of their financial assets, including the Notes, to an authorised intermediary and have opted for the so called “*risparmio gestito*” regime according to Article 7 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 461 of 21 November 1997, as amended (“**Decree No. 461**”)).

In case the Notes are held by an Italian resident individual under (i) above or Italian resident non-commercial private or public institution under (iii) above engaged in a business activity and are effectively connected to its business activity, then Interest (i) will be subject to the *imposta sostitutiva* as a provisional tax and (ii) will be included in the relevant beneficial owner’s Italian income tax return and will be subject to Italian ordinary income taxation and the *imposta sostitutiva* may be recovered as a deduction from the Italian income tax due.

Subject to certain limitations and requirements (including a minimum holding period), Italian resident individuals not acting in connection with an entrepreneurial activity or social security entities pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 509 of 30 June 1994 and Legislative Decree No. 103 of 10 February 1996 may be exempt from any income taxation, including the 26 per cent. *imposta sostitutiva*, if the Notes are included in a long-term individual savings account (*piano individuale di risparmio a lungo termine*) that meets the requirements set forth in Article 1(100-114) of Law No. 232 of 11 December 2016 (“**Law No. 232**”) as subsequently amended and restated from time to time and for long-term individual savings account established from 1 January 2020 by Article 13-bis of Law Decree No. 124 of 26 October 2019, converted by Law No. 157 of 19 December 2019, as applicable from time to time (“**Decree No. 124**”), as subsequently amended and restated from time to time.

Pursuant to Decree No. 239, *imposta sostitutiva* is generally applied by banks, *società di intermediazione mobiliare* (“**SIMs**”), fiduciary companies, *società di gestione del risparmio* (“**SGRs**”), stock exchange agents and other entities identified by relevant decrees of the Ministry of Economics and Finance (the “**Intermediaries**” and each an “**Intermediary**”).

The Intermediaries must: (i) be (a) resident in Italy, or (b) a permanent establishment in Italy of a non-Italian resident Intermediary, acting through a system of centralised administration of securities and directly connected with the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (which includes Euroclear and Clearstream) having appointed an Italian representative for the purposes of Decree No. 239; and (ii) intervene, in any way, in the collection of Interest or in the transfer of the Notes. For the purpose of the application of *imposta sostitutiva*, a transfer of Notes includes any assignment or other act, either with or without consideration, which results in a change of the ownership of the relevant Notes or in a change of the Intermediary with which the Notes are deposited.

In order to apply the *imposta sostitutiva*, an Intermediary opens an account to which it credits the *imposta sostitutiva* in proportion to the Interest accrued. In the event that more than one Intermediary participates in an investment transaction, the *imposta sostitutiva* in respect of the transaction is credited to or debited from the account of the Intermediary having the deposit or investment management relationship with the investor.

Where the Notes and the relevant coupons are not deposited with an Intermediary, the *imposta sostitutiva* is applied and withheld by any Italian bank or any Italian intermediary paying Interest to a Noteholder or by the Issuer.

Italian resident investors who have opted for the "*risparmio gestito*" regime (as described under "*Capital Gains*", below) are subject to a 26 per cent. annual substitute tax (the "**Asset Management Tax**") on the increase in value of the managed assets accrued at the end of each tax year (which increase would include Interest accrued on the Notes). The Asset Management Tax is applied on behalf of the taxpayer by the managing authorised Intermediary.

Italian Corporate investors (including banks and insurance companies)

Where an Italian resident Noteholder is a company or a similar commercial entity pursuant to Article 73 of Decree No. 917 or a permanent establishment in Italy of a foreign entity to which the Notes are effectively connected and the Notes and the relevant coupons are deposited in a timely manner directly or indirectly with an Intermediary, then payments of Interest on Notes will not be subject to the *imposta sostitutiva*, but Interest accrued on the Notes must be included in the relevant Noteholder's annual income tax return and are therefore subject to general Italian corporate taxation ("**IRES**") and, in certain circumstances, depending on the "status" of the Noteholder, also in the net value of production for the purposes of regional tax on productive activities ("**IRAP**").

Italian Funds

Where the investor is an Italian open-ended or closed-ended investment fund other than a real estate investment fund, a SICAV (an investment company with variable capital) or a SICAF (an investment company with fixed capital, other than a real estate SICAF), established in Italy (together, the "**Funds**") and either (i) the Fund or (ii) its manager is subject to the supervision of a regulatory authority, and the Notes are held by an authorised intermediary, Interest accrued during the holding period on the Notes will neither be subject to *imposta sostitutiva* nor to any other income tax in the hands of the relevant Noteholders; a withholding tax of 26 per cent. will be levied on proceeds distributed by the Fund or received by certain categories of unitholders or shareholders upon redemption or disposal of the units or shares (the "**Collective Investment Fund Tax**").

