a2a
LIFE COMPANY

2025

Separate financial statements

Willow

It draws lifeblood from flowing water,
which returns clean to the cycle
bringing new life, every day.

LIFE COMPANY

2025
Separate financial statements

Courtesy version provided in PDF format,
which differs from the format required
by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU)
2019/815 of 17 December 2018

these Financial Statements are available
at the website **gruppoa2a.it**

Contents

3
Attachments

4
Independent Auditors' Report

5
Report of the Board of Auditors

This is a translation of the Italian original “Bilancio separato 2025” and has been prepared solely for the convenience of international readers. In the event of any ambiguity the Italian text will prevail.
The Italian original is available at the website **gruppoa2a.it**

Overview of performance, financial conditions and net debt

A2A S.p.A.

The purpose of the analysis below is to present, for A2A S.p.A., the Company's situation, performance and results of operations, supplementing as provided in the Report on Operations submitted with the A2A Group financial statements.

The Parent Company 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 Group 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 governed by intercompany service agreements.

Finally, A2A S.p.A. provides its subsidiaries with office space and operating areas, as well as related services.

A2A S.p.A. owns a number of hydroelectric plants located in Valtellina and Valchiavenna in Lombardy, as well as in Calabria and Friuli. In addition, A2A S.p.A. is responsible for managing the Group's generation plant portfolio, including the purchase and sale of electricity, gaseous and non-gaseous fuels, gaseous and non-gaseous fuels, and environmental certificates on domestic and international wholesale markets. To this end, the Company operates through bilateral contracts (OTC) on the major brokerage platforms but is also present on the major spot and forward exchanges organized in Italy and abroad.

Results

millions of euro

Income Statement	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Revenue from the sales and services	9,226.8	8,700.0	526.8	6.1%
Other income	43.3	52.8	(9.5)	(18.0%)
Total Revenue	**9,270.1**	**8,752.8**	**517.3**	**5.9%**
Operating Expenses				
Expenses for raw materials and services	(8,130.7)	(7,304.3)	(826.4)	11.3%
Other operating expenses	(542.8)	(576.5)	33.7	(5.8%)
Total Operating Expenses	**(8,673.5)**	**(7,880.8)**	**(792.7)**	**10.1%**
Personnel expenses	(211.6)	(206.3)	(5.3)	2.6%
Gross Operating profit (loss) - EBITDA	**385.0**	**665.7**	**(280.7)**	**(42.2%)**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	(177.5)	(164.3)	(13.2)	8.0%
Accruals	(28.0)	(28.8)	0.8	(2.8%)
Operating profit (loss) - EBIT	**179.5**	**472.6**	**(293.1)**	**(62.0)**
Finance income	705.0	651.7	53.3	8.2%
Finance expenses	(187.6)	(172.2)	(15.4)	8.9%
Net finance income (expenses)	**517.4**	**479.5**	**37.9**	**7.9%**
Profit (loss) before taxes	**696.9**	**952.1**	**(255.2)**	**(26.8%)**
Income taxes	(52.7)	(163.7)	111.0	(67.8%)
Profit (loss) after taxes from continuing operations	**644.2**	**788.4**	**(144.2)**	**(18.3%)**
Profit (loss) from discontinued/held for sale operations	–	–	–	
Profit (loss) for the year	**644.2**	**788.4**	**(144.2)**	**(18.3%)**

In the year in question A2A S.p.A. shows revenues for a total of 9,270.1 million euro (8,752.8 million euro in the previous year). Sales revenues (8,942.5 million euro) mainly refer to electricity sales to wholesalers, institutional operators, even on IPEX markets (Italian Power Exchange) and subsidiaries, sales of gas and fuels to third parties and subsidiaries and the sale of materials and environmental certificates. Revenues from services (284.3 thousand euro) mainly relate to provisions to subsidiaries of administrative, fiscal, legal, managerial and technical services, and revenues from the Municipality of Milan for the video surveillance service.

The increase in sales revenues is mainly due to the increase in prices on the wholesale markets of both electricity and gas, as well as higher revenues from sales of CO_2 mainly due to the higher functioning of the thermoelectric plants managed by A2A S.p.A. through tolling contracts.

Other income (43.3 million euro) have decreased compared to the previous year mainly due to both the lower revenues related to the feed-in tariff incentive mechanism and the lower consideration granted by EP Produzione as the assignee for dispatching of the Scandale plant for the year 2025.

Operating expenses amounted to 8,673.5 million euro (7,880.8 million euro at December 31, 2024) and refer to costs for raw materials (7,658.1 million euro) related primarily to purchases of energy and fuels, both for electricity production and for resale to customers and wholesalers, as well as purchases of materials and environmental certificates; service costs (472.6 million euro), which refer to the logistics costs for the transport on the national network of natural gas, costs for maintenance and repairs related to both the plants and the information systems of the company, as well as costs for services from third parties and from subsidiaries and associates; to other operating costs (542.8 million euro), which refer to the contracting of the thermoelectric production plants tolling agreement of subsidiaries, the costs relating to the use of a portion of the electricity capacity of Ergosud S.p.A., as well as water derivation fees, damages and penalties.

The increase in operating costs derives mainly from the increase in raw material costs, attributable both to the increase in unit procurement prices, due to the increase recorded in the reference scenario, and to the higher volumes purchased, to the higher purchases of environmental certificates, the increase in which is affected both by the higher purchases of CO_2 due to the higher volumes emitted related to the higher thermoelectric production and the higher unit procurement cost, by the increase in costs for the transport and storage of natural gas, partly offset by the decrease in maintenance costs and costs for the provision of IT services, communication and sponsorship.

Personnel expenses amounted to 211.6 million euro (206.3 million euro at December 31, 2024). The increase for the year includes both the effect of contractual renewals and the effect of the increase in staff.

Due to the dynamics mentioned above the Gross operating profit - EBITDA amounted to 385.0 million euro (665.7 million euro at December 31, 2024).

“Amortization and depreciation, provisions and impairment losses” of the year amounted to 205.5 million euro (193.1 million euro at December 31, 2024) and include amortization, depreciation and impairment losses on non-current assets for 177.5 million euro (164.3 million euro at December 31, 2024) and provisions for 28.0 million euro (28.8 million euro at December 31, 2024), mainly related to provisions for risks.

“Operating profit - Ebit” was positive for 179.5 million euro (472.6 million euro at December 31, 2024).

Net finance income and expenses reported a positive balance of 517.4 million euro (positive for 479.5 million euro at December 31, 2024). This item includes dividends from investees companies of 535.0 million euro (395.7 million euro at December 31, 2024), as well as net financial expense of 17.6 million euro (net financial income 83.8 million euro at December 31, 2024).

The “Profit before taxes” was positive for 696.9 million euro (positive for 952.1 million euro at December 31, 2024).

“Income taxes” amounted to 52.7 million euro (163.7 million euro at December 31, 2024) and refer to current taxes calculated on taxable income IRES and IRAP, partially offset by deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The “Profit of the year” was positive for 644.2 million euro (788.4 million euro at December 31, 2024).

***

Net year capex amounted to 606.8 million euro and included net investments in shareholdings, treasury shares, as well as interventions on hydroelectric plants, computer equipment and network devices, buildings, fixed assets in progress, and capex in the Group’s information systems and software. During the year, treasury shares were also purchased for 14,9 million euro.

Statement of financial position

millions of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Capital employed				
Net non-current assets	**6,886.9**	**6,440.1**	**446.8**	**6.9%**
- Property. plant and equipment	870.0	873.0	(3.0)	(0.3%)
- Intangible assets and goodwill	209.0	189.1	19.9	10.5%
- Shareholdings and other non-current financial assets (*)	5,966.3	5,547.6	418.7	7.5%
- Other non-current assets/liabilities (*)	28.6	24.2	4.4	18.2%
- Deferred tax assets/liabilities	111.0	99.4	11.6	11.7%
- Provisions for risks and charges	(200.1)	(183.6)	(16.5)	9.0%
- Employee benefits	(97.9)	(109.6)	11.7	(10.7%)
of which through equity	*(22.2)*	*(19.1)*	*(3.1)*	*16.2%*
Net Working Capital and Other Current Assets/ Liabilities	**(453.8)**	**(138.5)**	**(315.3)**	**n.s.**
Net Working Capital:	**(557.8)**	**(274.4)**	**(283.4)**	**n.s.**
Inventories	159.5	184.4	(24.9)	(13.5%)
Trade receivables	2,766.5	1,956.7	809.8	41.4%
Trade payables	(3,483.8)	(2,415.5)	(1,068.3)	44.2%
Other current assets/liabilities:	**104.0**	**135.9**	**(31.9)**	**(23.5%)**
- Other current assets/liabilities (*)	(10.7)	208.2	(218.9)	n.s.
- Current tax assets/liabilities	114.7	(72.3)	187.0	n.s.
of which through equity	*1.6*	*(11.3)*	*12.9*	*n.s.*
Assets/liabilities held for sale (*)	–	–	–	
of which through equity				
Total capital employed	**6,433.1**	**6,301.6**	**131.5**	**2.1%**
Sources of funds				
Equity	**5,318.7**	**5,016.5**	**302.2**	**6.0%**
Net non-current financial position	5,603.7	5,634.9	(31.2)	(0.6%)
Net current financial position	(4,489.3)	(4,349.8)	(139.5)	3.2%
Total Net Financial Position	**1,114.4**	**1,285.1**	**(170.7)**	**(13.3%)**
of which through equity	***(9.3)***	*(5.4)*	*(3.9)*	*72.2%*
Total sources of funds	**6,433.1**	**6,301.6**	**131.5**	**2.1%**

(*) Excluding balances included in the Net Financial Position.

The Statement of financial position of A2A S.p.A. includes, with respect to the situation at December 31, 2024, the effect of the following non-recurring transactions:

- acquisition of the “Digital and Supply Chain” business unit from AEB S.p.A., effective as of January 1, 2025;
- transfer of the “Project Service & PMO” business unit to A2A Services & Real Estate S.p.A., effective as of January 1, 2025;
- transfer of the “Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital Activities” business unit to A2A Life Ventures S.r.l., effective as of October 1, 2025.

At December 31, 2025, “**Capital employed**” totalled 6,433.1 million euro, partly covered by “**Equity**” in the amount of 5,318.7 million euro and net debt of 1,114.4 million euro; provided below are the main items that make up the Capital Employed.

“**Net non-current assets**” amounted to 6,886.9 million euro, up 446.8 million euro compared to December 31, 2024.

Changes are detailed below:

- Property, plant and equipment decreased by 3.0 million euro due to:
  - decrease of 112.0 million euro for the depreciation charge for the year;
  - investments made during the year for a total of 106.8 million euro;
  - other increases for 2.3 million euro resulting mainly from changes in contracts for rights of use;
  - negative effect non-recurring transactions for 0.1 million euro;
- Intangible assets and goodwill increased by 19.9 million euro compared to December 31, 2024, due to:
  - investments made during the year for a total of 85.4 million euro;
  - decrease of 65.5 million euro for the charge for the year;
- Shareholdings and other non-current financial assets amounted to 5,966.3 million euro, up 418.7 million euro compared to December 31, 2024, attributable to:
  - 400.0 million euro increase in the shareholding in A2A Rinnovabili S.p.A. following the capital contribution approved by the Board of Directors on May 13, 2025 for 350.0 million euro and the conversion of the third tranche of part of the financial receivable from the company into equity of the same for 50.0 million euro;
  - increase in the shareholding in Unareti S.p.A. for 163.7 million euro following the merger by incorporation, on July 1, 2025, of the companies LD Reti S.r.l. (162.6 million euro) and Camuna Energia S.r.l. (0.9 million euro) and a simultaneous decrease in shareholdings in the merged companies. It should be noted that the value of the investment in Camuna Energia S.r.l. had increased during the year before the merger by 0.2 million euro for the acquisition of 25.5% of the share capital of the shareholding to bring the ownership stake of A2A S.p.A. to 100%;
  - incorporation of the company A2A Life Ventures S.r.l. and subsequent transfer, for 41.6 million euro, of the “Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital Activities” business unit, effective October 1, 2025;
  - increase of 6.8 million euro relating to the capital contribution subscribed in the investee company A2A E-MOBILITY S.r.l.;
  - increase of 3.1 million euro for capital contribution subscribed in the company TEXELERA S.c. a r.l.;
  - decrease of 0.2 million euro of the shareholding in Duereti S.r.l. for price adjustment;

  - total increase of 2.7 million euro in shareholdings in subsidiaries resulting from the distributed shareholding plan relating to shares allocated free of charge to employees of subsidiaries;
  - effect of non-recurring transactions negative for 43.0 million euro relating to the transfer to A2A Life Ventures S.r.l. of the "Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital Activities" BU, referring to investments made in innovative start-ups through Corporate Venture Capital projects, which had increased by 7.5 million euro during the year;
- Other Non-Current Assets and Liabilities increased by 4.4 million euro, mainly due to less non-current liabilities;
- Deferred tax assets amounted to 111.0 million euro (99.4 million euro at December 31, 2024) and show an increase of 11.6 million euro, including the positive effect of non-recurring transactions, positive for 2.4 million euro;
- Provisions for risks and charges recorded an increase of 16.5 million euro. The following should be noted: an increase resulting from net provisions for the year of 28.2 million euro, mainly related to public water derivation fees and lawsuits pending with third parties; utilisations for the year of 3.6 million euro, while other negative changes amounted to 8.1 million euro;
- Employee benefits showed a decrease of 11.7 million euro, referring to actuarial valuations, disbursements for the year and payments to pension funds, partly offset by net provisions for the year and the positive effect of non-recurring transactions.

Net Working Capital and Other Current Assets/Liabilities

"**Net Working Capital**", defined as the algebraic sum of trade receivables, closing inventories and trade payables, amounted to a negative 557.8 million euro, down by 283.4 million euro compared to December 31, 2024. Comments on the main items are given below:

- "**Inventories**" amounted to 159.5 million euro (184.4 million euro at December 31, 2024), net of the relative obsolescence provision for 0.8 million euro, unchanged compared to the previous year. The decrease is mainly attributable to the decrease in gas inventories compared to the end of the previous year, which mainly reflects the lower volumes of gas in storage;
- "**Trade receivables**" amounted to 2,766.5 million euro (1,956.7 million euro at December 31, 2024), with an increase of 809.8 million euro mainly due to the increase in tariffs for the sale of electricity and gas observed during the year in the reference scenario;
  The "Bad debts provision", calculated in compliance with IFRS 9, amounted to 0.4 million euro and showed a net decrease of 0.3 million euro compared to December 31, 2024;
- "**Trade payables**" amounted to 3,483.8 million euro and increased by 1,068.3 million euro as a result of an increase in commodity trading transactions with bilateral counterparties.

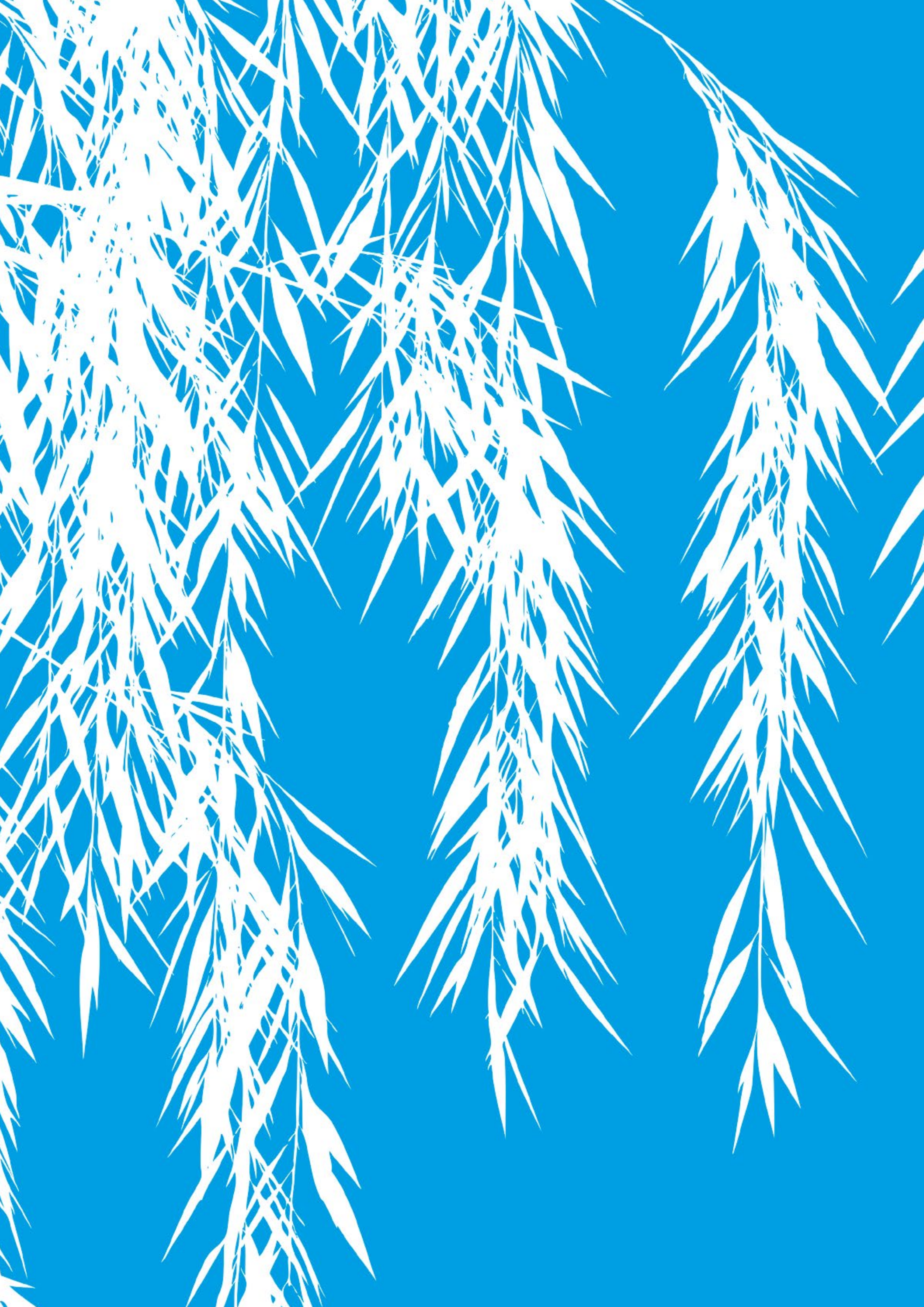
"Other current assets/liabilities" recorded a net decrease of 31.9 million euro, mainly due to:

- net decrease in derivative assets/liabilities for 149.1 million euro;
- decrease in security deposits for 40.7 million euro;
- net increase in current tax assets for 187.0 million euro;
- net decrease in assets/liabilities for tax consolidation for 11.7 million euro;
- other decreases in other current assets for 16.6 million euro.

Equity

"**Equity**" amounted to 5,318.7 million euro and showed a positive change for a total of 302.2 million euro. The result for the year had a positive effect of 644.2 million euro, offset by the distribution of the dividend of 313.3 million euro, as well as the recognition of the second tranche of coupons, for 37.5 million euro and the related tax effect of 9.0 million euro, on the hybrid subordinated non-convertible bond issue; there was also a positive net effect in the valuation of cash flow hedge derivatives and IAS 19 reserves for 12.2 million euro.

The "**Net Financial Position**" at December 31, 2025 amounted to 1,114.4 million euro (1,285.1 million euro at end 2024). The gross debt amounted to 7,193.7 million euro, up by 8.3 million euro compared to December 31, 2024. Cash and cash equivalents amounted to 1,710.7 million euro, an increase of 387.5 million euro. The other net financial assets/liabilities showed an active balance of 4,368.6 million euro with a net increase of 208.6 million euro as compared to December 31, 2024.