Italian Pension Funds

Where the investor is an Italian resident pension fund subject to the regime provided by Article 17 of Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005 (the "**Pension Funds**") and the Notes and the relevant coupons are deposited in a timely manner directly or indirectly with an Intermediary, Interest on Notes held by Pension Funds and accrued during the holding period will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva* but must be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to an *ad hoc* 20 per cent. substitute tax. Subject to certain conditions (including minimum holding period requirement) and limitations, Interest in respect to the Notes may be excluded from the taxable base of the 20 per cent. substitute tax if the Notes are included in a long-term individual savings account (*piano individuale di risparmio a lungo termine*) pursuant to Article 1(100 – 114) of Law No. 232 as subsequently amended and restated from time to time and for long-term individual savings account established from 1 January 2020, by Article 13-bis of Decree No. 124 as subsequently amended and restated from time to time.

Italian Real Estate Funds

Under the current regime provided by Law Decree No. 351 of 25 September 2001 converted into law with amendments by Law No. 410 of 23 November 2001, Law Decree No. 78 of 31 May 2010, converted into Law No. 122 of 30 July 2010 and Legislative Decree No. 44 of 4 March 2014, all as amended, payments of Interest in respect of the Notes made to Italian resident real estate investment funds and Italian real estate SICAFs established pursuant to Article 37 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended and supplemented, and Article 14-bis of Law No. 86 of 25 January 1994 (together, the "**Real Estate Funds**"), are subject neither to *imposta sostitutiva* nor to any other income tax in the hands of such real estate investment

funds, provided that the Notes, together with the relevant coupons, are timely deposited with an authorised Intermediary. A withholding tax may apply in certain circumstances at the rate of up to 26 per cent. on distributions made by a Real Estate Fund and, in certain cases, a tax transparency regime may apply in respect of certain categories of investors in a Real Estate Fund owning more than 5 per cent. of the Real Estate Fund's units or shares.

Non-Italian resident Noteholders

Interest payments relating to Notes may be exempt from taxation with respect to certain beneficial owners of the Notes resident outside of Italy, without permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected. In particular, pursuant to Decree No. 239 subject to timely compliance with all the requirements and procedures set forth in Decree No. 239 and in the relevant implementation rules, as outlined in brief below, an exemption applies to any non-Italian resident beneficial owner of the Notes who: (i) is resident, for tax purposes, in a country which allows for a satisfactory exchange of information with the Italian tax authorities as listed in the Ministerial Decree of 4 September 1996, as amended by Ministerial Decree of 23 March 2017 and possibly further amended according to Article 11(4)(c) of Decree No. 239 (the “**White List**”); or (ii) is an international body or entity set up in accordance with international agreements entered into force in Italy; or (iii) is a central bank or an entity also authorised to manage the official reserves of a State; or (iv) is an “institutional investor” which is established in a country included in the White List even if it does not possess the status of taxpayer in its own country of residence.

In order to ensure gross payment, non-Italian resident Noteholders must be the beneficial owners of the payments of Interest and must:

- (a) deposit, directly or indirectly, the Notes with an Italian resident bank or SIM or a permanent establishment in Italy of a non-Italian resident bank or SIM or with a non-Italian resident entity or company participating in a centralised securities management system which is in contact, via computer, with the Ministry of Economy and Finance; and
- (b) timely file with the relevant depository, prior to or concurrently with the deposit of the Notes, a statement of the relevant Noteholder, which remains valid until withdrawn or revoked, in which the Noteholder declares to be eligible to benefit from the applicable exemption from *imposta sostitutiva*. This statement, which is not requested for international bodies or entities set up in accordance with international agreements which have entered into force in Italy nor in the case of foreign central banks or entities which manage, *inter alia*, the official reserves of a foreign State, must comply with the requirements set forth by Ministerial Decree of 12 December 2001, as subsequently amended. Additional statements may be required for non-Italian resident Noteholders who are institutional investors.

Failure of a non-resident holder of the Notes to comply in due time with the procedures set forth in Decree No. 239 and in the relevant implementation rules will result in the application of *imposta sostitutiva* on Interest payments to a non-resident holder of the Notes.

Noteholders who are subject to the *imposta sostitutiva* might, nevertheless, be eligible for a total or partial reduction (generally to 10 per cent.) of the *imposta sostitutiva* under certain applicable double tax treaties entered into by Italy, if more favourable, subject to timely filing of required documentation.

Atypical securities

Interest payments relating to Notes that are not deemed to fall within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or debentures similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) may be subject to a withholding tax, levied at the rate of 26 per cent. For this purpose, debentures similar to bonds are securities that incorporate an unconditional obligation to pay, at maturity, an amount not lower than their nominal value and/or do not grant to the relevant holders any right to directly or indirectly participate in the management of the issuer or of the business in relation to which they are issued or to control the same management.

Subject to certain limitations and requirements (including a minimum holding period), Italian resident individuals not acting in connection with an entrepreneurial activity or social security entities pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 509 of 30 June 1994 and Legislative Decree No. 103 of 10 February 1996 may be exempt from any income taxation relating to the certain eligible financial instruments (including the Notes) if the latter are included in a long-term individual savings account (*piano individuale di risparmio a lungo termine*) pursuant to Article 1(100-114) of Law No. 232 as subsequently amended and restated from time to time and for long-term individual savings account established from 1 January 2020, by Article 13-bis of Decree No. 124 as subsequently amended and restated from time to time.