1.a
Separate financial statements

1.a.1

Statement of financial position(1)

amounts in euro

Assets			
	Note	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1	870,008,247	872,997,315
Intangible assets	2	142,348,852	122,442,058
Goodwill	3	66,658,839	66,658,839
Shareholdings	4	5,965,177,731	5,511,097,534
Other non-current financial assets	4	283,117,168	401,643,203
Deferred tax assets	5	111,007,182	99,326,563
Non-current derivatives	6	-	1,040,616
Other non-current assets	6	28,681,524	27,661,294
Total non-current assets		**7,466,999,543**	**7,102,867,422**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	159,481,250	184,413,436
Trade receivables	8	2,766,450,563	1,956,695,628
Current derivatives	9	640,875,475	865,148,611
Other current assets	9	185,611,590	252,032,500
Current financial assets	10	4,122,617,708	4,229,639,783
Current tax assets	11	114,703,209	16,542,579
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,710,651,370	1,323,166,285
Total current assets		**9,700,391,165**	**8,827,638,822**
Assets held for sale		**-**	**-**
Total assets		**17,167,390,708**	**15,930,506,244**

(1) As required by Consob Resolution no. 15519 of July 27, 2006, the effects of relations with related party transactions in the separate financial statements are highlighted in the accounting statements and commented on in Note 35.
Significant non-recurring events and transactions in the separate financial statements are provided in Note 36 pursuant to Consob Communication DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006.

amounts in euro

Equity and liabilities

	Note	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Equity			
Share capital	13	1,629,110,744	1,629,110,744
(Treasury shares)	14	(9,706,324)	-
Reserves	15	3,055,012,809	2,599,010,980
Profit (loss) for the year	16	644,234,085	788,384,491
Total equity		**5,318,651,314**	**5,016,506,215**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current financial liabilities	17	5,849,765,302	5,982,457,503
Employee benefits	18	97,871,891	109,634,645
Provisions for risks and charges	19	184,121,032	182,710,105
Non-current derivatives	20	36,006,715	18,540,323
Other non-current liabilities	20	100,863	3,454,934
Total non-current liabilities		**6,167,865,803**	**6,296,797,510**
Current liabilities			
Provisions for risks and charges, current portion	19	15,993,004	902,319
Trade payables	21	3,483,747,020	2,415,495,893
Current derivatives	22	691,546,049	766,696,916
Other current liabilities	22	145,679,993	142,292,914
Current financial liabilities	23	1,343,907,525	1,202,973,435
Current tax liabilities	24	-	88,841,042
Total current liabilities		**5,680,873,591**	**4,617,202,519**
Total liabilities		**11,848,739,394**	**10,914,000,029**
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale		-	-
Total equity and liabilities		**17,167,390,708**	**15,930,506,244**

1.a.2

Income statement[1]

amounts in euro

	Note	01.01.2025 12.31.2025	01.01.2024 12.31.2024
Revenue			
Revenue from sales and services		9,226,751,842	8,700,014,382
Other income		43,330,589	52,802,126
Total revenue	**26**	**9,270,082,431**	**8,752,816,508**
Operating expenses			
Expenses for raw materials and services		8,130,740,375	7,304,341,257
Other operating expenses		542,753,922	576,500,085
Total operating expenses	**27**	**8,673,494,297**	**7,880,841,342**
Personnel expenses	**28**	**211,561,806**	**206,233,576**
Gross operating profit (loss) - EBITDA	**29**	**385,026,328**	**665,741,590**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	30	177,564,869	164,271,698
Impairment losses on trade receivables	30	(238,533)	(2,016,578)
Other provisions for risks	30	28,190,378	30,865,342
Operating profit (loss) - EBIT	**31**	**179,509,614**	**472,621,128**
Finance income and expenses			
Finance income		705,013,564	651,696,159
Finance expenses		187,569,357	172,189,763
Net finance income (expenses)	**32**	**517,444,207**	**479,506,396**
Profit (loss) before taxes		**696,953,821**	**952,127,524**
Income taxes	**33**	**52,719,736**	**163,743,033**
Profit (loss) after taxes from continuing operations		**644,234,085**	**788,384,491**
Profit (loss) from discontinued/held for sale operations		**-**	**-**
Profit (loss) for the year	**34**	**644,234,085**	**788,384,491**

(1) As required by Consob Resolution no. 15519 of July 27, 2006, the effects of relations with related party transactions in the separate financial statements are highlighted in the accounting statements and commented on in Note 35.
Significant non-recurring events and transactions in the separate financial statements are provided in Note 36 pursuant to Consob Communication DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006.

1.a.3

Statement of comprehensive income

amounts of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Profit (loss) for the year (A)	**644,234,085**	**788,384,491**
Net actuarial gains (losses)	9,744,734	12,503,100
Related tax	(2,868,266)	(5,019,053)
Post-tax net actuarial gains (losses) (B)	**6,876,468**	**7,484,047**
Effective portion of net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	8,975,531	(12,068,264)
Related tax	(3,585,932)	3,190,002
Post-tax net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges (C)(*)	**5,389,599**	**(8,878,262)**
Fair value gains (losses) on financial assets	(9,007,576)	9,007,576
Related tax	2,663,540	(2,663,540)
Post-tax fair value gains (losses) on financial assets (D)	**(6,344,036)**	**6,344,036**
Comprehensive income (expense) (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)	**650,156,116**	**793,334,312**

* the effects of these items will be transferred to the Income Statement in the following years

1.a.4

Statement of cash flows[(1)]

amounts in euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit (loss) for the year	**644,234,085**	**788,384,491**
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense	52,719,736	163,743,033
Net finance (income) expense	17,385,803	(83,816,888)
(Gains) losses on sales	(3,114,748)	(13,975)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	177,582,005	164,271,698
Provisions	27,951,845	28,848,764
Share of (profit) loss of shareholdings	204,200	10,329
Interest and other finance income received	213,580,633	249,378,152
Interest and other finance expense paid	(167,891,580)	(144,149,037)
Dividends from shareholdings	(535,034,210)	(395,693,766)
Dividends from shareholdings received	535,034,210	395,693,766
Income taxes paid	(216,953,651)	(146,095,574)
Dividends paid	(313,290,528)	(300,132,326)
Change in trade receivables	(809,516,403)	225,199,003
Change in trade payables	1,068,251,127	(562,992,164)
Change in inventories	24,932,187	(10,247,243)
Other changes (***)	177,463,644	83,390,094
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	**893,538,355**	**455,778,357**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investments in property, plant and equipment	(106,783,269)	(68,816,347)
Investments in intangible assets	(85,379,494)	(72,771,363)
Purchases of other equity investments and securities (*)	(418,491,855)	(1,311,874,782)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other shareholdings	3,856,186	886,430
Increase in other investing activities (**)	(80,000,000)	(109,000,000)
Decrease in other investing activities (**)	305,135,318	790,002,972
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	**(381,663,113)**	**(771,573,090)**
Free cash flow	**511,875,240**	**(315,794,733)**

Follow >>

Continue >>

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Cash flows from financing activities		
Changes in financial assets		
Change in intercompany currency accounts	(68,529,221)	(1,254,517,713)
Total changes in financial assets (*)	**(68,529,221)**	**(1,254,517,713)**
Change in financial liabilities		
Change in intercompany currency accounts	77,574,803	(266,376,310)
Proceeds from borrowings/issue of bonds	2,846,354,700	1,810,000,000
Repayment of borrowings/redemption of bonds	(2,906,031,621)	(849,509,881)
Payment of lease liabilities	(21,315,235)	(20,399,783)
Total change in financial liabilities (*)	**(3,417,353)**	**673,714,026**
Equity instruments		
Repurchase of treasury shares	(14,943,582)	-
Proceeds from issue of perpetual hybrid bonds	-	741,812,350
Interest paid on perpetual hybrid bonds	(37,500,000)	(9,426,209)
Equity instruments	**(52,443,582)**	**732,386,141**
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	**(124,390,155)**	**151,582,454**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**387,485,085**	**(164,212,279)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**1,323,166,285**	**1,487,378,564**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,710,651,370**	**1,323,166,285**

(*) Net of balances recognized through equity and other statement of financial position items
(**) These mainly refer to loans granted to subsidiaries.
(***) Primarily includes changes in the fair value of commodity derivatives.
(1) As required by Consob Resolution no. 15519 of July 27, 2006, the effects of relations related party transactions in the separate financial statements are highlighted in the accounting statements and commented on in Note 35.

1.a.5

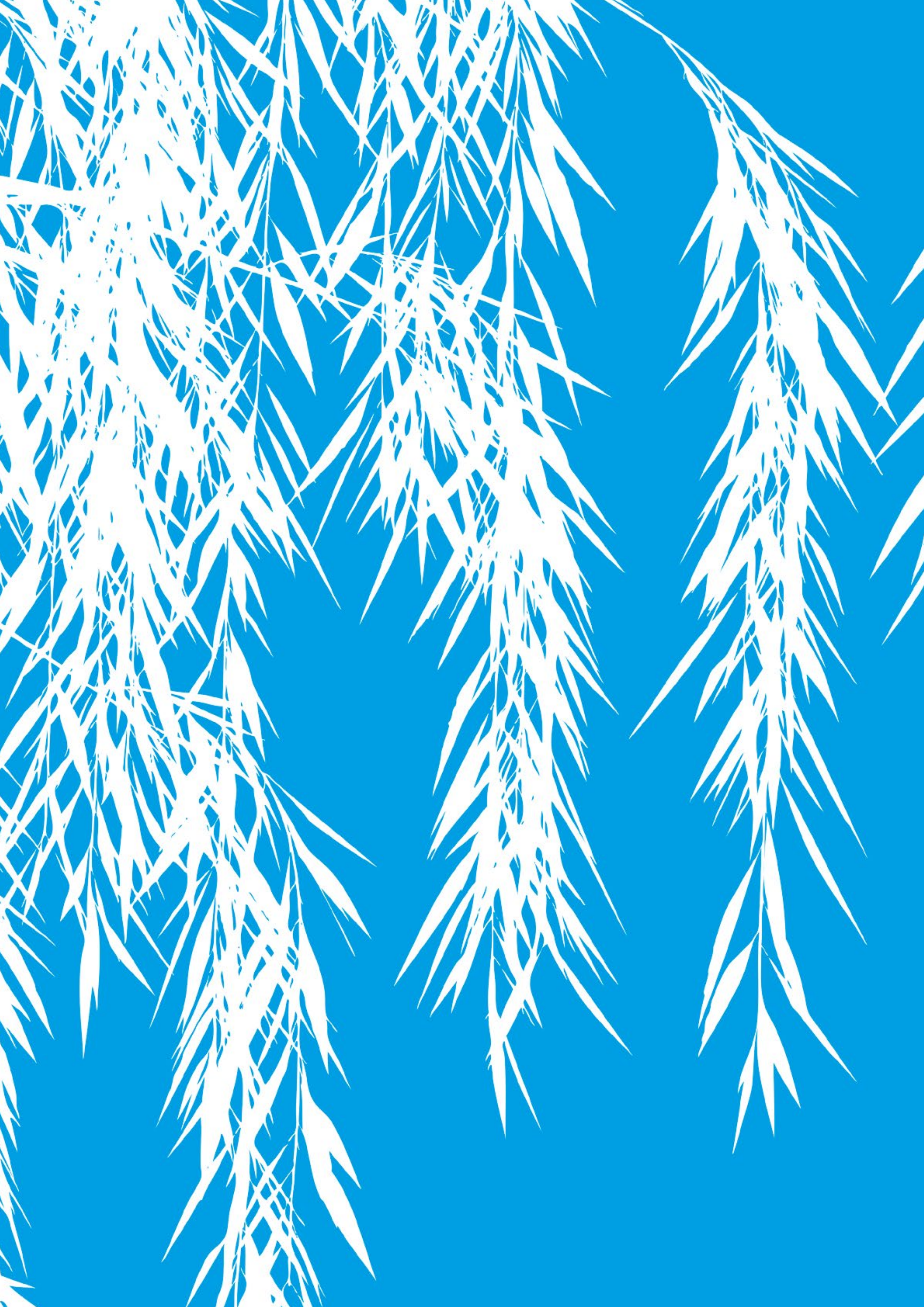
Statement of changes in equity

amounts in euro

	Share capital	Treasury shares	Hedging reserve	Reserve for equity instruments – perpetual hybrid bond	Other reserves	Profit (loss) for the year	Total equity
	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	Note 15	Note 15	Note 16	
Equity at December 31, 2023	**1,629,110,744**	**-**	**(3,785,619)**	**-**	**1,675,120,438**	**488,210,234**	**3,788,655,797**
Allocation of 2023 profit					488,210,234	(488,210,234)	-
Distribution of dividends					(300,132,326)		(300,132,326)
Fair value gains (losses) on financial assets (*)					6,344,036		6,344,036
Net actuarial gains (losses) (IAS 19) (*)					7,484,047		7,484,047
Net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges (*)			(8,878,262)				(8,878,262)
Change in perpetual hybrid bonds				741,812,350			741,812,350
Interest paid on perpetual hybrid bonds					(9,426,209)		(9,426,209)
Other changes					2,262,291		2,262,291
Profit (loss) for the year						788,384,491	788,384,491
Equity at December 31, 2024	**1,629,110,744**	**-**	**(12,663,881)**	**741,812,350**	**1,869,862,511**	**788,384,491**	**5,016,506,215**

	Share capital	Treasury shares	Hedging reserve	Reserve for equity instruments – perpetual hybrid bond	Other reserves	Profit (loss) for the year	Total equity
	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	Note 15	Note 15	Note 16	
Equity at December 31, 2024	**1,629,110,744**	**-**	**(12,663,881)**	**741,812,350**	**1,869,862,511**	**788,384,491**	**5,016,506,215**
Effect non-recurring transactions					(236,756)		(236,756)
Allocation of 2024 profit					788,384,491	(788,384,491)	-
Distribution of dividends					(313,290,528)		(313,290,528)
Fair value gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities (*)					(683,466)		(683,466)
Net actuarial gains (losses) (IAS 19) (*)					6,876,468		6,876,468
Net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges (*)			5,389,599				5,389,599
Interest paid on perpetual hybrid bonds					(37,500,000)		(37,500,000)
Other changes					7,062,021		7,062,021
Repurchase of treasury shares		(14,943,582)					(14,943,582)
Issuance of treasury shares		5,237,258					5,237,258
Profit (loss) for the year		-				644,234,085	644,234,085
Equity at December 31, 2025	**1,629,110,744**	**(9,706,324)**	**(7,274,282)**	**741,812,350**	**2,320,474,741**	**644,234,085**	**5,318,651,314**

(*) Included in other comprehensive income (expense).



1.b

Financial Statements
pursuant to Consob resolution
no. 15519 of July, 27 2006

1.b.1

Statement of financial position

pursuant to Consob resolution no. 15519 of July, 27 2006

amounts in euro

Assets	12.31.2025	of which Related Parties (note 35)	12.31.2024	of which Related Parties (note 35)
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	870,008,247	22,664,873	872,997,315	29,972,788
Intangible assets	142,348,852		122,442,058	
Goodwill	66,658,839		66,658,839	
Shareholdings	5,965,177,731	5,965,177,731	5,511,097,534	5,511,097,534
Other non-current financial assets	283,117,168	281,940,448	401,643,203	365,009,059
Deferred tax assets	111,007,182		99,326,563	
Non-current derivatives	-		1,040,616	
Other non-current assets	28,681,524	27,031	27,661,294	27,031
Total non-current assets	**7,466,999,543**		**7,102,867,422**	
Current assets				
Inventories	159,481,250		184,413,436	
Trade receivables	2,766,450,563	902,657,710	1,956,695,628	987,650,961
Current derivatives	640,875,475		865,148,611	
Other current assets	185,611,590	148,218,219	252,032,500	157,608,984
Current financial assets	4,122,617,708	4,104,633,262	4,229,639,783	4,201,803,096
Current tax assets	114,703,209		16,542,579	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,710,651,370		1,323,166,285	
Total current assets	**9,700,391,165**		**8,827,638,822**	
Assets held for sale	-		-	
Total assets	**17,167,390,708**		**15,930,506,244**	

amounts in euro

Equity and liabilities

	12.31.2025	of which Related Parties (note 35)	12.31.2024	of which Related Parties (note 35)
Equity				
Share capital	1,629,110,744		1,629,110,744	
(Treasury shares)	(9,706,324)		-	
Reserves	3,055,012,809		2,599,010,980	
Profit (loss) for the year	644,234,085		788,384,491	
Total equity	**5,318,651,314**		**5,016,506,215**	
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current financial liabilities	5,849,765,302	20,584,518	5,982,457,503	26,253,581
Employee benefits	97,871,891		109,634,645	
Provisions for risks and charges	184,121,032	-	182,710,105	8,218,636
Non-current derivatives	36,006,715		18,540,323	
Other non-current liabilities	100,863		3,454,934	
Total non-current liabilities	**6,167,865,803**		**6,296,797,510**	
Current liabilities				
Provisions for risks and charges current portion	15,993,004		902,319	
Trade payables	3,483,747,020	323,408,963	2,415,495,893	313,093,195
Current derivatives	691,546,049		766,696,916	
Other current liabilities	145,679,993	16,802,819	142,292,914	14,279,712
Current financial liabilities	1,343,907,525	397,670,969	1,202,973,435	322,408,212
Current tax liabilities	-		88,841,042	
Total current liabilities	**5,680,873,591**		**4,617,202,519**	
Total liabilities	**11,848,739,394**		**10,914,000,029**	
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	**-**		**-**	
Total equity and liabilities	**17,167,390,708**		**15,930,506,244**	

1.b.2

Income Statement

pursuant to Consob resolution no. 15519 of July, 27 2006

amounts in euro

	01.01.2025 12.31.2025	of which Related Parties (note 35)	01.01.2024 12.31.2024	of which Related Parties (note 35)
Revenue				
Revenue from sales and services	9,226,751,842	5,296,868,222	8,700,014,382	4,988,816,350
Other income	43,330,589	6,675,156	52,802,126	5,725,889
Total revenue	**9,270,082,431**		**8,752,816,508**	
Operating expenses				
Expenses for raw materials and services	8,130,740,375	495,064,474	7,304,341,257	493,935,833
Other operating expenses	542,753,922	396,895,907	576,500,085	375,594,552
Total operating expenses	**8,673,494,297**		**7,880,841,342**	
Personnel expenses	**211,561,806**	**1,784,000**	**206,233,576**	**1,760,162**
Gross operating profit (loss) - EBITDA	**385,026,328**		**665,741,590**	
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	177,564,869	6,509,527	164,271,698	6,728,531
Impairment losses on trade receivables	(238,533)		(2,016,578)	
Other provisions for risks	28,190,378		30,865,342	
Operating profit (loss) - EBIT	**179,509,614**		**472,621,128**	
Finance income and expenses				
Finance income	705,013,564	676,904,233	651,696,159	600,234,186
Finance expenses	187,569,357	7,397,345	172,189,763	11,906,806
Net finance income (expenses)	**517,444,207**		**479,506,396**	
Profit (loss) before taxes	**696,953,821**		**952,127,524**	
Income taxes	**52,719,736**		**163,743,033**	
Profit (loss) after taxes from continuing operations	**644,234,085**		**788,384,491**	
Profit (loss) from discontinued/held for sale operations	-		-	
Profit (loss) for the year	**644,234,085**		**788,384,491**	

1.b.3

Statement of cash flows

pursuant to Consob resolution no. 15519 of July, 27 2006

amounts in euro

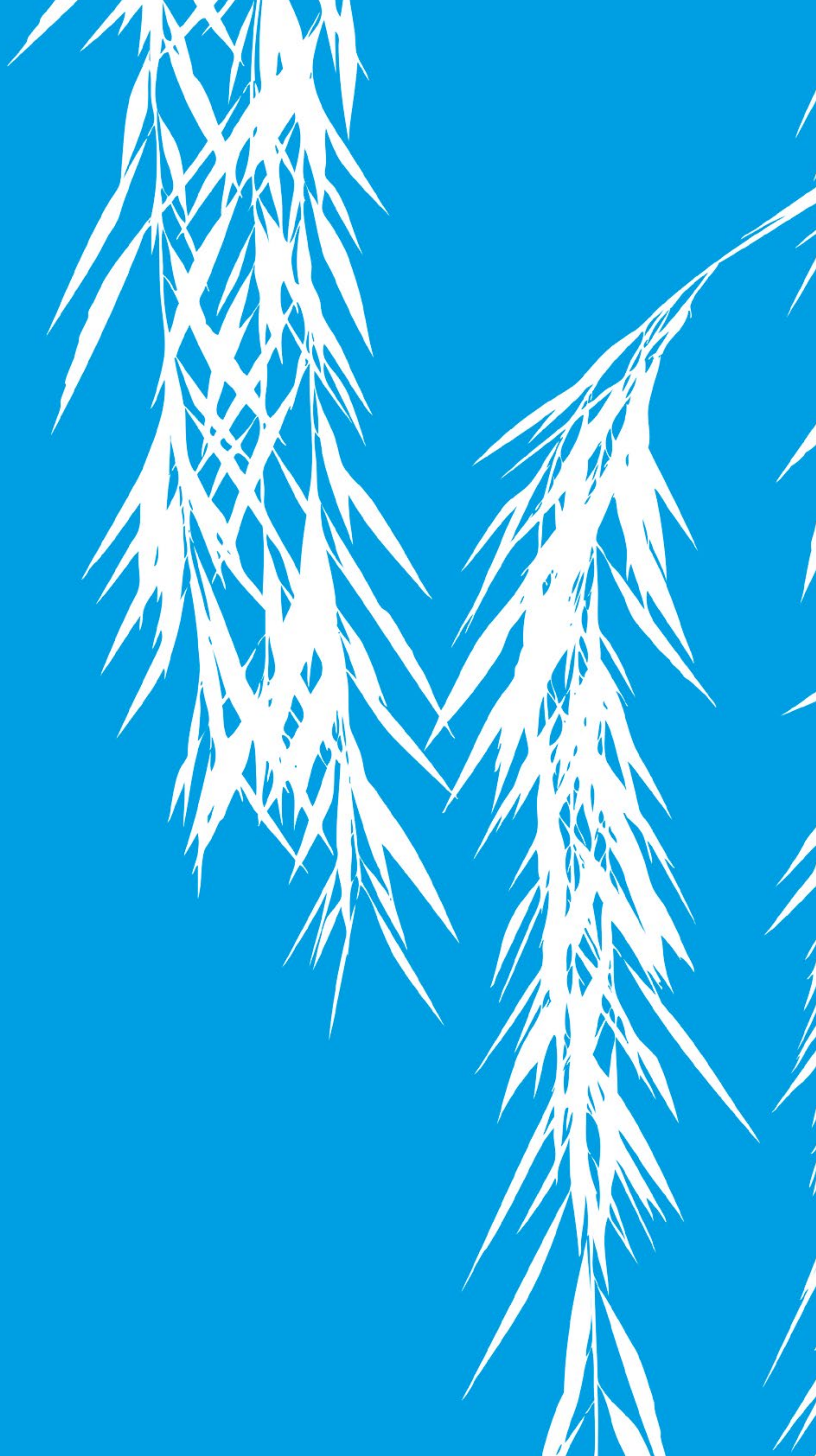
	01.01.2025 12.31.2025	of which Related Parties (note 35)	01.01.2024 12.31.2024	of which Related Parties (note 35)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit (loss) for the year	**644,234,085**		**788,384,491**	
Adjustments for:				
Income tax expense	52,719,736		163,743,033	
Net finance (income) expense	17,385,803	(134,676,878)	(83,816,888)	(192,633,615)
(Gains) losses on sales	(3,114,748)		(13,975)	
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	177,582,005	6,509,527	164,271,698	6,728,531
Provisions	27,951,845		28,848,764	
Share of (profit) loss of shareholdings	204,200	204,200	10,329	
Interest and other finance income received	213,580,633	165,301,709	249,378,152	203,044,533
Interest and other finance expense paid	(167,891,580)	(7,208,889)	(144,149,037)	
Dividends from shareholdings	(535,034,210)	(535,034,210)	(395,693,766)	(395,693,766)
Dividends from shareholdings received	535,034,210	535,034,210	395,693,766	395,693,766
Income taxes paid	(216,953,651)		(146,095,574)	
Dividends paid	(313,290,528)		(300,132,326)	
Change in trade receivables	(809,516,403)	84,993,251	225,199,003	368,639,418
Change in trade payables	1,068,251,127	10,315,768	(562,992,164)	(135,737,296)
Change in inventories	24,932,187		(10,247,243)	
Other changes (***)	177,463,644	9,122,378	83,390,094	(22,318,127)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	**893,538,355**		**455,778,357**	
Cash flows from investing activities				
Investments in property, plant and equipment	(106,783,269)		(68,816,347)	
Investments in intangible assets	(85,379,494)		(72,771,363)	
Purchases of other equity investments and securities (*)	(418,491,855)	(412,471,914)	(1,311,874,782)	(1,308,723,976)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other shareholdings	3,856,186		886,430	
Increase in other investing activities (**)	(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)	(109,000,000)	(109,000,000)
Decrease in other investing activities (**)	305,135,318	305,135,318	790,002,972	789,215,316
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	**(381,663,113)**		**(771,573,090)**	

Follow >>

Continue >>

	01.01.2025 12.31.2025	of which Related Parties (note 35)	01.01.2024 12.31.2024	of which Related Parties (note 35)
Free cash flow	**511,875,240**		**(315,794,733)**	
Free cash flow				
Cash flows from financing activities				
Change in intercompany currency accounts	(68,529,221)	(68,529,221)	(1,254,517,713)	(1,254,517,713)
Total changes in financial assets (*)	**(68,529,221)**		**(1,254,517,713)**	
Change in financial liabilities				
Change in intercompany currency accounts	77,574,803	77,574,803	(266,376,310)	(266,376,310)
Proceeds from borrowings/issue of bonds	2,846,354,700		1,810,000,000	
Repayment of borrowings/redemption of bonds	(2,906,031,621)		(849,509,881)	
Payment of lease liabilities	(21,315,235)	(5,278,903)	(20,399,783)	(6,614,708)
Total change in financial liabilities (*)	**(3,417,353)**		**673,714,026**	
Equity instruments				
Repurchase of treasury shares	(14,943,582)		-	
Proceeds from issue of perpetual hybrid bonds	-		741,812,350	
Interest paid on perpetual hybrid bonds	(37,500,000)		(9,426,209)	
Equity instruments	**(52,443,582)**		**732,386,141**	
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	**(124,390,155)**		**151,582,454**	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**387,485,085**		**(164,212,279)**	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**1,323,166,285**		**1,487,378,564**	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,710,651,370**		**1,323,166,285**	

(*) Net of balances recognized through equity and other statement of financial position items
(**) These mainly refer to loans granted to subsidiaries.
(***) Primarily includes changes in the fair value of commodity derivatives.



2
Explanatory notes

2.1

General information on A2A S.p.A.

A2A S.p.A. is a company incorporated under the laws of the Italian Republic which operates, also through its subsidiaries ("Group"), both in Italy and abroad.

In particular, as the "Parent Company", A2A S.p.A. is responsible for the guiding strategy, administration, planning and control, financial management and coordinating the activities of the A2A Group.

Therefore, Group companies benefit from administrative, tax, legal, personnel management, procurement and communication services, so as to optimize the resources that are available within the Group and to use the existing known how in a cost-effective way.

A2A S.p.A mainly operates in the following sectors:

- production and sale of electricity from hydroelectric plants located in Lombardy, Calabria and Friuli-Venezia Giulia, as well as management of the Group's portfolio of generation plants;
- trading of electricity, gas and CO_2 through bilateral contracts or on the markets;
- provision of administrative, tax, legal, treasury, human resources management, procurement and communication services, in order to optimise the resources available within the Group and to efficiently leverage existing know-how in a cost-effective manner.

The Separate Financial Statements of A2A S.p.A. (hereinafter "the Financial Statements") at December 31, 2025 have been prepared:

- in compliance with Legislative Decree 58/1998 (art. 154-ter) as amended and with the Issuers' Regulations published by Consob;
- in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and approved 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).

In preparing the Financial Statements, the same standards used at December 31, 2024 were applied, other than the principles and interpretations described in detail in the paragraph below "Changes in International Financial Reporting Standards" adopted for the first time on January 1, 2025.

The directors assessed the applicability of the going concern assumption in the preparation of the Financial Statements, concluding that this assumption is appropriate as it was verified that there were no financial, managerial or other indicators that could indicate critical issues regarding the Company's ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future and in particular in the next 12 months.

The Financial Statements have been prepared using the historical cost method, with the exception of the financial statement items that according to IFRS are recognized at fair value, as indicated in the valuation criteria of the individual items, and non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale that are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value net of selling costs.

The Financial Statements required the use of estimates by management; the areas characterized by valuations and assumptions of particular significance, together with those with significant effects on the reported situations, are reported in the section “Use of estimates and judgement by management” at the end of this paragraph.

The currency used for the presentation of the Financial Statements is the euro, the functional currency of the company; all values are expressed in thousands of euro, unless otherwise indicated.

The Financial Statements consist of:

- Statement of financial position: provides for the distinction of assets and liabilities by maturity, separating between current and non-current;
- Income statement: presented in scalar form with the individual items analysed by nature. The form chosen, in accordance with the presentation methods of the major sector operators and in line with international practice, is considered the most suitable to represent the company results;
- Statement of components of the comprehensive income statement: presented in a separate table, it shows the components of the result suspended in equity;
- Statement of cash flows: prepared using the indirect method, with separate presentation of cash flow from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities.
  More specifically, the Statement of cash flows is presented on a gross basis and does not include non-monetary transactions.
  In particular, although the company does not deviate from the provisions of IAS 7 in the classification of items, the following is specified:
  - in addition to cash flows from ordinary operations, cash flows from operating activities include interest on loans granted and obtained, dividends and advances on dividends paid, as well as dividends received from associated companies or joint ventures;
  - investment activities include investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including any capitalized financial expenses) and related disposals; investments and disposals in assets deriving from contracts with customers relating to agreements for concession services and other minor investments;
  - cash flows from financing activities include cash flows arising from liability management and lease transactions;
- Statement of changes in equity: in addition to the components of the comprehensive income statement, it also shows the transactions with shareholders;
- Explanatory notes.

In section 1.b Financial Statements pursuant to Consob resolution no. 15519 of July, 27 2006 are reported Statement of financial position, Income statement and Statement of Cash flow with the effects of relations with related parties, witch are defined in the paragraph 2.7 “Note on related party transaction”.

The financial statements presented herein are the same as those used to prepare the Financial Statements at December 31, 2024, with the exception of the following changes that management has adopted to ensure better representation and comparability.

With regard to the statement of financial position, the following steps were taken:

- disaggregate the financial statement line relating to “Intangible assets and goodwill” through two new lines, respectively “Intangible assets” and “Goodwill”;
- separate current/non-current asset/liability derivatives from the respective other current/non-current assets/liabilities;
- separate the disbursement expected within the following 12 months from the “Provisions for risks and charges”, classifying it as a current liability.

With regard to the Income Statement, the following steps were taken:

- separate the item “depreciation, amortization, provisions and impairment losses” by nature: “Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses of non-current assets”, “Provision for risks on Impairment losses on trade receivables”, “Other provisions for risks”;

As regards the Statement of cash flows, the following steps were taken:

- saparate the line “net interest paid” into “interest received” and “interest paid”;
- include the information relating to related parties.

The Company also renamed certain lines in the financial statements with respect to the statements published as at December 31, 2024, reclassified inventories of environmental securities relating to the industrial portfolio from “Intangible assets” to “Inventories”, and reclassified the portion within the financial year “Provisions for risks and charges”. The changes relating to the values at December 31, 2024 are not considered relevant for the economic and equity size of the Company.

In this file, use has been made of some Alternative Performance Indicators that are different from the financial indicators expressly provided for by the IFRS international accounting standards adopted by the Company; for details of these indicators, please see the specific paragraph Alternative Performance Indicators in the Report on Operations.

2.2

Changes in International Financial Reporting Standards

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations applicable by the company as of January 1, 2025

Effective from January 1, 2025, the amendments to IAS 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates,” issued by the IASB on August 15, 2023, came into force to regulate the procedures to be followed in the event of a lack of exchangeability between currencies. The amendment introduces requirements to determine when a currency is convertible into another currency and when it is not and requires an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it determines that a currency is not convertible into another currency. The amendment had no impact on the financial statements as at December 31, 2025.

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations endorsed by the European Union but not yet mandatorily applicable and not early adopted by the Company

1. Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

On May 27, 2025, the amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments,” issued in 2024, were endorsed, with entry into force scheduled for January 1, 2026.

These amendments clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and governance (ESG) features and similar ones, as well as the settlement of financial liabilities through electronic payment systems. They also introduce disclosure requirements aimed at enhancing transparency for investors in relation to investments in equity instruments measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income statement and in financial instruments with contingent features, such as features linked to ESG goals.

- The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify the circumstances under which a financial asset or liability is recognised and derecognised. According to the amendments, a company generally derecognizes its financial liability on the settlement date. Normally, this is the date when the payment is completed. The amendments also introduce an exception, permitting the company to derecognize its financial liability prior to the settlement date, which is the date when the payment is initiated and cannot be cancelled. The exception is available when the company uses an electronic payment system that satisfies all of the following criteria:
  - no practical way to withdraw, stop, or cancel the payment instruction;
  - no practical means to access the money needed for the settlement as a result of the payment instruction;
  - the settlement risk connected with the electronic payment system is insignificant.

- The amendments also provide more precise criteria for determining when a financial asset can be classified as “measured at amortized cost” or “at fair value.” This helps companies to treat complex instruments consistently, such as loans with prepayment options or variable clauses (e.g. instruments linked to ESG indices or non-standard variable rates).
  The amendments further clarify how to measure such instruments, with the aim of ensuring that the measurement better reflects the actual economic risk.
- The amendment to IFRS 7 provides for an additional disclosure for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms referencing a potential event, including those associated with ESG factors, as well as for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income statement elements.

The Company is currently assessing the impacts of these amendments, but no significant effects are expected.

2. Nature-dependent electricity contracts (*Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7*)

On June 30, 2025, the amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding nature-dependent electricity purchase contracts (power purchase agreements) were endorsed. These amendments will enter into force on January 1, 2026.
The amendments clarify the requirements for applying the “own-use exemption,” define the rules for using these agreements as hedging instruments in a hedge accounting relationship, and introduce disclosure obligations to enable investors to understand the effects of such agreements on the company financial performance and future cash flows.
The Company is currently assessing the impacts of these amendments, but no significant effects are expected.

3. *Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11*

On July 9, 2025, the annual improvements “Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11” were endorsed as part of the ordinary improvement process, with entry into force scheduled for January 1, 2026. The annual improvements aim to streamline and clarify existing standards by resolving any inconsistencies identified in the IFRS Accounting Standards or by providing terminological clarifications.

4. IFRS 18 Presentation and disclosure in financial statements

On February 13, 2026, IFRS 18, issued by the IASB in April 2024, was endorsed, replacing IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for the presentation of the income statement, including specific totals and subtotals. In addition, entities will have to classify all costs and revenues within the income statement into five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, where the first three categories are new.

The standard also requires disclosure on the basis of the new definition of management-defined performance measures (MPM), subtotals of costs and revenues, and includes new provisions for the aggregation and disaggregation of financial information on the basis of the identified roles of the "primary" financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, amendments have been made to IAS 7 Cash Flow Statement, which include the change in the starting point for determining operating cash flows on the basis of the indirect method; from profit or loss to operating profit or loss and the removal of the option to classify cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, consequential changes were made to several other accounting standards. IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, are effective for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2027. However, early application is permitted unless disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Group is currently working, also with the support of external professionals, to identify the impacts that the changes will have on its financial statements and notes to the financial statements, on information systems and on agreements and contracts (e.g. employee benefits and financing contracts/covenants).

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet endorsed by the European Union and applicable from subsequent financial years

Document title	Date of entry into force of the IASB document
New IFRS accounting standards	
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures	January 1, 2027
Translation to a hyperinflationary presentation currency (amendments to IAS 21)	January 1, 2027

The analyses of the potential impacts arising from the initial application of the above documents are still in progress.

2.3

Basis of preparation

Translation of foreign currency items

Items denominated in currencies other than the functional currency, whether monetary (cash and cash equivalents, assets and liabilities that will be collected or paid in fixed or determinable amounts of money, etc.) or non-monetary (advances to suppliers of goods and/or services, goodwill, intangible assets, etc.), are initially recognized at the exchange rate in effect on the date the transaction is executed. Subsequently, monetary items are converted into the functional currency on the basis of the exchange rate on the reporting date, and differences arising from the conversion are recorded in the income statement. Non-monetary items are maintained at the conversion rate of the transaction.

Property, plant and equipment

Assets for business use are recorded under “Property, plant and equipment” while non-business assets are classified as “Investment properties” if necessary.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, including any additional charges directly attributable to bringing the asset into an operating condition (e.g. transport, customs duty, installation and testing costs, notary and land registry fees and any non-deductible VAT), increased when material and where there are obligations by the present value of the estimated cost of restoring the location from an environmental point of view or dismantling the asset. Borrowing costs, where directly attributable to the purchase or construction of an asset, are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset if the type of asset so warrants.

If important components of tangible assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for separately using the “component approach”, assigning to each component its own useful life for the purpose of calculating depreciation (the component approach).

Land, whether occupied by residential or industrial buildings or devoid of construction, is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life, except for land used in production activities that is subject to deterioration over time (e.g. quarries).

Ordinary maintenance costs are fully expensed to the income statement in the year they are incurred. Costs for maintenance carried out at regular intervals are attributed to the assets to which they refer and are depreciated over the specific residual possibility of use of such.

Property, plant and equipment are stated net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is charged from the year in which the individual asset enters service on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset for the business. The estimated realizable value which is deemed to be recoverable at the end of an asset’s useful life is not depreciated. The useful life of each asset is reviewed annually and any changes, if needed, are made with a view to showing the correct value of the asset.

Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment was calculated based on economic and technical useful lives, considered representative of their residual useful life.

The main useful lives used are as follows:

- non-industrial buildings 10-40 years
- industrial buildings 10-60 years
- production plants 10-50 years
- distribution networks 10-50 years
- miscellaneous equipment 3-16 years
- furniture and fittings 6-16 years
- electrical and electronic office machines - data processing systems 5-10 years
- means of transport 10 years
- other miscellaneous 3-12 years
- fibre optic network 5-20 years
- improvements to third-party assets - buildings 1-19 years

If specific indicators suggest an impairment loss, property, plant, and equipment are subjected to an impairment test as described in the following paragraph “Impairment of Non-Financial Assets and shareholdings in controlled companies”. Any impairment losses may be subject to subsequent reversals if the underlying reasons no longer apply.
When an asset is disposed of or if future economic benefits are no longer expected from using an asset, it is derecognized and any gain or loss (being the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount) is recognized in the income statement in the year of the derecognition.

Right-of-use assets

The Company determines whether the contract is, or contains, a lease by applying the definition provided by IFRS 16, which is satisfied when the contract transfers the right to control the use of an underlying asset for a period of time in exchange for a fee.

Right-of-use assets, recorded in a specific item among property, plant and equipment, are recognized at the lease inception date, i.e. the date on which the underlying asset is available for use.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any restatement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized and lease payments made on or before the commencement of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the effective date to the end of the useful life of the asset consisting of the right-of-use assets or at the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at the end of the term of the contract or if the cost of the asset consisting of the right-of-use assets reflects the fact that the lessee will exercise the purchase option, the asset consisting of the right-of-use assets is depreciated from the effective date until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease liabilities are recognized as financial liabilities (current or non-current depending on the due date of the payments) at the present value of the lease payments not yet paid at the reporting date. Lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option if it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The Company applies the exception to the recognition envisaged for short-term leases to its contracts with a duration equal to or less than 12 months from the effective date. It also applies the exception to the recognition provided for leases in which the underlying asset is of "modest value" and whose amount is estimated as not significant. For example, the Company leases some office equipment (i.e. PCs, printers and copiers) that is considered to be of low value. Payments due for short-term leases and for leases in which the underlying asset is of modest value are recognized as a cost on a straight-line basis for the duration of the lease.