Where the Noteholder is (a) an Italian individual engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the Notes are connected; (b) an Italian company or a similar Italian commercial entity; (c) a permanent establishment in Italy of a foreign entity; (d) an Italian commercial partnership; or (e) an Italian commercial private or public institution, such withholding tax is a provisional withholding tax. In all other cases, including when the Noteholder is a non-Italian resident, the withholding tax is a final withholding tax. Double taxation treaties entered into by Italy may apply allowing for a lower (or, in certain cases, nil) rate of withholding tax in case of payments to non-Italian resident Noteholders, subject to compliance with relevant subjective and procedural requirements.

Capital Gains

Italian resident individuals

Where an Italian resident Noteholder is an individual not engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the Notes are connected, any capital gain realised by such Noteholder from the sale or redemption of the Notes would be subject to an *imposta sostitutiva*, levied at the rate of 26 per cent. Noteholders may set off any losses with their gains.

Subject to certain limitations and requirements (including a minimum holding period), Italian resident individuals not engaged in an entrepreneurial activity or social security entities pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 509 of 30 June 1994 and Legislative Decree No. 103 of 10 February 1996 may be exempt from Italian capital gain taxes on capital gains realised upon sale or redemption of certain eligible financial instruments (including the Notes) if the latter are included in a long-term individual savings account (*piano individuale di risparmio a lungo termine*) that meets the requirements pursuant to Article 1(100-114) of Law No. 232 as subsequently amended and restated from time to time and for long-term individual savings account established from 1 January 2020, by Article 13-bis of Decree No. 124 as subsequently amended and restated from time to time. Pursuant to Article 1 (219-225-bis) of Law No. 178 of 30 December 2020, it is further provided that Italian resident individuals investing in long-term individual savings account established from 1 January 2021 and compliant with Article 13-bis, paragraph 2-bis of Decree No. 124 may benefit from a tax credit corresponding to possible capital losses, losses and negative differences realized in respect of certain qualifying financial instruments comprised in the long-term individual savings account, provided that certain conditions and requirements are met (e.g. including the loss of the possibility to subsequently set off the relevant capital losses, losses and negative differences against future capital gains).

In respect of the application of *imposta sostitutiva*, taxpayers may opt for one of the three regimes described below:

- (a) Under the tax declaration regime (*regime della dichiarazione*), which is the standard regime for Italian resident individuals not engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the Notes are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* on capital gains will be chargeable, on a cumulative basis, on all capital gains (net of any incurred capital loss) realised by the Italian resident individual Noteholders holding the Notes. In this instance, "capital gains" means any capital gain not connected with an entrepreneurial activity pursuant to all sales or redemptions of the Notes carried out during any given tax year. Italian resident individuals holding the Notes not in connection with an entrepreneurial activity must indicate the overall capital gains realised in any tax year, net of any relevant incurred capital loss, in the annual tax return and pay the *imposta sostitutiva* on such gains together with any balance income tax due for such

year. Capital losses in excess of capital gains may be carried forward against capital gains realised in any of the four succeeding tax years.

- (b) As an alternative to the tax declaration regime, Italian resident individual Noteholders holding the Notes not in connection with an entrepreneurial activity may elect to pay the *imposta sostitutiva* separately on capital gains realised on each sale or redemption of the Notes (the *risparmio amministrato* regime). Such separate taxation of capital gains is allowed subject to:
 - (i) the Notes being deposited with Italian banks, SIMs or certain authorised financial intermediaries (including permanent establishments in Italy of foreign intermediaries); and
 - (ii) an express election for the *risparmio amministrato* regime being timely made in writing by the relevant Noteholder.

The depository must account for the *imposta sostitutiva* in respect of capital gains realised on each sale, transfer or redemption of the Notes (as well as in respect of capital gains realised upon the revocation of its mandate), net of any incurred capital loss. The depository must also pay the relevant amount to the Italian tax authorities on behalf of the taxpayer, deducting a corresponding amount from the proceeds to be credited to the Noteholders or using funds provided by the Noteholders for this purpose. Under the *risparmio amministrato* regime, where a sale or redemption of the Notes results in a capital loss, which may be deducted from capital gains subsequently realised, within the same securities management, in the same tax year or in the following tax years up to the fourth. Under the *risparmio amministrato* regime, Noteholders are not required to declare the capital gains in the annual tax return.

- (c) In the discretionary investment portfolio regime ("*risparmio gestito*" regime), any capital gains realised by Italian resident individuals holding the Notes not in connection with an entrepreneurial activity who have entrusted the management of their financial assets (including the Notes) to an authorised intermediary, will be included in the computation of the annual increase in value of the managed assets accrued, even if not realised, at year end, subject to a 26 per cent. Asset Management Tax, to be paid by the managing authorised intermediary. Any depreciation of the managed assets accrued at the year-end may be carried forward against increase in value of the managed assets accrued in any of the four succeeding tax years. Noteholders are not required to declare the capital gains realised in the annual tax return.

Italian Corporate investors (including banks and insurance companies)

Capital gains realised by Italian resident corporate entities (including a permanent establishment in Italy of a foreign entity to which the Notes are effectively connected) on sale, transfer or redemption of the Notes will form part of their aggregate income subject to IRES. In certain cases (depending on the status of the Noteholder), capital gains may also be included in the taxable net value of production of Italian resident corporate entities (including a permanent establishment in Italy of a foreign entity to which the Notes are effectively connected) for IRAP purposes.

Italian Funds

Any capital gains realised by a Noteholder which is a Fund will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva* on capital gains in the hands of the relevant Noteholder; the Collective Investment Fund Tax will be levied on proceeds distributed by the Fund or received by certain categories of unitholders or shareholders upon redemption or disposal of the units or shares.

Italian Pension Funds

In case of Notes held by Italian Pension Funds, capital gains on the Notes will contribute to determine the annual net accrued result of same Pension Funds, which is subject to a 20 per cent. substitute tax. Subject to

certain conditions (including minimum holding period requirement) and limitations, Interest relating to the Notes may be excluded from the taxable base of the 20 per cent. substitute tax if the Notes are included in a long-term individual savings account (*piano individuale di risparmio a lungo termine*) pursuant to Article 1(100-114) of Law No. 232 as subsequently amended and restated from time to time and for long-term individual savings account established from 1 January 2020, by Article 13-bis of Decree No. 124 as subsequently amended and restated from time to time.

Italian Real Estate Funds

Italian Real Estate Funds are not subject to any substitute tax nor to any other income tax in the hands of the Real Estate Fund, but subsequent distributions made in favour of unitholders or shareholders will be subject, in certain circumstances, to a withholding tax of 26 per cent.; subject to certain conditions, depending on the status of the investor and percentage of participation, income of the Real Estate Fund is subject to taxation in the hands of the unitholder or the shareholder regardless of distribution.

Non-Italian resident Noteholders

The 26 per cent. *imposta sostitutiva* may in certain circumstances be payable on any capital gains realised upon sale, transfer or redemption of the Notes by non-Italian resident individuals and corporations without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected, if the Notes are held or deemed to be held in Italy.

Capital gains realised by non-Italian-resident Noteholders (without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected) from the sale or redemption of Notes traded on regulated markets in Italy or abroad are not subject to the *imposta sostitutiva*, regardless of whether the Notes are held in Italy. In such a case, in order to benefit from this exemption from Italian taxation on capital gains, non-Italian resident Noteholders who hold the Notes with an Italian authorised financial intermediary and elect to be subject to the *risparmio gestito* regime or are subject to the so-called *risparmio amministrato* regime according to Article 6 of Decree No. 461, may be required to produce in due time to the Italian authorised financial intermediary an appropriate self-declaration that they are not resident in Italy for tax purposes.

Capital gains realised by non-Italian resident Noteholders from the sale or redemption of Notes issued by an Italian or non-Italian resident Issuer not traded on regulated markets may in certain circumstances be taxable in Italy if the Notes are held in Italy. However, a non-Italian resident beneficial owner of the capital gains relating to the Notes without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected is not subject to the *imposta sostitutiva* on capital gains realised upon sale or redemption of the Notes, provided that he/she/it: (i) is resident in a country included in the White list; or (ii) is an international entity or body set up in accordance with international agreements which have entered into force in Italy; or (iii) is a Central Bank or an entity which manages, *inter alia*, the official reserves of a foreign State; or (iv) is an “institutional investor” which is established in a country included in the White list, even if it does not possess the status of taxpayer in its own country of residence. In such cases, in order to benefit from this exemption from Italian taxation on capital gains, non-Italian resident Noteholders who hold the Notes with an Italian authorised financial intermediary and elect to be subject to the *risparmio gestito* regime or are subject to the so-called *risparmio amministrato* regime according to Article 6 of Decree No. 461 may be required to produce in due time to the Italian authorised financial intermediary an appropriate self-declaration stating that they meet the subjective requirements indicated above. Additional statements may be required for non-Italian resident Noteholders who are institutional investors.

In the case of Notes that qualify as atypical securities, based on a very restrictive interpretation, capital gains realised thereon could be treated as proceeds derived under the Notes, to be subject to the 26 per cent. withholding tax mentioned under paragraph “Atypical Securities”, above.

In any event, non-Italian resident individuals or entities without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected that may benefit from a double tax treaty with Italy providing that capital gains realised upon the sale or redemption of the Notes are to be taxed only in the country of tax residence of

the recipient, will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva* in Italy on any capital gains realised upon the sale or redemption of the Notes provided all the conditions for its application are met. In this case, if the non-Italian resident Noteholders have opted for the *risparmio gestito* regime or the *risparmio amministrato* regime according to Article 6 of Decree No. 461, exemption from Italian capital gains tax will apply upon the condition that they file in due course with the authorised financial intermediary appropriate documents which include, *inter alia*, a statement issued by the competent tax authorities of the country of residence of the non-Italian Noteholders.

Fungible issues

Pursuant to Article 11 (2) of Decree No. 239, where the Issuer issues a new Tranche forming part of a single series with a previous Tranche, for the purposes of calculating the amount of Interest subject to *imposta sostitutiva* (if any), the issue price of the new Tranche will be deemed to be the same as the issue price of the original Tranche. This rule applies where (a) the new Tranche is issued within 12 months from the issue date of the previous Tranche and (b) the difference between the issue price of the new Tranche and that of the original Tranche does not exceed 1 per cent. of the nominal value of the Notes multiplied by the number of years of the duration of the Notes.