Intangible assets

In accordance with IAS 38, intangible assets are identifiable, non-physical assets controlled by the Company, for which it is probable that future economic benefits will be generated from their use and the cost of which can be reliably determined.

Identifiability is normally satisfied when: (i) the intangible asset is attributable to a legal or contractual right, or (ii) the asset is separable, in other words it can be sold, transferred, rented or exchanged individually and not as an integral part of other assets.

Control by the enterprise consists of the right to enjoy the future economic benefits flowing from the asset and to restrict the access of others to those benefits.

Intangible assets are recorded in the financial statements at purchase or production cost, including incidental costs, determined using the same methods indicated for property, plant and equipment. Internally generated intangible assets are recognized only when the Company can demonstrate the technical feasibility, intention and availability of resources to complete the asset and have the ability to use or sell it, alternatively the costs incurred are recognized in the income statement in the year in which they arose.

Intangible assets with definite useful life are recognized net of accumulated amortization and any impairment losses determined using the same methods previously described for property, plant, and equipment. Changes in the expected useful life or in the ways in which the future economic benefits of an intangible asset are achieved by the Company are accounted for by suitably adjusting the period or method of amortization, treating them as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization of intangible fixed assets with a definite useful life is charged to income statement in the cost category that reflects the function of the intangible asset concerned.

If specific indicators of impairment exist, intangible assets are subject to impairment testing according to the procedures described in the following section "Impairment of non-financial assets and Shareholdings in controlled companies". Any impairment losses may be subject to subsequent reversals if the reasons for their impairment losses no longer apply.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life and those not yet available for use are subject to impairment testing at least annually, regardless of the presence of specific indicators of impairment, according to the procedures described in the following section "Impairment of non-financial assets and Shareholdings in controlled companies".

The main useful lives used are as follows:

- industrial patents and intellectual property rights 3-5 years
- concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights 1-10 years
- other intangible assets 23-47 years

Gains or losses on the disposal of an intangible asset are calculated as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognized in the Income Statement at the time of the disposal.

Shareholdings

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured using the cost method, adjusted, where applicable, for impairment losses, as described in greater detail in the following section, 'Impairment of non-financial assets and shareholdings in subsidiaries.

Fair value measurement

For all fair value measurements and related disclosures, as required or permitted by international accounting standards, the Company applies IFRS 13. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date ("exit-price"). The fair value measurement assumes that the sale of the asset or the transfer of the liability takes place in the principal market, i.e. the market where the greatest volume and level of transactions for the asset or liability takes place. In the absence of a principal market, it is assumed that the transaction takes place in the most advantageous market to which the Company has access, i.e. the market that maximizes the results of the sale of the asset or minimizes the amount to be paid to transfer the liability. The fair value of an asset or liability is determined using the assumptions that market participants would take into account to define the price of the asset or liability, assuming that they act in their best economic interest. Market participants are independent, well-informed buyers and sellers who are able to conclude a transaction for the asset or liability and are interested, but not obliged or otherwise induced to complete the transaction. In measuring fair value, the Company considers the characteristics of the specific assets or liabilities and uses measurement techniques appropriate to the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value itself, maximizing the use of observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7 and IFRS 13 require that fair value classification of financial instruments to be based on the quality of the input source used to calculate the fair value.
In particular, IFRS 7 and IFRS 13 set out three levels of fair value:

- **level 1:** this level consists of financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is based on (unadjusted) prices for identical assets or liabilities quoted on active official or over-the-counter markets;
- **level 2:** this level consists of financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly;
- **level 3**: this level consists of financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is based on unobservable market data. This level includes instruments measured on the basis of internal estimates made using proprietary methods based on best sector practice.

Impairment of non-financial assets and shareholdings in controlled companies

At each financial statement date, the Company verifies whether there are any indications that non-financial assets (property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill) may have suffered an impairment loss.

To this end, the Company considers both internal and external sources of information. With regard to internal sources, the following are considered: the obsolescence or physical deterioration of the asset, any significant changes in the use of the asset and the economic performance of the asset with respect to what was expected. With regard to external sources, on the other hand, the following are considered: the trend in the market prices of the assets, any technological, market or regulatory discontinuities, the trend in market interest rates and the cost of capital used to measure investments and finally if the carrying amount of the Company's net assets is higher than the market capitalization.

With specific reference to investments in subsidiaries, in addition to the indicators mentioned above, a check is carried out to determine whether the carrying amount of the shareholding exceeds the pro rata share of the investee's carrying amount of shareholders' equity.
If, on the basis of this verification, it emerges that the non-financial assets, or investments in subsidiaries, may have suffered an impairment loss, the Company estimates their recoverable value by carrying out an impairment test.

Goodwill impairment testing is carried out at least once a year or, more frequently, whenever there is an indication that the asset may have suffered an impairment loss.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset or shareholding, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ('CGU') to which the asset or the sherholding belongs. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows generated by other assets or groups of assets. The CGUs identified by Management at December 31, 2025 coincide with the individual companies belonging to the A2A Group.

If the carrying amount of a CGU or a shareholding exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement, which is first recognized as a reduction in the carrying amount of any goodwill and only subsequently to the other assets of the CGU in proportion to their carrying amount up to the amount of the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of a CGU or a shareholding is the higher of its fair value, less disposal costs, and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows, based on pre-tax business plans prepared by management, applying a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of the assets comprising the CGU or the shareholding. The long-term growth rate used to estimate the terminal value of the unit (or group of units), where present, is assumed not to exceed the average long-term growth rate of the sector, country or market in which the unit operates.

In the case of CGUs or shareholdings relating to gas networks, the recoverable value is determined on the basis of the Residual Industrial Value (VIR) estimate, considering as a starting point the value of the RAB (Regulatory Asset Base). In the case of CGU or shareholdings relating to electricity networks, the recoverable value is determined by weighing scenarios with a definite useful life (with a liquidation value based on the RAB) and an indefinite useful life (applying a terminal value).

Future cash flows are estimated by reference to the current conditions of the cash-generating unit and, therefore, do not include the benefits arising from future restructuring for which the Company has not yet committed, nor future investments to improve or optimize the unit.

For the purposes of impairment testing, the carrying amount of a CGU is determined in line with the criterion used to determine the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, excluding surplus assets (i.e. financial assets, deferred tax assets and net non-current assets held for sale).

Impairment losses on goodwill cannot be reversed. For other assets and shareholdings, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Environmental certificates

The Company is subject to the various environmental regulations that require compliance with the constraints set through the use of certificates or securities, in particular companies operating in regulated sectors (e.g. energy) buy and sell shares on organised markets, and these transactions have characteristics similar to those of goods intended for sale or consumption in the operating cycle.

The Company therefore records the environmental certificates among the Inventories.

In the absence of a specific IFRS reference standard, the accounting treatment adopted by the Company complies with the general rules included in the body of applicable IFRS accounting standards and in line with international best practice.

The valuation of the securities is carried out in relation to the destination attributed to them.

Securities held to meet business needs are recorded among assets at cost, while those traded for trading purposes are measured at fair value with an impact on the income statement defined with reference to any sales contracts, including forward contracts, already signed at the reporting date and, on a residual basis, at market prices.
Certificates assigned free of charge are only registered at the time of transfer to third parties.

If the requirement exceeds the units/certificates in the portfolio at the statement of financial position date ("deficit"), the cost necessary to meet the residual obligation is allocated to the statement of financial position, estimated on the basis of any purchase contracts, including forward contracts, already signed at the statement of financial position date and, residually, market prices, and a specific provision for risks and charges is recognized.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of purchase cost and estimated net realizable value. The method used to determine cost is the weighted average cost, including directly attributable ancillary costs (for example, ship freight, customs duties, insurance, laytime and demurrage on fuel purchases).

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to realize the sale or, where applicable, the replacement cost.

Gas inventories held for trading purposes, stored at facilities separate from gas used for industrial purposes, are measured at fair value at the reporting date, with a balancing entry in the income statement, as required by IAS 2, paragraph 3, letter b.

Inventories are constantly monitored and, where necessary, obsolete stocks are written down with a charge to the Income Statement.

Materials and other consumables (including energy commodities) held for use in production are not written down if it is expected that the final product into which they will be incorporated will be sold at a price sufficient to enable recovery of the cost incurred.

Spare parts and equipment necessary for maintenance are recorded in inventories and their cost is recognized in the income statement when they are used.

Plant spare parts are recorded under property, plant and equipment and depreciated on the basis of the useful life of the plant to which they refer if they have significant value, multi-year use, constitute equipment necessary for the operation of plant and machinery and are likely to generate future economic benefits.

Power Purchase Agreements

Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) that involve the physical delivery of energy and that do not meet the requirements of IFRS 10 for the existence of control, IFRS 11 for the existence of joint control over a company or an asset, or IFRS 16 for the recognition of a lease, but that meet the definition of a derivative in IFRS 9, are accounted for under the own-use exemption rules when the relevant conditions are met. The Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) signed by the Company to date, in purchase and sale, are mainly accounted for according to the rules of the own use exemption, in addition to some Virtual PPA accounted for as hedging derivatives for according to IFRS 9 because they are signed for the purpose of hedging cash flows from highly probable transactions.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognized and measured in accordance with *IAS* 32 (Financial Instruments: Presentation) and *IFRS* 9 (Financial Instruments).
Financial assets and liabilities are recognized at the time that the contractual rights and obligations forming part of the instrument arise.

Cash and cash equivalents

This category includes deposits available on demand or at very short notice, as well as short-term and highly liquid financial investments readily convertible into a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Financial assets other than cash and cash equivalents

They include investments (excluding investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities, and associates); receivables, loans, and other non-current financial assets; trade receivables and other receivables arising from the company’s operations, as well as other current financial assets.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, adjusted, in the case of assets not subsequently measured at fair value, for transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue. Trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

All equity instruments - both listed and unlisted - are measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified as:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
  - with recycling of accumulated gains and losses (debt instruments)
  - without recycling of accumulated gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- financial assets at fair value in the Income Statement.

Classification is carried out on the basis of an entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets at amortized cost

This category includes assets not represented by derivative instruments and not listed on an active market that meet the following requirements: the entity's business model requires that the financial asset be held for the collection of contractual cash flows (held-to-collect) and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the asset correspond solely to the payment of principal and interest.

This category mainly includes trade receivables, other receivables and financial receivables.

These are valued using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment.

Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized, modified, or adjusted for impairment.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets not classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost may be classified and subsequently measured at their fair value recognised in the Income Statement or in the Other Comprehensive Income Statement. The determination depends on whether this financial asset is a debt or equity instrument.

Debt instruments

A financial asset representing a debt instrument, other than a derivative, shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held as part of a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- the contractual terms of the asset provide for certain maturities of the cash flows represented solely by payments of principal and interest on the amount of the principal to be repaid.

When the financial assets do not meet the two conditions above, they are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, which is therefore a residual classification method.

Changes in fair value are recognized directly in equity until the actual sale, at which time they are transferred to the income statement. Impairment losses, exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are instead recorded directly in the Income Statement when they occur.

Losses recognized directly in equity are reversed and recognized in the income statement even if the financial asset has not been derecognized when there is objective evidence that the asset has suffered an impairment loss.

Equity instruments

A financial asset representing an equity instrument may be measured at Fair Value recognized in Other Comprehensive Income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is not held for trading;
- the company avails itself of the irrevocable option to designate this asset as measured at FVOCI.

When the financial assets do not meet the two conditions above, they are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, which is therefore a residual classification method.

Gains and losses on these financial assets will never be recycled to the income statement. The Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. This category includes equity investments in other companies irrevocably designated as such at the time of initial recognition. Equity instruments designated at fair value through the other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment. Dividends on such investments are recognized in the income statement unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets measured at fair value through the income statement

This is a residual category that includes:

- financial assets with cash flows that are not represented solely by principal and interest payments, regardless of the business model;
- financial assets held for trading as purchased or held primarily for the purpose of being sold or repurchased within a short period of time;
- derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, held for trading or not designated as effective hedging instruments;
- contingent fees.

Financial instruments at fair value with changes recognized in the income statement are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value, and the gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value are subsequently recognized in the income statement.
This category also includes equity investments in companies that the Company has not irrevocably designated at fair value through OCI. Dividends on these investments are also recognized among other income in the Income Statement when the right to payment is established.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset no longer apply;
- the company has transferred to a third party the right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed a contractual obligation to transfer them. In substance, the transfer is completed when: the company has transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset or has transferred control of the asset while maintaining the related risks and rewards.

In cases where the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from an asset or signed an agreement under which it retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more beneficiaries (pass-through), it assesses whether and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. If the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and benefits or has not lost control over it, the asset continues to be recognized in the Company's financial statements to the extent of its continuing involvement in the asset. In this case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are valued to reflect the rights and obligations that remain with the Company.

When the entity's continuing involvement is a guarantee of the transferred asset, involvement is measured on the basis of the lower of the amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration received that the entity might have to repay.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and other liabilities, loans and borrowings, including current account overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, adjusted, in the case of liabilities not subsequently measured at fair value, for transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue.

The subsequent evaluation depends on the classification of the main instrument:

- financial liabilities at fair value in the Income Statement, typically of a trading nature (settlement and transfer in the short term). This category includes financial derivatives held for trading (speculative);
- loans and receivables: valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in the Income Statement when the liability is settled, as well as through amortization.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation underlying the liability is settled or cancelled.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another to the same creditor on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such replacement or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Income Statement.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative instruments are classified as financial assets or liabilities depending on the positive or negative fair value and are classified as "held for trading" within "Other business models" and measured at fair value in the Income Statement, with the exception of those designated as effective hedging instruments. All derivatives held for trading are classified as current assets and liabilities. Derivatives not held for trading, but measured at fair value through profit or loss as they do not qualify for hedge accounting, and derivatives designated as effective hedging instruments are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date and the Company's intention to hold or not hold such instruments to maturity.

These are initially recognized at fair value on the date the contract is signed and the subsequent measurement is also at fair value.

To classify a derivative as a hedge, the company formally designates and documents the hedging relationship, its risk management objectives and the strategy pursued by identifying: a) the hedging instrument b) the nature of the risk being hedged c) the way in which the company will assess the effectiveness of the hedge.

The hedging relationship is effective if:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of the credit risk does not prevail over the changes in value resulting from the aforementioned economic relationship;
- the hedging ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge this quantity of hedged item.

Transactions that meet the above criteria are accounted for as follows:

Fair value hedges

If a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge against exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or liability attributable to a specific risk, the gain or loss resulting from subsequent changes in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in the Income Statement. The gain or loss resulting from the fair value adjustment of the hedged item, for the portion attributable to the hedged risk, changes the carrying amount of that item and is recognized in the income statement under the same line item.

Cash flow hedges

If a derivative financial instrument is designated to hedge the exposure to the variability of the cash flows of an asset or a liability recognized in the Financial Statements or of a highly probable transaction, the effective portion of the resulting profits or losses deriving from the fair value adjustment of the derivative instrument is recognized in a specific equity reserve. The cumulative profit or loss is reversed from the equity reserve and recorded in the Income Statement in the same years in which the effects of the hedged transaction are recognized in the Income Statement. The gain or loss associated with that part of the ineffective hedge is recognised in the Income Statement immediately. If the hedged transaction is no longer considered probable, the unrealized gains or losses recognized in the equity reserve are immediately recognized in the Income Statement.

If, on the other hand, the derivative instrument is sold and therefore no longer qualifies as an effective risk hedge against which the transaction was entered into, the portion of the "Reserve for derivative instruments measured at fair value" relating to it is maintained until the economic effects of the underlying contract are manifested.

Commodity derivatives

With reference to commodity derivatives, operations are managed through the stipulation of OTC - over the counter financial instruments (index swaps), derivative instruments traded on regulated platforms, as well as through brokerage contracts that provide for the physical delivery of the underlying asset at a future settlement date (so-called physical contracts).
From an operational point of view, a industrial portfolio has been identified, which includes physical and financial contracts signed for the management of procurement, and a trading portfolio, which includes physical and financial contracts signed from a speculative perspective, based on pure position taking logic whenever it is believed there is a market opportunity, always within the risk limits defined by the Company's Board of Directors.

The accounting treatment of these contracts differs according to the following criteria.

1. Contracts that provide for physical delivery

The accounting treatment varies according to their purpose:

a) contracts relating to procurement activities ("industrial portfolio") that meet the criteria defined by IFRS 9 for own-use exemption are considered executive contracts and therefore are recognized on an accrual basis only at the time of actual delivery. Said criteria are:

- the contracts are signed with the aim of physically delivering the underlying commodity, in line with the Company's expectations of use;
- contracts cannot be closed net through cash and cash equivalents.

The Company analyses contracts for the purchase or sale of non-financial assets on an ongoing basis, with particular attention to forward purchases or sales of electricity and energy commodities, in order to determine whether they should be classified and treated in accordance with IFRS 9 or whether they have been signed for "own use exemption".

b) Contracts signed with reference to price risk or volume risk management ("trading portfolio") are recognized as follows:

- from initial recognition to physical delivery, these contracts represent non-hedging derivatives, measured at fair value in the income statement;
- at the time of physical delivery, the revenue or full cost deriving from the sale or purchase of commodities, respectively, is recognized.
  With regard to these contracts included in the trading portfolio, the company applies the accounting policy election provided for in IAS 1 and IFRS 9 to present both the above impacts on a net basis for each commodity within the item "Revenue from sales and services" (if the net balance is positive) or between costs for "Raw" (if the net balance is negative).

2. Contracts that do not provide for physical delivery

a) Contracts in the industrial portfolio are accounted for as hedging derivatives (cash flow hedges) measured at FVOCI, if they meet the criteria set out in IFRS 9 described above.

b) Trading portfolio contracts represent non-hedging derivatives, recorded at fair value in the income statement in accordance with IFRS 9.

Embedded derivatives

The embedded derivative contained in a non-derivative hybrid contract, in a financial liability or in a principal non-financial contract, is separated from the principal contract and accounted for as a separate derivative, if: its economic characteristics and the risks associated with it are not closely correlated with those of the principal contract; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value in the Income Statement. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the Income Statement. A restatement occurs only when there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly changes the cash flows otherwise expected or a reclassification of a financial asset to a category other than fair value in the Income Statement.

An embedded derivative included in a hybrid contract that contains a financial asset is not separated from the host contract. The financial asset together with the embedded derivative is classified entirely as a financial asset at fair value in the Income Statement.

Instruments classified in equity

Instruments for which, based on the substance of the contract, there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to the counterparty are classified within Shareholders' Equity. These instruments include the perpetual bond issued in 2024, for which the Company has no contractual obligation to repay either the principal or the interest.

Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits (TFR) and pension provisions are determined using actuarial methods; the rights accrued by employees during the year are recognized in the Income Statement as "personnel expenses", whereas the figurative financial expense that the company would have to bear if it were to ask the market for a loan of the same amount as the TFR is recognized as part of the "net financial income (expense)". Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in statement of comprehensive income taking into account the residual average working life of the employees.

Following the introduction of Finance Law no. 296 of December 27, 2006, only the portion of accrued post-employment benefits that remained in the company has been measured in accordance with IAS 19, as amounts are now paid over to a separate entity as they accrue (either to a supplementary pension scheme or to funds held by INPS). As a result of these payments the company no longer has any obligations in connection with the services employees may render in the future.

Guaranteed employee benefits paid on or after the termination of employment through defined benefit plans (energy discount, health care or other benefits) or long-term benefits (loyalty bonuses) are recognized in the period when the right vests.

The liability for defined benefit plans, net of any plan assets, is determined by independent actuaries on the basis of actuarial assumptions and recognized on an accrual basis in line with the work performed to obtain the benefits.

Gains and losses arising from actuarial calculations are recognized in a specific equity reserve.

Share-based payments

The Company remunerates its employees through an equity-settled share-based payment plan accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2. The theoretical benefit attributed to the interested parties is quantified by measuring the fair value of the instrument assigned through financial valuation techniques on the grant date, including in the valuation any market conditions and the estimate regarding the accrual of dividends. The benefit is charged to the income statement over the term of the plan with a counterpart in a specific equity reserve (IFRS2 Reserve). At each financial statement date, the number of rights that are deemed to be assigned is adjusted by recalculating and adjusting the cost recognised in previous years on the basis of the previous percentages.