Inheritance and gift taxes

Subject to certain conditions, transfer of Notes, *mortis causa* or by reason of donation, are subject to inheritance and gift taxes, provided that the issuer is resident in Italy.

Inheritance and gift taxes apply according to the following rates and exclusions:

- (a) transfers to spouse and to direct relatives: 4 per cent. of the value of the notes exceeding Euro 1 million for each beneficiary;
- (b) transfers to brothers and sisters: 6 per cent. of the value of the notes exceeding Euro 100,000 for each beneficiary;
- (c) transfers to relatives (*parenti*) within the fourth degree, to direct relatives in law (*affini in linea retta*), indirect relatives in law (*affini in linea collaterale*) within the third degree other than the relatives indicated above: 6 per cent. of the value of the notes;
- (d) other transfers: 8 per cent. of the value of the notes.

If the transfer is made in favour of persons with severe disabilities, the tax is levied at the rate mentioned above in (a), (b) and (c) on the value exceeding, for each beneficiary, Euro 1,5 million.

Moreover, an anti-avoidance rule is provided for by Article 16 of Law No. 383 of 18 October 2001 in the case of a gift of assets, such as the Notes, whose sale for consideration would give rise to capital gains to be subject to the *imposta sostitutiva* provided for by Decree No. 461, as subsequently amended. In particular, if the donee sells the Notes for consideration within five years from their receipt as a gift, the latter is required to pay the relevant *imposta sostitutiva* as if the gift had never taken place.

The *mortis causa* transfer of financial instruments (including the Notes) included in a long-term individual savings account (*piano individuale di risparmio a lungo termine*) – that meets the requirements set forth in Article 1(100-114) of Law No. 232 as subsequently amended and restated from time to time and for long-term individual savings account established from 1 January 2020, in Article 13-bis of Decree No. 124 as subsequently amended and restated from time to time – is exempt from inheritance tax.

Transfer tax

Contracts relating to the transfer of Notes are subject to a Euro 200 registration tax as follows: (i) public deeds and notarised deeds are subject to mandatory registration; (ii) private deeds are subject to registration only in the case of voluntary registration, "explicit reference" (*enunciazione*) or upon a "case of use" (*caso d'uso*).

Stamp Duty

Pursuant to Article 19(1) of Decree No. 201 of 6 December 2011, converted by Law No. 214 of 22 December 2011 ("**Decree No. 201**"), as subsequently amended, a proportional stamp duty applies on an annual basis to any periodic reporting communications which may be sent by a financial intermediary to a Noteholder in respect of any Notes which may be deposited with such financial intermediary. The stamp duty is collected by the Italian banks or other financial intermediaries with which the Notes are deposited and applies, on a yearly basis, on the market value of the Notes, or lacking such value, on the nominal or reimbursement value of such instruments, at a rate of 0.2 per cent.

The proportional stamp duty does not apply to communications sent by Italian financial intermediaries to subjects not qualifying as clients, as defined by Provision of the Governor of Bank of Italy dated 29 July 2009, as subsequently amended, supplemented and restated including by, *inter alia*, Provision of the Governor of Bank of Italy 20 June 2012. Communications and reports sent to this type of investors are subject to the ordinary Euro 2.00 stamp duty for each copy to the extent no exemption therefrom applies. Moreover, the proportional stamp duty does not apply to communications sent to Pension Funds.

For subjects other than individuals the maximum applicable stamp tax is equal to Euro 14,000 per annum. Periodical communications to clients are presumed to be sent at least once a year, even though the intermediary is not required to send any such communication. In this case, the stamp duty is to be applied on 31 December of each year or in any case at the end of the relationship with the client. At any rate, where no specific exemption applies, a minimum stamp tax of Euro 34.20 is due on a yearly basis.

Wealth Tax on securities deposited abroad

Pursuant to Article 19(18) of Decree No. 201, Italian resident individuals holding the Notes outside the Italian territory are required to pay an additional tax at a rate of 0.2 per cent. ("**IVAFE**"). Starting from 2020, Law No. 160 of 27 December 2019 has provided for the extension of the application scope of IVAFE to Italian resident non-commercial entities, simple partnerships and equivalent entities, in addition to Italian resident individuals. Starting from fiscal year 2024, the wealth tax applies at the rate of 0.4 per cent for financial assets held in countries or territories listed in the Ministerial Decree dated 4 May 1999. For taxpayers different from individuals, IVAFE cannot exceed Euro 14,000 per year.

This tax is calculated on the market value of the Notes at the end of the relevant year or – if no market value is available – on the nominal value or on the redemption value of such financial assets held outside the Italian territory. Taxpayers are entitled to an Italian tax credit equivalent to the amount of wealth taxes paid in the State where the financial assets are held (up to an amount equal to the Italian wealth tax due).

Tax Monitoring

Pursuant to Law Decree No. 167 of 28 June 1990, converted by Law No. 227 of 4 August 1990, as recently amended, individuals, non-commercial entities, non-commercial partnerships and similar institutions resident in Italy who/which, during the fiscal year, hold investments abroad or have financial activities abroad must, in certain circumstances, disclose the aforesaid to the Italian tax authorities in their income tax return (or, in case the income tax return is not due, in a proper form that must be filed within the same time as prescribed for the income tax return). The requirement also applies where the persons abovementioned, being not the direct holders of the financial instruments, are the beneficial owners of the instruments.

In relation to the Notes, such reporting obligation shall not apply if, *inter alia*, the Notes are not held abroad and, in any case, if the Notes are deposited with an Italian intermediary that intervenes in the collection of the relevant income and the intermediary applied withholding or substitute tax on income derived from the Notes.

European directive on administrative cooperation

Legislative Decree No. 29 of 4 March 2014, as supplemented from time to time, has implemented the EU Council Directive 2011/16/EU (as amended by 2014/107/UE, 2015/2376/UE, 2016/881/UE; 2016/2258/UE and 2018/822/UE), on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation (the “DAC”).

The main purpose of the DAC is to extend the automatic exchange of information mechanism between Member States, in order to fight against cross border tax fraud and tax evasion. The new regime under DAC is in accordance with the Global Standard released by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in July 2014.

The Directive on Administrative Cooperation (2014/107/EU) of December 9, 2014 (“DAC 2”) implemented the exchange of information based on the Common reporting Standard (“CRS”) within the EU. Under CRS, participating jurisdictions will obtain from reporting financial institutions, and automatically exchange with exchange partners on an annual basis, financial information with respect to all reportable accounts identified by financial institutions on the basis of common due diligence, and reporting procedures. The Italian government implemented the above-mentioned Council Directive 2014/107/EU in the Ministerial Decree issued by the Ministry of Finance on 28 December 2015, as amended and supplemented from time to time. Following the Ministerial Decree quoted, the Italian tax authorities may communicate to other EU Member States information about interest and other categories of financial income of Italian source, including income from the Notes. Furthermore, the Italian Government implemented the later changes to the Council Directive 2011/16/EU, including the changes introduced by the Council Directive 2376/2015/EU on the mandatory automatic exchange of information on advance cross-border rulings and advance pricing arrangements, through the issue of the Legislative Decree 15 March 2017, no. 32, and by the Council Directive 2016/2258/EU as regards access to anti-money-laundering information by tax authorities, through the issue of the Legislative Decree 18 May 2018, no. 60.

The EU Council Directive 2018/822/EU of 25 May 2018 (“DAC 6”) implemented the mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements. Under DAC 6 intermediaries which meet certain criteria and taxpayers are required to disclose to the relevant Tax Authorities certain cross-border arrangements, which contain one or more of a prescribed list of hallmarks, performed from 25 June 2018 onwards. Italy enacted DAC 6 into its domestic law with Legislative Decree No. 100 of 30 July 2020.

Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers on the tax consequences deriving from the application of the Directive on Administrative Cooperation.

U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)

Pursuant to certain provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, commonly known as FATCA, a "foreign financial institution" (including an intermediary through which Notes are held) may be required to withhold at a rate of 30% on certain payments it makes ("foreign passthru payments") to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting, or related requirements. The term “foreign passthru payment” is not yet defined.

A number of jurisdictions, including the Republic of Italy, have entered into, or have agreed in substance to, intergovernmental agreements with the United States to implement FATCA (“IGAs”), which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. Under the provisions of IGAs as currently in effect, a foreign financial institution in an IGA jurisdiction would generally not be required to withhold under FATCA or an IGA from payments that it makes. Certain aspects of the application of the FATCA provisions and IGAs to

instruments such as the Notes, including whether withholding would ever be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, are uncertain and may be subject to change.

Even if withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, such withholding would not apply prior to the date that is two years after the date on which final regulations defining “foreign passthru payments” are filed with the U.S. Federal Register. Further, Notes that are issued on or prior to the date that is six months after the date on which final regulations defining “foreign passthru payments” are filed with the U.S. Federal Register generally would be “grandfathered” for purposes of FATCA withholding unless materially modified after such date and/or characterised as equity for U.S. tax purposes. However, if additional Notes (as described under "Terms and Conditions of the Notes–Further Issues") that are not distinguishable from previously issued Notes are issued after the expiration of the grandfathering period and are subject to withholding under FATCA, then withholding agents may treat all Notes, including the Notes offered prior to the expiration of the grandfathering period, as subject to withholding under FATCA.

Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes. In the event any withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on the Notes, no person will be required to pay additional amounts as a result of the FATCA withholding.

Italian Financial Transaction Tax (“IFTT”) depending on the features of the Notes

Pursuant to Law 24 December 2012, No. 228, IFTT applies to (a) transfer of ownership of shares and other participating securities issued by Italian resident companies or of financial instruments representing the aforementioned shares and/or participating securities (irrespective of whether issued by Italian resident issuers or not) (the “**Relevant Securities**”), (b) transactions on financial derivatives (i) the main underlying assets of which are the Relevant Securities, or (ii) whose value depends mainly on one or more Relevant Securities, as well as to (c) any transaction on certain securities (i) which allow to mainly purchase or sell one or more Relevant Securities or (ii) implying a cash payment determined with main reference to one or more Relevant Securities. Notes and securities representing debt instruments implying a “use of capital” which do not guarantee the total reimbursement of the principal are deemed financial derivatives under letter (b) above.