Provisions for risks and charges

The provisions regard costs of a determinate nature and of certain or probable existence which at year-end are uncertain in terms of timing or amount. Provisions are recognized when there is a legal or constructive present obligation arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, and it is possible to make a reasonable estimate of the obligation.

Provisions are recognized at the best estimate of the amount that the company would have to pay to settle the liability or to transfer it to third parties at the balance sheet date. If the effect of discounting is significant, provisions are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money. If discounting is used the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as financial expense.

If the liability relates to property, plant, and equipment (e.g., site dismantling and restoration), the initial provision is recognized as a balancing entry to the assets to which it refers; the expense is recognized in the income statement through the depreciation process of the asset to which it refers.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are accounted for as a deduction from equity. In particular, treasury shares are recognized as a negative equity reserve.

Grants

Grants, both from public entities and from third party private entities, are measured at fair value when there is the reasonable certainty that they will be received and that the Group will be able to comply with the terms and conditions for obtaining them.

Grants received for specific assets whose value is recognized as property, plant, and equipment or intangible assets are recognized as a direct reduction of the assets themselves and credited to the income statement over the depreciation period of the assets to which they relate.

Revenue grants (given to provide the company with immediate financial support or as compensation for expenses or losses incurred in a previous accounting period) are recognized in their entirety in the income statement as soon as the conditions for recognizing the grants are met.

Revenues and expenses

The recognition of revenues is based on the following five steps: (i) identification of the contract with the customer; (ii) identification of the performance obligations, represented by the contractual promises to transfer goods and/or services to a customer; (iii) determination of the transaction price; (iv) allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations identified on the basis of the stand-alone sale price of each good or service; (v) recognition of the revenue when the relative performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when the promised good or service is transferred to the customer; the transfer is considered completed when the customer obtains control of the good or service, which can occur continuously over time diluted and extended or at a point in time. Depending on the type of transaction, revenues are recognized on the basis of the following specific criteria:

- the revenues and expenses involved in the sale of commodities are measured at the prices envisaged in the related purchase or sale contract;
- revenues from the provision of services are recognized according to the stage of completion based on the same criteria as for contract work in progress. If it is impossible to calculate revenues on a reliable basis they are recognized up to the amount of the costs incurred providing they are expected to be recovered;
- revenues from the sale of certificates are recognized at the time of sale.

Revenues are stated net of returns, discounts, allowances and rebates, as well as directly related taxes. As mentioned in the paragraph "*Commodity derivatives*", the result of the trading portfolio included in the item "Revenues" is accounted for according to *IFRS* 9 and not according to *IFRS* 15. Expenses relate to goods or services sold or consumed during the year or as a result of systematic allocation; if no future use is envisaged they are recognized directly in the income statement.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income is recognized when interest income arises using the effective interest method, i.e. at the rate that exactly discounts expected future cash flows over the expected life of the financial instrument.
Financial expense is recognized in the Income Statement on an accrual basis and are recorded in the amount of effective interest.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when it is established that the shareholders have a right to receive payment, and is recognized as financial income in the Income Statement.

Income taxes

Current taxes

Current income taxes are based on an estimate of taxable income in compliance with tax regulations in force or substantially approved at the reporting date, bearing in mind any exemptions or tax credits due. Account is also taken of the fact that the Group now files for tax on a consolidated basis.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax bases, with the exception of goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and any differences resulting from investments in subsidiaries which are not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future. The tax rates used are those expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the tax benefit will be realized. The measurement of deferred tax assets takes account of the period for which business plans are available.
When transactions are recognized directly in equity, any related current or deferred tax effects are also recognized directly in equity. Deferred taxes on the undistributed profits of Group companies are only provided for if there is the real intention to distribute such profits and, in any case, if the taxation is not offset as the result of filing a Group tax return.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
Taxes are only offset when they are levied by the same tax authority, when there is the legal right of set-off and when settlement of the net balance is expected.

Use of estimates and judgement by management

Preparing the financial statements and notes requires the use of estimates and assumptions in determining certain assets and liabilities and measuring contingent assets and liabilities. The actual results could differ from such estimates.

Estimates have been used in assessing the recoverability of assets, to determine certain sales revenue, in provisions for risks and charges, in loss allowances and other provisions for impairment losses, amortization and depreciation, the measurement of derivatives, employee benefits and taxes. The underlying estimates and assumptions are regularly reviewed and the effect of any change is immediately recognized in the income statement.

The Company believes climate change risks are an implicit element in the application of the methodologies and models used to make estimates, evaluations and measurements of certain items in the financial statements. Management believes that the main areas of the financial statements at December 31, 2025, the valuation of which is subject to the use of estimates and judgement by management, also with reference to climate change risks, are those subject to impairment tests (property, plant and equipment and intangibles assets, goodwill and shareholdings) and the provisions for risks, with specific reference to decommissioning provisions, and contingent liabilities. For further details, please refer to the specific paragraph "ESRS E1 - Climate change" contained in the Sustainability Statement in the Report on Operations.

The following is a brief description of the accounting policies that, in relation to the Company, require more subjectivity on the part of the directors in the preparation of estimates and for which a change in the conditions underlying the assumptions used could have a significant impact on the financial data.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Identification of Cash Generating Units (CGU)

A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows generated by other assets or groups of assets.

Identification of impairment indicators

At least annually, or more frequently in the event of indicators of impairment losses, to review the carrying amount of its non-financial assets and shareholdings, management reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets and shareholdings to see if there are any indications that they are impaired.
At each reporting date, management verifies whether there is any indication that an asset may have suffered a loss in value (impairment indicator), with the exception of goodwill, which is annually subjected to mandatory impairment testing.

Impairment indicators that may be considered include, among others:

- external indicators, such as changes in the technological or regulatory environment, or changes in the duration of the concessions, with a negative impact on the asset or the Cash Generating Unit (CGU);
- internal factors, such as the pro-rata value of the equity of a subsidiary being lower than the carrying amount of the related investment, physical damage of an asset (e.g., thermoelectric power plants), performance of CGUs/assets below the budget, and operating & maintenance costs higher than expected.

Estimation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is determined, in terms of value in use, by discounting the cash flows expected from the use of the asset, of a CGU or an investment over the explicit duration of the plan, as well as the value expected from its disposal at the end of its useful life or its terminal value. This process involves the use of estimates and assumptions, in particular with regard to:

- forecasts of future cash flows, based on the updated 2024–2035 Strategic Plan approved by the Directors;
- determination of the normalized cash flows or the realizable value of the assets underlying the estimate of the terminal value;

- determination of the long-term growth rates and the discount rates applied to the forecasts of future cash flows;
- in the case of the Reti Elettriche and Reti Gas CGU, the estimate of the Residual Industrial Value.

For the purpose of preparing the impairment test, the company avails itself of the support of an independent expert, external to the A2A Group which has, among other things:

- analysed the relevant components and assumptions of the economic-financial projections drawn up by the Company's management, carried out comparisons and checks regarding the correctness of the sources and assumptions used, developed the assumptions regarding the growth rate beyond the Plan horizon for the determination of the normalized flows up to the end of the useful life of the plants;
- estimated the discount rate consistent with the cash flows considered, i.e. post-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC). In detail, the WACC rate used was estimated according to the criteria widely used in valuation practice and in line with last year's impairment testing in order to reflect current market valuations with reference to the present value of money, country risk and the specific risks associated with the asset;
- provided assistance in preparing specific sensitivity analyses, at the consolidated financial statement level, which considered three plan variables identified as significant for the most impacted CGU Groups, such as: the variability of hydroelectric production, the inclusion of Waste To Energy in the Emissions Trading System and the variability of the PUN.

Management is of the opinion that the estimates of such recoverable amounts are reasonable, albeit subject to changes in the factors underlying the estimates on which these recoverable amounts have been calculated could produce different measurements. For further details on the way in which impairment testing was carried out and the results of such testing, reference is made to the specific paragraph.

Useful lives of non-financial assets

Depreciation and amortization charges are a significant cost for the company. Non-current assets are depreciated or amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets. The useful lives of the company's non-current assets are established by the directors, with the assistance of expert appraisers, when they are purchased. The company periodically reviews technological and sector changes, dismantling/closure charges and the recovery amount of assets to update their residual useful lives. This periodic update could lead to a change in the period of depreciation or amortization and hence also in the depreciation or amortization charge in future years.

Expected credit losses

The assessment of the existence of impairment losses is made at each reporting date, using different criteria depending on the characteristics of the receivables being analysed in relation to the reference business, the nature of the counterparty and the value. In accordance with IFRS 9, the approach adopted is forward-looking, focusing on the probability of future losses, even in the absence of events that would suggest the need to write down a credit position (Expected Losses) and is based on assumptions regarding the risk of default and the measurement of expected losses. In making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to calculate the expected loss, management uses its professional judgement, based on the Company's past experience, current market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting date.

In particular, receivables that are individually significant are expected to be subject to a specific analysis aimed at assessing their recoverability, while the write-down of receivables not subject to specific valuation is determined by applying the specific unpaid ratio of the business.

Provisions for lawsuits

In certain circumstances it is not easy to identify whether a legal or constructive present obligation exists. The directors assess these situations case by case, together with an estimate of the economic resources required to settle the obligation. Estimating such provisions is the result of a complex process that involves subjective judgements on the part of company management. When the directors are of the opinion that it is only possible that a liability could arise, the risks are disclosed in the section on commitments and contingent liabilities without making any provision.

Decommissioning provisions

The decommissioning provision represents the amount allocated to meet the dismantling and restoration costs that will have to be incurred for the reclamation of the sites on which some plants are located, as required by individual concessions, surface right contracts or specific laws. The obligation, based on financial and engineering assumptions, is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows that the Company believes it must pay against the various obligations assumed. This liability is quantified by management on the basis of the technology existing at the valuation date and is reviewed, at least every three years, taking into account the development in the techniques of storage, dismantling and restoration of the site, as well as the continuous evolution of existing laws on health protection and environmental protection. The value of the obligation is discounted at each closing in accordance with the provisions of IAS 37.

Determination of the fair value of derivative financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, both on interest rates and on exchange rates, is derived from market quotations. In the absence of quoted prices in active markets, forecast price curves based on simulation models developed internally by the company are used.
The fair value of commodity contracts is determined using directly observable market inputs where available.
The method used to calculate the fair value of the instruments in question includes the assessment of non-performance risk if deemed relevant. However, the actual results of derivatives could differ from the measurements made.

Employee benefits

Some of the Company's employees benefit from pension plans that offer social security benefits based on their remuneration history and their years of service. Some employees also benefit from the coverage of other post-retirement benefit plans. The calculations of costs and liabilities associated with these plans are based on estimates made by actuarial consultants, who use a combination of statistical-actuarial factors, including statistical data relating to past years and forecasts of future costs. Estimates also include mortality and retirement rates, assumptions regarding future discount

rates, wage growth rates, inflation rates, and an analysis of healthcare cost trends. These estimates can differ significantly from the actual results owing to changes in economic and market conditions, increases or decreases in pension rates and the lifespan of participants, as well as changes in the effective cost of medical care. These differences may have a significant impact on the quantification of social security expenditure and other related charges.
The full effects of any changes in these actuarial assumptions are recognized in a specific equity reserve. For further details on the main actuarial assumptions adopted, please refer to note 18 "Employee benefits".

Leasing

Given the complexity required for the valuation of leasing contracts, combined with their long-term duration, the application of IFRS 16 requires significant recourse to professional judgement. In particular, this was necessary to:

- apply the definition of leasing to cases typical of the sectors in which the Company operates;
- identify the service component in leasing contracts;
- evaluate any renewal and termination options provided for in the contracts in order to terminate the duration of the contracts, jointly examining the probability of exercising these options and any significant improvement on the underlying assets;
- identify any variable payments that depend on indices or rates to determine whether changes in the latter may have an impact on future lease payments as well as on the amount of the asset consisting of right-of-use assets;
- identify the implicit interest rate of the lease when this cannot be easily determined: the Company uses the Incremental Borrowing Rate (IBR) at the lease start date (estimated on a quarterly basis), to calculate the present value of the payments due. In the absence of observable inputs, the Company estimates the IBR on the basis of the Group's average financing rate that reflects the duration and contractual conditions of the lease, using the risk-free rate adjusted for the credit spread.

Current taxes and future recovery of deferred tax assets

The uncertainties that exist regarding the way of applying certain tax regulations have led the company to taking an interpretative stance when providing for current taxes in the financial statements; such interpretations could be overturned by official clarifications on the part of the tax authorities.
Deferred tax assets are accounted for on the basis of the taxable profit expected to be available in future years. Assessing the expected taxable profit for the purpose of accounting for deferred taxation depends on factors that can vary over time, and may lead to significant effects on the measurement of deferred tax assets.

Assessment of the existence of control requirements

According to the provisions of IFRS 10, control is obtained when the Company is exposed to variable returns, or holds rights to such returns, arising from the relationship with the investee company and has the ability to affect those returns, through the exercise of its power over the investee company. Power is defined as the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee by virtue of existing substantive rights. The existence of control does not depend solely on the possession of the majority of voting rights, but rather on the substantial rights of each investor in the investee company. Consequently, management's judgement is required to assess specific situations that determine substantive rights that give the Company the power to direct the relevant activities of the investee company in order to influence its returns. For the purposes of assessing the control requirement, management analyses all the facts and circumstances, including any agreements with other investors, also with reference to the vote or the appointment of directors, the rights deriving from other contractual agreements, potential voting rights (call options, warrants, put options assigned to non-controlling interests, etc.) and other legal provisions. These other facts and circumstances may be particularly relevant in the context of this assessment, especially in cases where the Company holds less than the majority of the voting rights, or similar rights, of the investee company. In addition, even if it holds more than half of the voting rights of another company, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it controls the investee company. The Company reviews the existence of the conditions of control over an investee company when the facts and circumstances indicate that there has been a change in one or more elements considered for the verification of the existence of control.

Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting is applied to derivatives in order to reflect the effects of the Company's risk management strategies in the financial statements. To this end, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item at the inception of the transaction, as well as the risk management objectives and strategy. In addition, the Company assesses, both at the inception of the relationship and on a systematic basis, whether the hedging instruments are highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged items.
Based on management's judgement, the assessment of effectiveness based on the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, the dominance of credit risk in changes in value and the hedge ratio, as well as the measurement of ineffectiveness, are assessed by means of a qualitative assessment or a quantitative calculation, depending on the specific facts and circumstances and the characteristics of the hedging instruments and the hedged items. With respect to cash flow hedges of future transactions, management assesses and documents that they are highly probable and present an exposure to changes in cash flows that impacts the Income Statement.

2.4

Notes to the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position of A2A S.p.A. includes, with respect to the situation at December 31, 2025, the effect of the following non-recurring transactions:

- acquisition of the "Digital and Supply Chain" business unit from AEB S.p.A., effective as of January 1, 2025;
- transfer of the "Project Service & PMO" business unit to A2A Services & Real Estate S.p.A., effective as of January 1, 2025;
- transfer of the "Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital Activities" business unit to A2A Life Ventures S.r.l., effective as of October 1, 2025.

For details of the statement of financial position effects of non-recurring transactions in 2025, see note 36) Significant non-recurring events and transactions, pursuant to Consob Communication no. DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006.

Assets

Non-current assets

1) Property, plant and equipment

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes					12.31.2025
			Capex	Other changes	Disposals net of prov.	Deprec.	Tot. Changes	
Land	26,773	-	-	-	(485)	-	(485)	26,288
Buildings	147,119	-	3,911	1,894	(28)	(8,449)	(2,672)	144,447
Plant and machinery	474,558	-	3,137	15,545	(140)	(79,172)	(60,630)	413,928
Industrial and commercial equipment	4,294	-	471	101	(5)	(899)	(332)	3,962
Other assets	19,314	87	4,559	915	-	(4,393)	1,081	20,482
Assets under construction and payments on account	141,574	(180)	94,245	(18,397)	-	-	75,848	217,242
Leasehold improvements	2,417	-	460	-	-	(569)	(109)	2,308
Right-of-use assets	56,948	-	-	2,911	-	(18,508)	(15,597)	41,351
Total property, plant and equipment	**872,997**	**(93)**	**106,783**	**2,969**	**(658)**	**(111,990)**	**(2,896)**	**870,008**
Historical Cost	3,058,569	2,971	106,783	(262)	(3,622)	-	102,899	3,164,439
Accumulated depreciation	(1,833,289)	(3,064)	-	3,231	2,964	(111,990)	(105,795)	(1,942,148)
Impairment losses	(352,283)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(352,283)

“Property, plant and equipment” at December 31, 2025 amounted to 870,008 thousand euro (872,997 thousand euro in the previous year) and show, net of the effect of negative non-recurring transactions for 93 thousand euro, a decrease of 2,896 thousand euro resulting from the following transactions:

- capex for 106,783 thousand euro;
- deprecation for the period for 111,990 thousand euro;
- other positive changes of 2,969 thousand euro due to an increase of 2,911 thousand euro following the application of IFRS16 and, for 208 thousand euro, to the increase of the decommissioning provision, mainly for the Calabria area, offset by decreases of 84 thousand euro for reclassification to other financial statements items and 66 thousand euro for reclassification from property, plant and equipment to intangible assets;
- disposal of assets, net of accumulated depreciation, for 658 thousand euro;

Capex during the period refer to:

- “Buildings” for a total amount of 3,911 thousand euro.
  In detail, they refer: for 2,057 thousand euro to various interventions on the buildings of the Lamarmora headquarters in Brescia; for 866 thousand euro to various interventions on the buildings of the Aprica headquarters in Via Codignole; for 349 thousand euro to various interventions on the buildings of the Valtellina Unit; for 349 thousand euro to various interventions on the buildings of the offices in Piazza Trento, Brescia, Sondrio, Vobarno and Bormio; for 290 thousand euro to various interventions on the buildings of the Calabria Unit;
- “Plant and machinery” for 3,137 thousand euro.
  In particular, they refer: to interventions for 1,216 thousand euro on the hydroelectric power plants of the Calabria Unit; for 1,063 thousand euro on the power plants of the Mese and Udine Unit; for 589 thousand euro on the power plants of the Valtellina Unit; for 269 thousand euro to plant automation interventions;
- “Industrial and commercial equipment” for 471 thousand euro;
- “Other assets” for 4,559 thousand euro; in detail, 3,252 thousand euro refer to LAN and WAN network equipment and fixed and mobile telephony equipment; 834 thousand euro to charging infrastructure for electric vehicles in the Milan and Brescia offices; 277 thousand euro to furniture and furnishings; 66 thousand euro to goods worth less than 516 euro; 56 thousand euro to multimedia systems; 29 thousand euro to the datawan; and 45 thousand euro to other miscellaneous assets;
- “Assets under construction and payments on account” for an amount of 94,245 thousand euro;
- “Leasehold improvements” for 460 thousand euro.

“Property, plant and equipment” include “Assets under construction and payments on account” for 217,242 thousand euro (141,574 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), presenting an increase of 75,848 thousand euro resulting from the counter effects of the following items:

- the increase of 94,245 thousand euro is mainly attributable: for 72,793 thousand euro to works on buildings (mainly on the area of Piazza Trento in Milan, on the headquarters in via Lamarmora in Brescia, on the Calabria, Valtellina, Mese and Udine Units); for 20,637 thousand euro to interventions on plant and machinery, mainly on the hydroelectric plants of the Calabria Unit (7,850 thousand euro), on the hydroelectric plants of the Mese and Udine Unit (6,378 thousand euro), on the plants of the Valtellina Unit (6,216 thousand euro) and to the improvement of other plants (193 thousand euro); for 815 thousand euro to hardware corporate services;

- the decrease due to the entry into operation amounted to 18,323 thousand euro and is attributable for 15,612 thousand euro to interventions on the production plants (of which 8,137 thousand euro on the Mese and Udine plants, 5,305 thousand euro for the hydroelectric plants of Calabria, 2,070 thousand euro on the plants in Valtellina as well as 100 thousand euro on other minor plants), for 1,111 thousand euro to interventions on the buildings of the mountain resort of Bormio, for 745 thousand euro to the completion of works mainly relating to the buildings of the Calabria, Mese, Udine and Valtellina plants and for 855 thousand euro to other assets (of which 357 thousand euro for the self-driving street sweeper and 327 thousand euro for the WPT and IT&TLC convergence projects);
- the decrease of 74 thousand euro to other reclassifications and other items of the financial statements;
- the decrease of 180 thousand euro for non-recurring transactions, in particular for the sale of the "Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital" business unit to A2A Life Ventures S.r.l. for 329 thousand euro, partly offset by the acquisition of the "Digital and Supply Chain" business unit from AEB for 149 thousand euro.