Notes could be included in the scope of application of the IFTT if they meet the requirements set out above. On the other hand, Notes falling within the category of *obbligazioni* or *titoli similari alle obbligazioni* are not included in the scope of the IFTT.

The IFTT on derivative instruments is levied at a fixed amount that varies depending on the nature of the relevant instrument and the notional value of the transaction, and ranges between EUR 0.01875 and EUR 200 per transaction. The amount of IFTT payable is reduced to 1/5 of the standard rate in case the transaction is performed on regulated markets or multilateral trading facilities of certain EU and EEA member States. The IFTT on derivatives is due by each of the parties to the transactions. IFTT exemptions and exclusions are provided for certain transactions and entities.

The IFTT is levied and paid by the subject (generally a financial intermediary) that is involved, in any way, in the execution of the transaction. Intermediaries which are not resident in Italy but are liable to apply the IFTT can appoint an Italian tax representative for the purposes of the IFTT. If no intermediary is involved in the execution of the transaction, the IFTT must be paid by the taxpayers.

Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisers also on the possible impact of the IFTT in its particular circumstances.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

The Dealers have, in a Programme Agreement (such Programme Agreement as modified and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the **Programme Agreement**) dated 10 December 2024, agreed with the Issuer a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Notes. Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under "*Form of the Notes*" and "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*". In the Programme Agreement, the Issuer has agreed to reimburse the Dealers for certain of their expenses in connection with the establishment and any future update of the Programme and the issue of Notes under the Programme and to indemnify the Dealers against certain liabilities incurred by them in connection therewith.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in certain transactions exempt from or not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. Treasury regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder. The applicable Final Terms will identify whether TEFRA C rules or TEFRA D rules apply or whether TEFRA is not applicable.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer, sell or deliver Notes (a) as part of their distribution at any time or (b) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution of all Notes of the Tranche of which such Notes are a part, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in accordance with Regulation S of the Securities Act. Each Dealer has further agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree, that it will send to each dealer to which it sells any Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of any Series of Notes, an offer or sale of such Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Prohibition of sales to EEA Retail Investors

Unless the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the European Economic Area. For the purposes of this provision the expression **retail investor** means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (a) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
- (b) a customer within the meaning of the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II.

If the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", in relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the final terms in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant State except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in that Member State:

- (a) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;
- (b) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (c) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (a) to (c) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation, or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision:

- the expression an **offer of Notes to the public** in relation to any Notes in any Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes;
- the expression **Prospectus Regulation** means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, as amended.

United Kingdom

Prohibition of sales to UK Retail Investors

Unless the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression **retail investor** means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (**EUWA**); or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

If the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation

thereto to the public in the United Kingdom except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in the United Kingdom:

- (a) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation;
- (b) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation) in the United Kingdom subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (c) at any time in any other circumstances falling within section 86 of the FSMA.

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (a) to (c) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to section 85208 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision:

- the expression an **offer of Notes to the public** in relation to any Notes means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes; and
- the expression **UK Prospectus Regulation** means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

Other regulatory restrictions

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (i) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer, and
- (ii) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No.25 of 1948, as amended; the **FIEA**) and each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer or sell any Notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949, as amended)), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Republic of Italy

The offering of the Notes has not been registered with the *Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* (**CONSOB**) pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no Notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of the Base Prospectus or of any other document relating to the Notes be distributed in the Republic of Italy, except:

- (a) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined pursuant to Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation and any applicable provision of Italian laws and regulations; or
- (b) in any other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 1 of the Prospectus Regulation, Article 34-ter of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended from time to time and the applicable Italian laws.

Any offer, sale or delivery of the Notes or distribution of copies of the Base Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in the Republic of Italy under (a) or (b) above must:

- (i) be made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the **Financial Services Act**), CONSOB Regulation No. 20307 of 15 February 2018 (as amended from time to time) and Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended (the **Banking Act**) and any other applicable laws and regulations; and
- (ii) comply with any other applicable laws and regulations or requirement imposed by CONSOB, the Bank of Italy (including the reporting requirements, where applicable, pursuant to Article 129 of the Banking Act, as amended, and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time) and/or any other Italian authority.

Belgium

Other than in respect of Notes for which "Prohibition of Sales to Belgian Consumers" is specified as "Not Applicable" in the applicable Final Terms, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that an offering of Notes may not be advertised to any individual in Belgium qualifying as a consumer within the meaning of Article I.1 of the Belgian Code of Economic Law, as amended from time to time (a **Belgian Consumer**) and that it has not offered, sold or resold, transferred or delivered, and will not offer, sell, resell, transfer or deliver, the Notes, and that it has not distributed, and will not distribute, any prospectus, memorandum, information circular, brochure or any similar documents in relation to the Notes, directly or indirectly, to any Belgian Consumer.

Singapore

Each Dealer has acknowledged and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to acknowledge, that this Base Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent, warrant and agree, that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Base Prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (a) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 (2020 Revised Edition) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the "**SFA**")) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, or (b) to an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA.