Property, plant and equipment include "Right-of-use assets" totaling 41,351 thousand euro (56,948 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), recognized in accordance with IFRS16 and for which the outstanding payable to lessors at December 31, 2025 amounted to 52,163 thousand euro (72,126 million thousand at December 31, 2024). Below is a breakdown of "Right-of-use assets" deriving from operating and financial leases at December 31, 2025.

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes during the period				12.31.2025
			Increases	Other changes	Deprec.	Total changes	
Land	1,267	-	-	21	(7)	14	1,281
Buildings	20,688	-	505	697	(10,125)	(8,923)	11,765
Plant and machinery	26,586	-	-	(1,077)	(6,002)	(7,079)	19,507
Industrial and commercial equipment	7	-	-	1	(8)	(7)	-
Vehicles	8,400	-	4,328	(1,564)	(2,366)	398	8,798
Total	**56,948**	**-**	**4,833**	**(1,922)**	**(18,508)**	**(15,597)**	**41,351**

It is specified that the Company has made use of the option provided for in paragraph 6 of the standard not to apply the provisions of paragraphs 22 to 49 of the standard to the following categories:

a) Short-term leases;

b) Leases whose underlying assets are of low value.

2) Intangible assets

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes							12.31.2025
			Capex	Other changes	Disposals net of prov.	Impairment losses/ Reversal	Amort.	Tot. Changes	
Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	15,223	-	4,226	321	-	-	(9,165)	(4,618)	10,605
Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights	82,870	1,140	59,508	16,863	-	-	(55,594)	20,777	104,787
Assets under development	22,212	(915)	21,437	(17,390)	(98)	(119)	-	3,830	25,127
Other intangible assets	2,137	-	209	181	-	-	(697)	(307)	1,830
Total intangible assets	**122,442**	**225**	**85,380**	**(25)**	**(98)**	**(119)**	**(65,456)**	**19,682**	**142,349**

"Intangible assets" amounted to 142,349 thousand euro (122,442 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and show, net of the effect of non-recurring transactions positive for 225 thousand euro, an increase of 19,682 thousand euro resulting from the following transactions:

- capex for 85,380 thousand euro;
- amortization for 65,456 accounted for in the period;
- impairment losses for 119 thousand euro;
- disposal of assets, net of accumulated depreciation, for 98 thousand euro;
- other negative changes amounting to 25 thousand euro;

More specifically, capex during the period refer to the following:

- 59,508 thousand euro for "concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights" related to the purchase of software;
- 21,437 thousand euro for "Assets under development";
- 4,226 thousand euro for "industrial patents and intellectual property rights" mainly concerning the development of information technology projects;
- 209 thousand euro for "other intangible assets".

Included in the total balance of "Intangible assets" are "Assets under development" for 25,127 thousand euro (22,212 thousand euro as at December 31, 2024), resulting in an increase of 2,915 thousand euro mainly due to the combined effect of the following items:

- the increase of 21,437 thousand euro mainly relating to the development of new IT projects;
- the decrease of 17,390 thousand euro due to the transition to use of software and computer applications;
- the decrease of 915 thousand euro for non-recurring transactions, in particular 1,148 thousand euro for the sale of the "Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital" business unit to A2A Life Ventures S.r.l., partly offset by 233 thousand euro by the acquisition of the "Digital and Supply Chain" business unit from AEB.

3) Goodwill

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes						12.31.2025
			Capex	Other changes	Disp. net of prov.	Impairment losses / Reversal	Amort.	Tot. Changes	
Goodwill	66,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,659
Total goodwill	**66,659**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**66,659**

Goodwill equal to 66,659 thousand euro, was formed as a result of non-recurring transactions with third parties.

Goodwill has never been impaired in previous years.
Said goodwill has been allocated to the following CGU, the value of which also includes investments in subsidiaries belonging to these CGU:

- “Reti Gas” CGU for 5,215 thousand euro, including the shareholding in the company Unareti;
- “Vendita gas” CGU for 6,800 thousand euro, including the shareholding in A2A Energia;
- “Calore” CGU for 18,000 thousand euro, including the shareholding in A2A Calore & Servizi;
- “Ambiente” CGU for 36,644 thousand euro, including the shareholding in A2A Ambiente.

During the reporting period, the Company performed an impairment test on the non-financial assets in accordance with the provisions of IAS 36.

For the Gas Sales, Heat and Waste CGU, the analysis was conducted on the basis of the cash flows set out in the updated 2024–2035 Strategic Plan (the ‘Strategic Plan’) approved by the Company’s Board of Directors on November 11, 2025.

For the sole purpose of the impairment test, the Strategic Plan, in line with the provisions of IAS 36, has been appropriately amended to exclude the impact of future improvements and optimizations. In particular, the calculation of value in use excluded EBITDA and CAPEX amounts related to non-recurring transactions/M&A and developments in the pipeline.

Based on the nature of the businesses involved, management deemed it reasonable to use an explicit plan horizon coinciding with the approved Strategic Plan (10 years). At the end of the explicit period of the plan (2035), a terminal value of perpetuity was included.

The technical support for the impairment test was entrusted to an external expert who estimated the discount rate consistent with the cash flows considered, i.e. post-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC). In detail, the WACC rate used was estimated according to the criteria widely used in valuation practice and in line with last year’s impairment test in order to reflect current market valuations with reference to the current value of money, country risk and the specific risks associated with the asset. The discount rate of unlevered cash flows was estimated as the Weighted Average Cost of Own Capital (WACC), representing the expected return from the company’s lenders and shareholders for use of own capital.

For the Gas Networks CGU, the recoverable amount was calculated by adding to the RAB (calculated by applying a premium of 10% to the Residual Industrial Value) the net working capital values at December 31, 2025, net of the tax effect. This methodology provides a better approximation of the expected cash flows from gas distribution assets.

The recoverable amount of each CGU was then compared with the corresponding Net Invested Capital, represented by the value of the investment and the goodwill. The parameters used for the purposes of the Impairment test are as follows:"

CGU	Goodwill value in thousands of euro at 12.31.2025	Shareholding value in thousands of euro at 12.31.2025	Recoverable Value	WACC 2025 post-tax(1)	Growth rate g 2025	Balance scenario(2)	
						WACC of reference	Growth rate g
A2A Ambiente	36,644	736,094	Value in use	6.20%	2.00%	11.90%	2.00%
A2A Reti Gas	5,215	1,502,955	Value in use	n.d.	0.00%	n.d.	n.d.
A2A Gas	6,800	122,781	Value in use	6.00%	0.00%	50.0%,	0.00%
A2A Calore	18,000	388,081	Value in use	5.00%	0.00%	6.00%	0.00%
Total	**66,659**	**2,749,911**					

(1) Nominal post-tax discount rate applied to future cash flows.
(2) Rates resulting from the sensitivity assessment made by the expert in order to achieve balance between the value in use and carrying amounts subjected to impairment testing. Where the equilibrium rate is significantly higher than the WACC applied, "n.s." is indicated.

CGU	Goodwill value in thousands of euro at 12.31.2024	Shareholding value in thousands of euro at 12.31.2024	Recoverable Value	WACC 2024 post-tax(1)	Growth rate g 2024	Balance scenario(2)	
						WACC of reference	Growth rate g
A2A Ambiente	36,644	734,634	Value in use	6.8%	0.0%	14.6%	0.0%
A2A Reti Gas	5,215	1,338,836	Value in use	n.d.	0.0%	n.d.	n.d.
A2A Gas	6,800	122,545	Value in use	6.7%	0.0%	n.s	0.0%
A2A Calore	18,000	387,950	Value in use	5.6%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
Total	**66,659**	**2,583,965**					

(1) Nominal post-tax discount rate applied to future cash flows.
(2) Rates resulting from the sensitivity assessment made by the expert in order to achieve balance between the value in use and carrying amounts subjected to impairment testing. Where the equilibrium rate is significantly higher than the WACC applied, "n.s." is indicated.

Based on the analyses performed, no need to recognize impairment losses was identified.

4) Shareholdings and other non-current financial assets

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025	*of which included in the NFP*	
					12.31.2024	*12.31.2025*
Shareholdings in subsidiaries	5,505,732	41,608	412,676	5,960,016		
Shareholdings in affiliates	5,366	-	(204)	5,162		
Total shareholdings	**5,511,098**	**41,608**	**412,472**	**5,965,178**		
Other non-current financial assets	401,643	(42,995)	(75,531)	283,117	365,105	282,036
Total shareholdings and other non-current financial assets	**5,912,741**	**(1,387)**	**336,941**	**6,248,295**	**365,105**	**282,036**

Shareholdings in subsidiaries

The following table shows the changes in the item “Shareholdings in subsidiaries” during the year:

thousands of euro

Shareholdings in subsidiaries	Total
Balance at 12.31.2024	**5,505,732**
Effect of non-recurring transactions	41,608
Changes:	
- acquisitions and capital increases	410,157
- sales and decreases	(173)
- other changes	2,692
Total changes	**412,676**
Balance at 12.31.2025	**5,960,016**

The value of shareholdings in subsidiaries show, net of the effect of non-recurring transactions for 41,608 thousand euro, a total increase of 412,676 thousand euro compared to the previous year-end due to:

- 400,000 thousand euro increase in the shareholding in A2A Rinnovabili S.p.A. following the capital contribution approved by the Board of Directors on May 13, 2025 for 350,000 thousand euro and the conversion of the third tranche of part of the financial receivable from the company into equity of the same for 50,000 thousand euro;
- increase in the shareholding in Unareti S.p.A. for 163,675 thousand euro following the merger by incorporation, on July 1, 2025, of the companies LD Reti S.r.l. (162,695 thousand euro) and Camuna Energia S.r.l. (980 thousand euro) and a simultaneous decrease in the shareholdings in the merged companies; it should be noted that the value of the shareholding in Camuna Energia S.r.l. had increased during the year before the merger by 240 thousand euro for the acquisition of 25.5% of the share capital of the shareholding to bring the stake of A2A S.p.A. to 100%;
- incorporation of the company A2A Life Ventures S.r.l. with a payment of 10 thousand euro and subsequent transfer, for 41,608 thousand euro, of the “Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital Activities” business unit, effective October 1, 2025;
- increase of 6,800 thousand euro relating to the capital contribution subscribed in the investee company A2A E-MOBILITY S.r.l.;
- increase of 10 thousand euro relating to the capital contribution subscribed in the investee company A2A Energy Solution S.r.l.;
- increase of 3,107 thousand euro for capital contribution subscribed in the company TEXELERA S.c. a r.l.;
- decrease of 173 thousand euro of the shareholding in Duereti S.r.l. for price adjustment;
- total increase of 2,692 thousand euro in shareholdings in subsidiaries resulting from the distributed shareholding plan relating to shares allocated free of charge to employees of subsidiaries;

Further information regarding movements involving shareholdings in subsidiary companies may be found within annexes 1/a and 2/a to compare their book value and corresponding portions of net equity.

Shareholdings in affiliates and joint ventures

The following table shows the changes in the item “Shareholdings in affiliates and joint ventures”:

thousands of euro

Shareholdings in affiliates	Total
Balance at 12.31.2024	**5,366**
Changes:	
- impairment losses	(204)
Total changes	**(204)**
Balance at 12.31.2025	**5,162**

The value of shareholdings in affiliated companies shows an overall decrease of 204 thousand euro and refers to the impairment lossess recognized of the shareholding in Crit S.c. a r.l. following the decrease in its share capital.

Further details regarding shareholdings in affiliates may be found in annexes 1/b and 2/b.

Impairment losses of shareholdings in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

During the year, the Company assessed whether there were any indications of impairment of its investments, based on the criteria set out in the section entitled ‘Significant accounting standards’.” Based on this verification, it was determined that the following investments in subsidiaries needed to be tested for impairment, in accordance with the provisions of IAS 36:

- A2A Energiefuture S.p.A.;
- E-Mobility S.r.l.;
- A2A Energy Solutions S.r.l.;
- Duereti S.r.l.;
- AEB S.p.A.;
- Acinque S.p.A..

With regard to the impairment test carried out on the shareholdings in A2A Energia S.p.A., Unareti S.p.A., A2A Calore & Servizi S.p.A. and A2A Ambiente S.p.A., please refer to the section ‘Goodwill’ above.

The analysis was carried out with the support of an external expert, based on the cash flows set out in the updated 2024–2035 Strategic Plan (the ‘Strategic Plan’) approved by the Company’s Board of Directors on November 11, 2025. For the sole purpose of the impairment test, the Strategic Plan, in line with the provisions of IAS 36, has been appropriately amended to exclude the impact of future improvements and optimizations. In particular, the calculation of value in use excluded EBITDA and CAPEX amounts related to non-recurring transactions/M&A and developments in the pipeline.

With regard to the aforementioned shareholdings, with the exception of Duereti S.r.l., based on the nature of the businesses involved – namely, capital-intensive infrastructure activities characterised by very long useful lives – management deemed it reasonable to use an explicit planning horizon of more than 5 years. At the end of the plan explicit period (2035), a perpetuity terminal value or a liquidation value equal to the remaining Net Invested Capital was included. Please refer to the table below for further details on the useful lives used.

The discount rate was estimated with the support of an external expert in line with the cash flows considered, i.e. the post-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC). In detail, the WACC rate used was estimated according to the criteria widely used in valuation practice and in line with last year’s impairment test in order to reflect current market valuations with reference to the current value of money, country risk and the specific risks associated with the asset.

The discount rate of unlevered cash flows was estimated as the Weighted Average Cost of Own Capital (WACC), representing the expected return from the company’s lenders and shareholders for use of own capital.

With regard to the shareholding in Duereti S.r.l., acquired at the end of 2024, a multi-scenario approach was used to reflect the regulatory uncertainties associated with the renewal and duration of the electricity network concessions, as well as the various scenarios for the terminal value.

The discount rate was estimated with the support of an external expert in line with the cash flows considered, i.e. the post-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC). In detail, the rate was estimated based on the pre-tax regulatory WACC for electricity grids as indicated by ARERA, to which the subsidiary’s specific tax rate was applied. The growth rate used to determine the terminal value was assumed to be 2%, in line with the long-term inflation rate.

The following are the methods and main assumptions used in estimating the recoverable value of the shareholdings:

Shareholding	Recoverable amount	Useful life	WACC 2025 post tax	WACC 2024 post tax	*g-rate*
A2A Energiefuture S.p.A.	Value in use	indefinite	6.2%	6.7%	0.0%
E-Mobility S.r.l.	Value in use	indefinite	10.5%	11.0%	0.0%
A2A Energy Solution S.r.l.	Value in use	finite	6.7%	6.8%	0.0%
Duereti S.r.l.	Value in use	finite/indefinite	5.5%	-	2%
AEB S.p.A. (*)	Value in use	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Acinque S.p.A. (*)	Value in use	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(*) As this is an investment holding company, the method used for the valuation is the "sum-of-the-parts" approach. Therefore, the WACCs used are those specific to the businesses in which the sub-groups operate and are in line with those reflected in the consolidated financial statements. It should be noted that for the shareholdings in AEB S.p.A. and Acinque S.p.A., the headroom amounts to 23 million euro (14.5% of the carrying amount) and 107.7 million euro (56.6% of the carrying amount), respectively.

Based on the tests carried out, it was not necessary to recognize any impairment loss on shareholdings.

Other non-current financial assets

"Other non-current financial assets" amounted to 283,117 thousand euro (401,643 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), of which:

- for 276,374 thousand euro (357,952 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) to financial assets with related parties for interest-bearing inter-Group loans. The decrease is mainly due to the reclassification of the short-term portion of the aforementioned loans to "Current financial assets", as well as repayments made during the year;
- other securities for 96 thousand euro, unchanged compared to the year, relating to other government securities;
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) for 1,081 thousand euro (1,065 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), relating to non-controlling interests, the increase of which, for 16 thousand euro, derives from the subscription of the capital increase of the investee Immobiliare-Fiera di Brescia S.p.A., now 0.91% owned;
- financial assets related to right-of-use assets in accordance with IFRS 16 (subleases) from subsidiaries for 5,566 thousand euro (7,057 thousand euro at December 31, 2024);
- other financial assets that amounted to zero, while at the end of the previous year they amounted to 35,473 thousand euro and referred to investments made in innovative start-ups through Corporate Venture Capital projects, an activity transferred to the company A2A Life Ventures S.r.l. in October 2025.

5) Deferred tax assets

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025
Deferred tax assets	99,327	2,370	9,310	111,007

The item, equal to 111,007 thousand euro, includes the net effect, as detailed in the table below to which reference is made, of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets as per corporate income tax (IRES) and regional tax (IRAP) as well as provisions made solely for tax purposes, net of the negative effect of non-recurring transactions of 2,370 thousand euro.

For IRES purposes, the recoverability of "Deferred tax assets" recorded in the financial statements is considered likely, as the Strategic Plans 2024-2035 of the A2A Group envisage taxable income sufficient to use the deferred tax assets on a consolidated basis in accordance with articles 117-129 of Presidential Decree 917/1986, in which the Company acts as consolidating company.

For IRAP purposes, the recoverability of "Deferred tax assets" recorded in the financial statements was assessed on the basis of the Company's Strategic Plans: for the years of the plan between 2026 and 2030, IRAP taxable income is expected to be sufficient to absorb the IRAP temporary differences, and therefore the related IRAP deferred tax assets and liabilities were maintained.

Deferred tax assets are calculated using the tax rate applicable at the time of repayment.

At December 31, 2025, the amounts relative to deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities have been expressed as net ("offsetting") as per IAS 12.

This item is detailed within the table below:

thousands of euro

	Balance at 12.31.2025	Balance at 12.31.2024
Changes in property, plant and equipment	27,040	40,432
Changes in intangible assets and goodwill	481	531
Other deferred tax liabilities	9,874	8,147
Deferred tax liabilities (A)	**37,395**	**49,110**
Taxed risk provisions	67,885	59,639
Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses	36,972	37,784
Bad debts provision	1,066	1,144
Post-employment benefits	16,473	16,473
Goodwill	24,077	25,388
Other deferred tax assets	1,929	8,009
Deferred tax assets (B)	**148,402**	**148,437**
Net effect deferred tax assets (B-A)	**111,007**	**99,327**

For further details and information, please refer to the item "Income taxes" on the income statement.

6) Derivatives and other non-current assets

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Changes	12.31.2025	*of which included in the NFP*	
				12.31.2024	*12.31.2025*
Non-current derivatives assets	1,041	(1,041)	-	1,041	-
Other non-current assets	27,661	1,021	28,682	-	-
Total derivatives and other non-current assets	**28,702**	**(20)**	**28,682**	**1,041**	**-**

"Non-current derivatives assets" amounted to zero, while in the previous year they amounted to 1,041 thousand euro and referred to the fair value measurement of hedging derivatives on interest rate fluctuations.

"Other non-current assets" amounted to 28,682 thousand euro (27,661 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and refer to security deposits (24,248 thousand euro) from third parties, as well as receivables from the tax authorities for tax benefits under building bonuses due beyond one year (4,326 thousand euro).

Current assets

7) Inventories

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025
- Materials and spare parts	4,019		(2,648)	1,371
- Material obsolescence provision	(770)		(40)	(810)
Total materials	**3,249**	**-**	**(2,688)**	**561**
- Fuel	179,907		(26,518)	153,389
- Others	1,257		4,274	5,531
Total raw and ancillary materials and consumables	**184,413**	**-**	**(24,932)**	**159,481**
Total inventories	**184,413**	**-**	**(24,932)**	**159,481**

At December 31, 2025, inventories amounted to 159,481 thousand euro (184,413 thousand euro at December 31, 2024); changes for the period are negative for 24,932 thousand euro, and mainly refer to the decrease in gas inventories compared to the end of the previous year, which mainly reflects the lower volumes of gas in storage.