Switzerland

This Base Prospectus is not intended to constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or invest in the Notes. The Notes may not be publicly offered, directly or indirectly, in Switzerland within the meaning of the Swiss Financial Services Act (**FinSA**) and no application has or will be made to admit the Notes to trading on any trading venue (exchange or multilateral trading facility) in Switzerland. Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes constitutes a prospectus pursuant to the FinSA, and

neither this Base Prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

General

Each Dealer has agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree that it will (to the best of its knowledge and belief) comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or possesses or distributes this Base Prospectus and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by it of Notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and neither the Issuer nor any of the Dealers shall have any responsibility therefor.

None of the Issuer and the Dealers represents that Notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation

The establishment of the Programme has been duly authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer dated 23 October 2024.

The issue of Notes under the Programme will be authorised prior to each relevant issue of Notes by the competent bodies of the Issuer in accordance with applicable laws and the relevant provisions of the Issuer's By-Laws. Each issuance resolution (*delibera di emissione*) shall be passed in notarial form and registered in the competent Companies' Register (*Registro delle Imprese*).

Listing and Admission to Trading of Notes

Application has been made to Borsa Italiana S.p.A. for Notes issued under the to be admitted to listing and to trading on the electronic bond market (**MOT**) of Borsa Italiana S.p.A. The MOT is a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive 2014/65/EU), as amended.

The Issuer may also issue unlisted Notes and/or Notes not admitted to trading on any market.

Documents Available

For the period of 12 months following the date of this Base Prospectus, copies of the following documents will, when published, be available at the Issuer's website at <https://www.gruppoa2a.it/en/investors/debt>.

- (i) the by-laws (*statuto*) of the Issuer (with an English translation thereof);
- (ii) a copy of this Base Prospectus;
- (iii) the documents incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus;
- (iv) Sustainable Finance Framework; and
- (v) Second Party Opinion Vigeo Eris.

any future Base Prospectus, prospectuses, information memoranda, supplements and Final Terms (save that in the case of any Notes not admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any listing authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system, copies of the applicable Final Terms will only be available for inspection by the relevant Noteholders) to this Base Prospectus and any other documents incorporated herein or therein by reference.

Furthermore, copies of the Issuer's Sustainable Finance Framework (together (with the Second Party Opinion issued by S&P) are available on the Issuer's website at: <https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2024-07/A2A-sustainable-finance-framework-july-2024.pdf> and https://content.gruppoa2a.it/sites/default/files/2024-07/Second-party-opinion-SP-global_July-2024.pdf, respectively.

Clearing Systems

The Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (which are the entities in charge of keeping the records). The appropriate Common Code and ISIN for each Tranche of Notes allocated by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be specified in the applicable Final Terms. If the Notes are to clear through an additional or alternative clearing system the appropriate information will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The address of Euroclear is Euroclear Bank SA/NV, 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels and the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is Clearstream Banking, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

Conditions for determining price

The price and amount of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the Issuer and each relevant Dealer at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions.

Yield

In relation to any Tranche of Fixed Rate Notes, an indication of the yield in respect of such Notes will be specified in the applicable Final Terms. The yield is calculated at the Issue Date of the Notes on the basis of the relevant Issue Price. The yield indicated will be calculated as the yield to maturity as at the Issue Date of the Notes and will not be an indication of future yield.

Significant or Material Adverse Change

Save as disclosed in the section "*Description of the Issuer – Significant events after 31 December 2023*" above, there has been no significant change in the financial performance or position of the Issuer or the Group since 30 June 2024 and there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer or the Group since 31 December 2023.

Litigation

Save as disclosed in the section "*Description of the Issuer – Legal proceedings*" above, neither the Issuer nor any other member of the Group is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware) in the 12 months preceding the date of this document which may have or have in such period had a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer or the Group.

Independent Auditors

The current independent auditors of A2A are EY S.p.A. For further information on EY S.p.A. please see "*Description of the Issuer – Independent Auditors*" above.

Post-issuance information

The Issuer does not intend to provide any post-issuance information in relation to any issues of Note, except if required by any applicable laws and regulations.

Dealers transacting with the Issuer

Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates (including parent companies) have engaged, and may in the future engage, in lending, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services to the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business and for which such Dealers have received or may receive customary fees, commissions, reimbursement of expenses and indemnification. Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates (including parent companies) may have positions, deal or make markets in the Notes issued under the Programme, related derivatives and reference obligations, including (but not limited to) entering into hedging strategies on behalf of the Issuer and its affiliates, investor clients, or as principal in order to manage their exposure, their general market risk, or other trading activities. In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Dealers and their affiliates (including parent companies) may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer or Issuer's affiliates. Certain of the Dealers or their affiliates (including parent

companies) that have a lending relationship with the Issuer routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Dealers and their affiliates (including parent companies) would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes issued under the Programme. Such Dealers have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of Notes issued under the Programme. The Dealers and their affiliates (including parent companies) may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments

In relation to the issue and subscription of any Tranche of Notes, fees and/or commissions may be payable to the relevant Dealer(s).

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To the Dealers as to English law and Italian law

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To the Issuer

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France

**Mediobanca – Banca di
Credito Finanziario S.p.A.**
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DEALERS

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BNP PARIBAS

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