Raw and ancillary materials and consumables consist of inventories of:

- materials amounting to 561 thousand euro, net of relative provisions for obsolescence for 810 thousand euro;
- fuels, amounting to 153,389 thousand euro, which include gas inventories arising from the sale and storage of gas, as well as inventories of fuels for the production of electricity;
- others for 5,531 thousand euro relating to inventories of environmental certificates.

The industrial portfolio gas inventory is considered recoverable based on the price underlying the signed contracts and with delivery in the period in which the relevant supply is expected.

8) Trade receivables

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025
Trade receivables – invoices issued	285,428	-	(97,685)	187,743
Trade receivables – invoices to be issued	1,672,036	-	907,113	2,579,149
Bad debts provision	(768)	-	327	(441)
Total trade receivables	**1,956,696**	**-**	**809,755**	**2,766,451**

At December 31, 2025, trade receivables amounted to 2,766,451 thousand euro (1,956,696 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and increased by 809,755 thousand euro. These receivables include:

- for 1,863,796 thousand euro receivables from customers (969,048 thousand euro at December 31, 2024);

- for 902,655 thousand euro receivables from subsidiaries, controlling entities and associates (987,648 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

The change in trade receivables is mainly attributable to the increase in tariffs for the sale of electricity and gas observed during the year in the reference scenario.

It should be noted that the Company occasionally assigns receivables without recourse and has no revolving factoring programs in place.

At December 31, 2025, the bad debt provision calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 amounted to 441 thousand euro, a decrease of 327 thousand euro. This provision is considered adequate to cover the risks to which it relates.

The detailed changes in the provisions to adjust the values of receivables are outlined in the following table:

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Provisions	Uses	Other changes	12.31.2025
Bad debts provision	**768**	**-**	**(239)**	**(88)**	**-**	**441**

The following is the aging of trade receivables:

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	12.31.2025
Trade receivables of which:	**1,956,696**	**2,766,451**
Current	280,497	183,515
Past due of which:	**4,931**	**4,228**
Past due up to 30 days	2,062	2,847
Past due from 31 to 180 days	202	400
Past due from 181 to 365 days	143	172
Past due over 365 days	2,524	809
Invoices to be issued	**1,672,036**	**2,579,149**
Bad debts provision	**(768)**	**(441)**

9) Derivatives and other current assets

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025	*of which included in the NFP* 12.31.2024	*of which included in the NFP* 12.31.2025
Current derivatives assets	865,149	-	(224,274)	640,875	-	-
Other current assets of which:	252,032	(2,065)	(64,355)	185,612	-	-
- advances and prepayments to suppliers	387	-	472	859		
- receivables from employees	98	-	13	111		
- tax receivables	9,373	-	(2,263)	7,110		
- receivables from subsidiaries for tax consolidation	155,476	-	(7,447)	148,029		
- receivables related to future years	22,277	-	2,783	25,060		
- receivables from social security entities	673	-	(7)	666		
- receivables from stamp office	123	-	-	123		
- receivables for damage compensation	1	-	(1)	-		
- receivables for security deposits	41,826	-	(40,660)	1,166		
- other sundry receivables	21,798	(2,065)	(17,245)	2,488		
Total derivatives and other current assets	**1,117,181**	**(2,065)**	**(288,629)**	**826,487**	**-**	**-**

"Current derivatives assets" amounting to 640,875 thousand euro (865,149 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) refer to the fair value valuation of commodity derivatives at the end of the year under review. The decrease is mainly attributable to a decrease in fair value valuation due to a lower average difference between subscription prices and market prices.

"Other current assets" presented a balance of 185,612 thousand euro (252,032 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), a decrease of 64,355 thousand euro with respect to the previous year, net of non-recurring transactions, negative for 2,065 thousand euro.

"Advances to suppliers" of 859 thousand euro (387 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) refer to prepayments on professional services.

"Tax receivables", which amounted to 7,110 thousand euro (9,373 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), refer to receivables from the tax authorities for tax benefits under building bonuses due within one year (4,442 thousand euro), receivables from the tax authorities for excise duties (1,124 thousand euro), tax credits from the tax authorities for investments in new capital goods as provided for by Art. 1, paragraph 1051 - 1063 of L. 178/2020, as amended by Art. 1, paragraph 44 of Law 234/2021 (318 thousand euro), to a tax credit towards the Treasury for research and development activities recognized for the purposes provided for in Article 1, paragraphs 198 to 206, of Law no. 160 of December 27 2019, as amended, and by the Decree of May 26, 2020 issued by the Ministry of Economic Development (592 thousand euro), to VAT credits (284 thousand euro), to a tax credit towards the Treasury for sanitization and the purchase of protective devices pursuant to Art. 125 of LD 34/2020 - Decreto Rilancio (Relaunch Decree) (26 thousand euro), as well as other receivables for 324 thousand euro. The decrease of 2,263 thousand euro compared to the previous year is mainly due to the utilisation of tax credits recognised at December 31, 2024 to offset IRES/IRAP advances paid during the year.

"Receivables from subsidiaries for tax consolidation" and Group VAT amounted to 148,029 thousand euro (155,476 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

"Receivables related to future years", which amount to 25,060 thousand euro (22,277 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), mainly refer to fees, licences, maintenance and software management costs relating to subsequent years. "Receivables for guarantee deposits" of 1,166 thousand euro (41,826 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) mainly refer to the deposit with the Electricity Market Operator (GSE) for operations on the electricity market, net of the amount collected during the financial year.

"Other sundry receivables" relate to the sale of the shareholding in Ge.S.I. S.r.l..

10) Current financial assets

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025	*of which included in the NFP*	
					12.31.2024	*12.31.2025*
Other financial assets	27,836	-	(9,851)	17,985	27,836	17,985
Other financial assets from related parties	4,201,803	-	(97,170)	4,104,633	4,201,803	4,104,633
Total current financial assets	**4,229,639**	**-**	**(107,021)**	**4,122,618**	**4,229,639**	**4,122,618**

"Current financial assets" amounted to 4,122,618 thousand euro (4,229,639 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), with a decrease of 107,021 euro and refer:

- for 4,121,588 thousand euro to "Loans and receivables originated by HTC (Hold to Collect)" (4,228,580 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) of which:
  - from subsidiaries 4,103,603 thousand euro (4,200,744 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) for both the balance of intra-group current accounts on which interest rates are applied, at market conditions, with a variable Euribor basis with specific spreads for companies and for the current portion of loans granted to subsidiaries;
  - from third parties 17,985 thousand euro (27,836 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) related to financial receivables with third parties, in particular to credits for interest income accrued on bank deposits;
- for 1,030 thousand euro "IFRS 16 financial receivables (subleases)" from subsidiaries (1,059 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

11) Current tax assets

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025
Current tax assets	**16,542**	**-**	**98,161**	**114,703**

At December 31, 2025, this item amounted to 114,703 thousand euro (16,542 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and refers to IRAP receivables (30,507 thousand euro), as well as to IRES receivables (82,897 thousand euro), both for current taxes and for amounts requested for reimbursement, as well as the remaining credit for Robin Tax (1,299 thousand euro) paid in previous years and that will be recovered in subsequent years.

12) Cash and cash equivalents

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025	*of which included in the NFP*	
					12.31.2024	*12.31.2025*
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,323,166**	**-**	**387,485**	**1,710,651**	**1,323,166**	**1,710,651**

"Cash and cash equivalents" at December 31, 2025 amounted to 1,710,651 thousand euro (1,323,166 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), with an increase of 387,485 thousand euro compared with the end of the previous year. The increase in cash and cash equivalents is mainly due to the issuance during 2025 of three bond loans for a nominal value of 1,155,000 thousand euro and the disbursement of a bank loan with the European Investment Bank for a nominal value of 200,000 thousand euro, partially offset by the repayment of a bond loan for 300,000 thousand euro and the syndicated loan of 600,000 thousand euro for the acquisition of Enel electricity grids.

This item includes term current accounts, in the amount of 16,159 thousand euro, related to trading on commodity derivative platforms.

Bank deposits include accrued interest not yet credited by the end of the period.

Equity and liabilities

Equity

Equity, which at December 31, 2025 amounted to 5,318,651 thousand euro (5,016,506 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), is detailed in the following table:

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025
Equity				
Share capital	1,629,111	-	-	1,629,111
(Treasury share)	-	-	(9,706)	(9,706)
Reserves	2,599,011	(237)	456,238	3,055,012
Profit (loss) for the year	788,384	-	(144,150)	644,234
Total Equity	**5,016,506**	**(237)**	**302,382**	**5,318,651**

13) Share capital

At December 31, 2025, the "Share capital" amounted to 1,629,111 thousand euro and is comprised of 3,132,905,277 ordinary shares with a unitary value of 0.52 euro each.

14) Treasury shares

"Treasury shares" at December 31, 2025 amounted to 9,706 thousand euro, no value at December 31, 2024, and refer to 4,147,087 treasury shares equal to 0.1324% of the share capital purchased in support of the 2025-2027 "A2A LIFE Sharing" distributed shareholding plan and for current management purposes (including investment and liquidity management) and for industrial projects consistent with the strategic lines that the company intends to pursue in relation to which the opportunity of stock exchange is realized.

15) Reserves

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025
Reserves	**2,599,011**	**(237)**	**456,238**	**3,055,012**
Change in the hedging reserve	(16,597)	-	8,976	(7,621)
Tax effect	3,933	-	(3,586)	347
Hedging reserve	**(12,664)**	**-**	**5,390**	**(7,274)**
Change in the IAS 19 reserve - Employee Benefits	(46,081)	-	9,745	(36,336)
Tax effect	12,347	-	(2,868)	9,479
IAS 19 reserve - Employee benefits	**(33,734)**	**-**	**6,877**	**(26,857)**
Change in fair value reserve	9,008	-	(9,008)	-
Tax effect	(2,664)	-	2,664	-
Fair value reserves	**6,344**	**-**	**(6,344)**	**-**

"Reserves", which at December 31, 2025 amounted to 3,055,012 thousand euro (2,599,011 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), were positive for 456,238 thousand euro, net of the effect of non-recurring transactions negative for 237 thousand euro, due to the allocation of the profit for the year 2024, net of dividends distributed, as well as the payment of the coupon relating to the hybrid subordinated non-convertible bond issue issued in the previous financial year.

The reserve related to the first hybrid subordinated perpetual bond issuance in Green use of proceeds format, with a nominal value of 750 million euro, amounts to 741,812 thousand euro, net of issuance expenses and the tax effect on them. The bond was placed at an issue price of 99.460% and characterized by a non-call period of 5.25 years, and shall have a perpetual term. This bond will pay a fixed annual coupon of 5.000% until the first reset date on September 11, 2029. However, the nature of the instrument allows A2A to defer the payment of interest over time at any point.

From that date, unless early redemption has taken place, the security will accrue interest per annum equal to the five-year Euro Mid Swap reference rate increased by an initial margin of 225.8 basis points, increased by a further margin of 25 basis points from September 11, 2034 and by a subsequent increase of a further 75 basis points from September 11, 2049.

The reserves also include the reserve related to the payment of the first and second tranches of coupons for 46,926 thousand euro, net of the tax effect of 11,262 thousand euro.

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	Possibility of use
Other Reserves	2,320,474	A, B, C
Reserve for equity instruments - perpetual hybrid bonds	741,812	D
Hedging reserve	(7,274)	D
Total reserves	**3,055,012**	

Key:

A: For share capital increase
B: For loss coverage
C: For distribution to Shareholders - available for euro 2,066,884,293 (*)
D: Reserves not available
(*) Of which subject to moderate tax suspension for 124,783,022 euro and to tax suspension following the realignment of L.D. 104/20 for 227,529,561 euro.

This item includes the following unavailable reserves:

- for 47,276 thousand euro the reserve arising from the corporate separation occurred in 1999. Such reserve will be available for distribution in portions in the following years based on the amortization carried out by the receiving company on the higher values determining capital gains from contribution;
- for 7,274 thousand euro, the negative hedging reserve including the fair value of hedging derivatives net of tax;
- for 26,857 thousand euro, the negative reserve arising from the adoption of IAS 19 - Employee Benefits which requires actuarial profits and losses to be recognized directly in an equity reserve, net of the tax effect;
- for 462 thousand euro, the negative available-for-sale reserve including the fair value of certain available-for-sale shareholdings net of the tax effect;
- for 3,299 thousand euro, the IFRS 2 reserve relating to the A2A Life sharing widespread share ownership plan;
- for 397,448 thousand euro, the legal reserve, whose increase of 39,419 thousand euro compared with the previous year derives from the allocation of profit for the previous year.

It shall be noted that in 2021, the company opted, pursuant to L.D. 104/2020, for the realignment of differences between the higher statutory value and the lower tax value of property, plant and equipment via payment of a substitute tax equal to 3% of the realigned value in three annual installments. The company's reserves are therefore subject to a tax suspension restriction amounting to 227,530 thousand euro, calculated as the difference between the realigned value and the substitute tax due. The distribution of these reserves or their allocation to uses other than loss coverage will result in taxation of the same.

The additional reserves and the profits that in case of distribution must be considered as IRES tax suspension amounted to 8,887 thousand euro.

It should be noted that during 2025, dividends amounting to 313,291 thousand euro corresponding to 0.10 euro per share were distributed, as approved by the shareholders' meeting on April 29, 2025.

16) Profit (loss) for the year

The profit for the year was 644,234 thousand euro.

Liabilities

Non-current liabilities

17) Non-current financial liabilities

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025	*of which included in the NFP* 12.31.2024	*of which included in the NFP* 12.31.2025
Non-convertible bonds	4,502,759	-	542,798	5,045,557	4,502,759	5,045,557
Payables to banks	1,279,867	-	(660,945)	618,922	1,279,867	618,922
Payables to other lenders	149,875	-	27	149,902	149,875	149,902
Non-current financial payables for rights of use to third parties	23,704	-	(8,904)	14,800	23,704	14,800
Non-current financial payables for rights of use to related parties	26,253	-	(5,669)	20,584	26,253	20,584
Total non-current financial liabilities	**5,982,458**	**-**	**(132,693)**	**5,849,765**	**5,982,458**	**5,849,765**

”Non-current financial liabilities” amounted to 5,849,765 thousand euro (5,982,458 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), reflecting a decrease of 132,693 thousand euro.

“Non-convertible bonds” amounting to 5,045,557 thousand euro (4,502,759 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) relate to the following bonds, which are accounted for at amortized cost:

- 298,986 thousand euro, maturing in October 2027 and coupon of 1.625%, the nominal value of which is equal to 300,000 thousand euro;
- 75,772 thousand euro, Private Placement in yen maturing in August 2036 and fixed rate of 5.405%, the nominal value of which is equal to 14 billion yen;
- 397,502 thousand euro, maturing in July 2029 and coupon of 1.00%, the nominal value of which is equal to 400,000 thousand euro;
- 497,412 thousand euro, maturing in July 2031 and coupon of 0.625%, the nominal value of which is equal to 500,000 thousand euro;
- 495,611 thousand euro, maturing in October 2032 and coupon of 0.625%, the nominal value of which is equal to 500,000 thousand euro;
- 496,036 thousand euro, maturing in November 2033 and coupon of 1%, the nominal value of which is equal to 500,000 thousand euro;
- 497,923 thousand euro, maturing in March 2028 and coupon of 1.5%, the nominal value of which is equal to 500,000 thousand euro;
- 645,229 thousand euro, maturing in September 2030 and coupon of 4.5%, the nominal value of which is equal to 650,000 thousand euro. Includes the change in the fair value of the portion of the bond loan hedged by Fix-to-Float derivatives;
- 494,911 thousand euro, maturing in February 2034 and coupon of 4.375%, the nominal value of which is equal to 500,000 thousand euro;
- 497,952 thousand euro, maturing in January 2035 and coupon of 3.625%, the nominal value of which is equal to 500,000 thousand euro. Includes the change in the fair value of the portion of the bond loan hedged by Fix-to-Float derivatives;

- 153,929 thousand euro, maturing in October 2030 and coupon of 2.875%, the nominal value of which is equal to 155,000 thousand euro;
- 494,294 thousand euro, maturing in May 2032 and coupon of 3.25%, the nominal value of which is equal to 500,000 thousand euro.

The increase in the non-current component of "Non-convertible bonds", equal to 542,798 thousand euro compared to December 31, 2024, is essentially due to the reclassification to the item "Current financial liabilities" of the bond maturing in 2026 (600,000 thousand euro), the decrease in the EURJPY exchange rate applied to the Private Placement in yen and the issue of three bonds:

- 155,000 thousand euro issued in October 2025, maturing in October 2030 and coupon of 2.875%;
- 500,000 thousand euro issued in November 2025, maturing in May 2032 and coupon of 3.25%;
- 500,000 thousand euro issued in January 2025, maturing in January 2035 and coupon of 3.625%.

Non-current "Payables to banks" amounted to 618,922 thousand euro (1,279,867 thousand euro at December 31, 2024). This item recognized the book value of loans granted by the European Investment Bank in the amount of 520,329 thousand euro and by various credit institutions in the amount of 98,593 thousand euro. The net decrease of 660,945 thousand euro at the end of the period is attributable to the repayment of a syndicated loan for a nominal value of 600,000 thousand euro for the acquisition of the Enel electricity grids and the reclassification under current liabilities of the principal amounts due within the next twelve months, partially offset by the disbursement of a loan from the European Investment Bank for a nominal value of 200,000 thousand euro.

"Payables to other lenders" amounted to 149,902 thousand euro (149,875 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and refer to the loan granted by the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti for a nominal value of 150,000 thousand euro.

"Financial payables for non-current rights of use", in application of IFRS 16 for leases previously classified as operating, both to third parties and related parties, amounted to 35,384 thousand euro, with a decrease of 14,573 thousand euro compared to the end of the previous year.

For an analysis of the maturity dates of each item of these payables, please refer to the special detailed table in the "Other information" section in chapter 6) Financial Risk Management in paragraph d. Liquidity risk, while for further analysis of the division between fixed-rate and variable-rate payables, please refer to the special detailed table in paragraph b. Interest rate risk.

The following table shows the comparison, for each long-term debt category, between the book value and the fair value, including the portion falling due in the next 12 months. For listed debt instruments, the fair value is determined using stock prices, while for unlisted securities the fair value is determined using valuation models for each category of financial instrument and using market data relating to the closing date of the financial year, including the credit spreads of A2A S.p.A..

thousands of euro

	Nominal value	Book value	Current portion	Non-current portion	*Fair value*
Bonds	5,703,000	5,713,999	668,442	5,045,557	5,470,178
Loans from banks and other lenders	1,031,178	1,036,239	267,415	768,824	940,613
Total	**6,734,178**	**6,750,238**	**935,857**	**5,814,381**	**6,410,791**

18) Employee benefits

"Employee Benefits" amounted to 97,872 thousand euro (109,635 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) with changes as follows:

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Accruals	Uses	Other changes	12.31.2025
Post-employment benefits (TFR)	14.125	109	8.813	(1.853)	(8.774)	12.420
Employee benefits	95.510	15	-	(4.614)	(5.459)	85.452
Total employee benefits	**109.635**	**124**	**8.813**	**(6.467)**	**(14.233)**	**97.872**

In addition to post-employment benefits (TFR), employee benefits include the calculation of the electricity and gas discount, additional monthly payments, length-of-service bonuses, and the pension supplement paid by the Premungas pension fund to eligible employees.

The change in the item, net of the effect of non-recurring transactions positive for 124 thousand euro, is attributable for 8,813 thousand euro to provisions for the period, for 6,467 thousand euro to the decrease due to the disbursements of the year and for 14,233 thousand euro to the net decrease referred to actuarial valuations, deriving from the combined effect of the increase for interest cost equal to 3,630 thousand euro, of the decrease for actuarial gains/losses equal to 9,745 thousand euro net of other negative changes for 8,118 thousand euro.

Technical valuations were carried out on the basis of the following assumptions:

	2024	2025
Discount rate	from +2.69% to +3.38%	from +2.52% to +3.96%
Annual inflation rate	2.0%	2.0%
Annual seniority bonus increase rate	2.0%	2.0%
Annual additional months increase rate	0.0%	0.0%
Annual cost of electricity increase rate	2.0%	2.0%
Annual cost of gas increase rate	0.0%	0.0%
Annual salary increase rate	1.0%	1.0%
Annual post-employment benefits increase rate	3.0%	3.0%
Average annual increase rate of supplementary pensions	1.125%	1,125%
Annual turnover frequencies	5,0%	5,0%
Annual post-employment benefits advance frequencies	2,0%	2,0%

It is noted that:

- the annual discount rate used to determine the present value of the bond has been derived, in line with paragraph 83 of IAS 19, by the Iboxx Corporate AA Index with duration 7-10 recognized on the measurement date; For this purpose, the yield with duration comparable to the duration of the work group evaluated was chosen;
- the annual rate of post-employment benefits increase, according to art. 2120 of the Civil Code, is equal to 75% of inflation plus 1.5 percentage points;
- the annual advance and turnover frequencies are derived from historical experiences of the Group and the frequencies arising from the experience of the Actuary on a significant number of similar companies;
- for the demographic technical bases, it is noted that:
  - for "death", the tables TG62 (Premungas), AS62 (Electricity and gas discount) and ISTAT 2022 (TFR) tables were used;
  - for "inability", the INPS tables divided by age and gender were used;
  - for "retirement", the 100% parameter was used upon reaching the requirements of AGO (Obligatory General Insurance) in accordance with LD no. 04/2019;
  - for the "probability of leaving the family", the table in the INPS model was used for projections to 2010 updated;
  - for the "frequency of the various structures of surviving nuclei and average age of members", the table in the INPS model was used for projections to 2010.

As required by IAS 19, the sensitivity for post-employment benefits obligations is outlined below:

thousands of euro

	Turnover rate +1%	Turnover rate -1%	Inflation rate +0.25%	Inflation rate -0.25%	Discount rate +0.25%	Discount rate -0.25%
Post-employment benefits (TFR)	12,308	12,267	12,390	12,188	12,130	12,450

thousands of euro

	Discount rate +0.25%	Discount rate -0.25%	Mortality table increased by 10%	Mortality table decreased by 10%
Premungas	8,205	8,415	7,884	8,783
Electricity and gas discount	72,428	76,655	76,810	72,417
Additional months	1,274	1,321	-	-

19) Provisions for risks and charges

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024			12.31.2025		
	Non-current portion	Current portion	Total	Non-current portion	Current portion	Total
Decommissioning provisions	3,604	902	4,506	4,465	381	4,846
Tax provisions	1,435	-	1,435	1,436	-	1,436
Personnel lawsuits and disputes provisions	5,786	-	5,786	5,542	-	5,542
Other risk provisions	171,885	-	171,885	172,678	15,612	188,290
Total provisions for risks and charges	**182,710**	**902**	**183,612**	**184,121**	**15,993**	**200,114**

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Provisions	Releases	Uses	Other changes	12.31.2025
Decommissioning provisions	4,506	-	-	-	-	340	4,846
Tax provisions	1,435	-	1	-	-	-	1,436
Personnel lawsuits and disputes provisions	5,786	-	545	(560)	-	(229)	5,542
Other risk provisions	171,885	-	28,559	(354)	(3,619)	(8,181)	188,290
Total provisions for risks and charges	**183,612**	-	**29,105**	**(914)**	**(3,619)**	**(8,070)**	**200,114**

“Decommissioning provisions”, which amounted to 4,846 thousand euro, include charges for costs of dismantling and recovery of production sites related to hydroelectric plants of Valtellina and Calabria. The changes in the item concerned the updating of the appraisals as well as the revision of the discount rates used for the estimate of future charges for 340 thousand euro.

“Tax Provisions”, which amounted to 1,436 thousand euro, substantially unchanged compared to the previous year, refer to provisions for pending or potential litigation with the tax authorities or territorial entities for levies and direct and indirect taxes.

The “Personnel lawsuits and disputes provisions” amounted to 5,542 thousand euro and refer to lawsuits pending with social security institutions, for contributions not paid for 998 thousand euro, to lawsuits with third parties for 4,067 thousand euro and with employees for 477 thousand euro, to cover the liabilities that could arise from litigations in progress. Changes during the period regard provisions of 545 thousand euro, releases of 560 thousand euro, and other decreases of 229 thousand euro.

“Other risk provisions” of 188,290 thousand euro refer to provisions relating to public water derivation fees for 157,460 thousand euro, provisions for contractual expenses for 15,611 thousand euro, to the mobility provision for the costs arising from the corporate restructuring plan for 4,560 thousand euro, as well as other provisions for risks for 10,659 thousand euro. Changes during the period regard provisions of 28,559 thousand euro, uses of 3,619 thousand euro, releases of 354 thousand euro and other decreases of 8,181 thousand euro.

20) Derivatives and other non-current liabilities

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025	*of which included in the NFP*	
					12.31.2024	*12.31.2025*
Non-current derivatives liabilities	18,540	-	17,467	36,007	18,540	36,007
Other non-current liabilities	3,455	-	(3,354)	101	-	-
Total derivatives and other non-current liabilities	**21,995**	**-**	**14,113**	**36,108**	**18,540**	**36,007**

"Non-current derivatives liabilities" amounted to 36,007 thousand euro (18,540 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and refer to the fair value measurement of the hedging derivative relating to the yen bond maturing in 2036, the fair value of the cash flow hedge derivative relating to the bank loan maturing in 2031, and the fair value of the fair value hedge derivatives relating to two bonds maturing in 2030 and 2035 respectively.

"Other non-current liabilities to third parties" amounted to 101 thousand euro (3,455 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and refer to security deposits. In the previous year, this item included 3,354 thousand euro relating to payables linked to Long Term Service Agreements relating to plant maintenance.

Current liabilities

21) Trade payables

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025	of which included in the NFP 12.31.2024	of which included in the NFP 12.31.2025
Advances and payables to suppliers	7	-	-	7		
Trade payables to third-party suppliers	2,102,404	-	1,057,959	3,160,363		
Trade payables to related parties of which:	313,085	-	10,291	323,376		
- subsidiaries	293,982		19,072	313,054		
- joint ventures	19,004		(8,846)	10,158		
- associates	-		4	4		
- Municipalities of Milan and Brescia	99		61	160		
Total trade payables	**2,415,496**	**-**	**1,068,250**	**3,483,746**	-	-

“Trade payables” amounted to 3,483,746 thousand euro and include advances for 7 thousand euro, debt exposure to third-party suppliers for 3,160,363 thousand euro and trade payables to related parties for 323,376 thousand euro. The increase in payables to third-party suppliers is mainly attributable to the increase in commodity trading transactions with bilateral counterparties.

22) Derivatives and other current liabilities

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025	*of which included in the NFP*	
					12.31.2024	*12.31.2025*
Current derivative liabilities	766,697	-	(75,151)	691,546		
Other current liabilities of which:	142,293	(837)	4,224	145,680		
- payables to social security institutions	16,455	-	1,172	17,627		
- payables to personnel	38,182	(597)	2,430	40,015		
- tax payables	61,470	-	(11,131)	50,339		
- payables to ubsidiaries for Group VAT and tax consolidation	12,461	-	4,262	16,723		
- payables for tax transparency	1,770	-	(1,770)	-		
- payables for liabilities of competence of following years	21	-	67	88		
- payables for collections to be allocated	5,801	-	656	6,457		
- sundry payables	6,133	(240)	8,538	14,431		
Total derivatives and other current liabilities	**908,990**	**(837)**	**(70,927)**	**837,226**	-	-

"Current derivative liabilities" amounted to 691,546 thousand euro (766,697 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and refer to the fair value valuation of derivatives. The decrease is mainly attributable to a decrease in fair value valuation due to a lower average difference between subscription prices and market prices.

"Other current liabilities" amounting to 145,680 thousand euro (142,293 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) mainly refer to:

- "payables to social security institutions", which amounted to 17,627 thousand euro and relate to the company's debt position with social security and pension institutions, related to contributions of the month of December not yet paid;
- "payables to subsidiaries for Group VAT and tax consolidation" for 16,723 thousand euro (12,461 thousand euro at December 31, 2024);
- "payables to employees" for 40,015 thousand euro (38,182 million euro at December 31, 2024), relating to payables to employees for the productivity bonus accrued during the year, as well as the expense for holidays accrued but not taken at December 31, 2025;
- "tax payables" amounting to 50,339 thousand euro (61,470 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) essentially regarding VAT payables, payables for water diversion fees, as well as payables to the tax authorities for withholding tax;
- other sundry payables which include the advance collections of electricity and gas futures contracts the economic manifestation of which will be in the following year, as well as payables for insurance policies.

23) Current financial liabilities

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025	*of which included in the NFP* 12.31.2024	*of which included in the NFP* 12.31.2025
Non-convertible bonds	354,290	-	314,152	668,442	354,290	668,442
Payables to banks	508,516	-	(243,478)	265,038	508,516	265,038
Payables to other lenders	3,480	-	(1,103)	2,377	3,480	2,377
Financial payables to related parties	314,518	-	76,753	391,271	314,518	391,271
Current financial payables for rights of use to third parties	14,279	-	(3,900)	10,379	14,279	10,379
Current financial payables for rights of use to related parties	7,890	-	(1,490)	6,400	7,890	6,400
Total current financial liabilities	**1,202,973**	**-**	**140,934**	**1,343,907**	**1,202,973**	**1,343,907**

“Non-convertible bonds” amounted to 668,442 thousand euro and show a net increase of 314,152 thousand euro. During the year, a bond maturing in June 2026 with a nominal value of 600,000 thousand euro was reclassified from “Non-current financial liabilities”, partially offset by the redemption of a bond with a nominal value of 300,000 thousand euro that matured in February 2025. At December 31, 2025, the calculation of interest coupons amounted to 69,031 thousand euro (54,358 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

Current “Payables to banks”, which amounted to 265,038 thousand euro, mainly comprise the book value of loans granted by the European Investment Bank, for 60,805 thousand euro, the book value of loans granted by various credit institutions for 199,381 thousand euro, and accrued interest totalling 4,852 thousand euro. The year-on-year decrease of 243,478 thousand euro was mainly related to the portions repaid during the period.

“Payables to other lenders” amounted to 2,377 thousand euro (3,480 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and refer to the interest accrued net of amortized costs relating to a loan granted by the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti for a nominal value of 150,000 thousand euro.

“Financial payables to related parties” amounted to 391,271 thousand euro with an increase of 76,753 thousand euro and relate to intra-group current accounts on which rates are applied at market conditions, with variable Euribor base with specific spreads for companies.

“Financial payables for current rights of use”, in application of IFRS 16 for leases previously classified as operating, both to third parties and related parties, amounted to 16,779 thousand euro, with a decrease of 5,390 thousand euro compared to the end of the previous year.

24) Current tax liabilities

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025
Current tax liabilities	**88,841**	**-**	**(88,841)**	**-**

At December 31, 2025, tax payables had no value, while in the previous year they amounted to 88,841 thousand euro and related to the recognition of current IRES and IRAP payables net of advances paid, which at December 31, 2025 had a credit balance.

2.5

Net financial debt

(pursuant to Communication ESMA/32-382-1138)

25) Net financial debt

(pursuant to Communication ESMA/32-382-1138)

The following table provides details of net debt.

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Changes	12.31.2025
Bonds - non-current portion	4,502,759	-	542,798	5,045,557
Bank loans - non-current portion	1,279,867	-	(660,945)	618,922
Non-current payables to other lenders	149,875	-	27	149,902
Non-current financial payables for rights of use	49,957	-	(14,573)	35,384
Other non-current liabilities	18,540	-	17,467	36,007
Total medium/long-term debt	**6,000,998**	**-**	**(115,226)**	**5,885,772**
Other non-current assets	(1,041)	-	1,041	-
Total medium/long-term financial receivables	**(1,041)**	**-**	**1,041**	**-**
Total non-current net debt	**5,999,957**	**-**	**(114,185)**	**5,885,772**
Bonds - current portion	354,290	-	314,152	668,442
Bank loans - current portion	508,516	-	(243,478)	265,038
Current amounts due to other providers of finance	3,480	-	(1,103)	2,377
Current financial payables for rights of use	22,169	-	(5,390)	16,779
Current financial payables to related parties	314,518	-	76,753	391,271
Total short-term debt	**1,202,973**	**-**	**140,934**	**1,343,907**
Other current financial assets	(27,836)	-	9,851	(17,985)
Current financial assets - related parties	(4,201,803)	-	97,170	(4,104,633)
Total short-term financial receivables	**(4,229,639)**	**-**	**107,021**	**(4,122,618)**
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,323,166)	-	(387,485)	(1,710,651)
Total current net debt	**(4,349,832)**	**-**	**(139,530)**	**(4,489,362)**
Net financial debt as per ESMA communication	**1,650,125**	**-**	**(253,715)**	**1,396,410**
Non-current financial assets - related parties	(365,009)	-	83,069	(281,940)
Non-current financial assets	(96)	-	-	(96)
Net financial debt	**1,285,020**	**-**	**(170,646)**	**1,114,374**

Pursuant to IAS 7 “Cash Flow Statement”, the following are the changes in financial assets and liabilities:

thousands of euro

	12.31.2024	Effect of non-recurring transactions	Cash flow	Change in fair value	Other changes	12.31.2025
Bonds	4,857,049	-	746,890	(12,784)	122,844	5,713,999
Financial payables	2,328,382	-	(907,951)	-	59,242	1,479,673
Other liabilities	18,540	-	469	15,689	1,309	36,007
Financial assets	(4,594,744)	-	359,470	-	(169,380)	(4,404,654)
Other activities	(1,041)	-	-	1,041	-	-
Net liabilities deriving from financing activities	**2,608,186**	**-**	**198,878**	**3,946**	**14,015**	**2,825,025**
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,323,166)	-	(387,485)	-	-	(1,710,651)
Net financial debt	**1,285,020**	**-**	**(188,607)**	**3,946**	**14,015**	**1,114,374**

2.6

Notes to the income statement

26) Revenue

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Total industrial portfolio revenue	8,901,405	8,375,015	526,390	6.3%
Total trading portfolio revenue	41,131	51,514	(10,383)	(20.2%)
Total revenues from services	284,216	273,485	10,731	3.9%
Total revenue from sales and services	**9,226,752**	**8,700,014**	**526,738**	**6.1%**
Other income	**43,330**	**52,802**	**(9,472)**	**(17.9%)**
Total Revenue	**9,270,082**	**8,752,816**	**517,266**	**5.9%**

Details of the more significant items are as follows:

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Sales of electricity of which:	**5,690,274**	**5,340,841**	**349,433**	**6.5%**
- third-party customers	2,451,963	2,505,054	(53,091)	(2.1%)
- subsidiaries	3,238,806	2,835,758	403,048	14.2%
- associates	(495)	29	(524)	n.s.
Sales of gas and fuels of which:	**2,917,243**	**2,793,561**	**123,682**	**4.4%**
- third-party customers	1,431,528	1,151,295	280,233	24.3%
- subsidiaries	1,478,000	1,635,798	(157,798)	(9.6%)
- associates	7,715	6,468	1,247	19.3%
Sales of heat of which:	**1,276**	**1,099**	**177**	**16.1%**
- subsidiaries	1,276	1,099	177	16.1%
Sales of materials and equipment of which:	**15,834**	**9,106**	**6,728**	**73.9%**
- third-party customers	26	1	25	n.s.
- subsidiaries	15,808	9,105	6,703	73.6%
Sales of emission certificates and allowances of which:	**276,778**	**230,408**	**46,370**	**20.1%**
- third-party customers and inventory change	6,282	(11,244)	17,526	n.s.
- subsidiaries	270,496	241,650	28,846	11.9%
- associates	-	2	(2)	(100.0%)
Total industrial portfolio revenues	**8,901,405**	**8,375,015**	**526,390**	**6.3%**
Total trading portfolio revenues	**41,131**	**51,514**	**(10,383)**	**(20.2%)**
- Services to third parties	2,244	17,647	(15,403)	(87.3%)
- Services to subsidiaries	281,035	253,533	27,502	10.8%
- Services to associates	46	38	8	21.1%
- Services to parent companies	891	2,267	(1,376)	(60.7%)
Total revenue from services	**284,216**	**273,485**	**10,731**	**3.9%**
Total revenue from sales and services	**9,226,752**	**8,700,014**	**526,738**	**6.1%**
Total other income	**43,330**	**52,802**	**(9,472)**	**(17.9%)**
Total revenue	**9,270,082**	**8,752,816**	**517,266**	**5.9%**

Sales revenues of the industrial portfolio, which amounted to 8,901,405 thousand euro and show a increase of 526,390 thousand euro compared to the previous year, mainly refer to the sale of electricity (5,690,274 thousand euro) to wholesalers and institutional operators (Gestore Mercato Elettrico S.p.A. and Terna S.p.A.), also through sales on the IPEX markets (Italian Power Exchange) as well as to subsidiaries and associates for a total of 27,076 million kWh (+15% compared to December 31, 2024 to the sale of gas and fuel to third parties and subsidiaries (2,917,243 thousand euro) from the commercialization of 5,242 million cubic meters of gas (+9% compared to the previous year); to the sale of heat (1,276 thousand euro), materials and plants to both third parties and subsidiaries (15,834 thousand euro) and to the sale of environmental certificates to third parties and subsidiaries (276,778 thousand euro).

The increase in sales revenues is mainly due to the increase in prices on the wholesale markets of both electricity and gas, as well as higher revenues from sales of CO_2 due to the higher functioning of the thermoelectric plants managed by A2A S.p.A. through tolling contracts.

It is also noted that revenues from the industrial portfolio include 671,999 thousand euro of revenues generated abroad in the European Community.

Revenues from services amount to 284,216 thousand euro and mainly relate to revenues from provisions to subsidiaries of administrative, fiscal, legal, managerial and technical services, and revenues from the Municipality of Milan for the video surveillance service.

“Other income”, amounting to 43,330 thousand euro (52,802 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), decreased compared to the previous year mainly due to both the lower revenues related to the feed-in tariff incentive mechanism and the lower consideration granted by EP Produzione as the assignee for dispatching of the Scandale plant for the year 2025.

27) Operating expenses

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Total expenses for raw materials and consumables industrial portfolio	7,651,395	6,822,061	829,334	12.2%
Total trading portfolio expenses	6,788	3,823	2,965	77.6%
Total expenses for services	472,557	478,458	(5,901)	(1.2%)
Total expenses for raw materials and services	**8,130,740**	**7,304,342**	**826,398**	**11.3%**
Other operating expenses	**542,754**	**576,500**	**(33,746)**	**(5.9%)**
Total operating expenses	**8,673,494**	**7,880,842**	**792,652**	**10.1%**

The following table sets out details of the more significant components:

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Purchases of electricity of which:	**4,104,235**	**3,574,376**	**529,859**	**14.8%**
- third-party suppliers	3,673,347	3,148,630	524,717	16.7%
- subsidiaries	423,082	416,948	6,134	1.5%
- associates	7,806	8,798	(992)	(11.3%)
Purchases of gas of which:	**3,222,247**	**3,035,160**	**187,087**	**6.2%**
- third-party suppliers	3,216,020	3,030,505	185,515	6.1%
- subsidiaries	6,227	4,655	1,572	33.8%
Purchases of fuel of which:	**1,118**	**5,243**	**(4,125)**	**(78.7%)**
- third-party suppliers	1,118	5,236	(4,118)	(78.6%)
- subsidiaries	-	7	(7)	(100.0%)
Change in inventories of fuel	**35,365**	**(12,678)**	**48,043**	**n.s.**
Purchases of heat of which:	**688**	**549**	**139**	**25.3%**
- subsidiaries	688	549	139	25.3%
Purchases of water of which:	**192**	**129**	**63**	**48.8%**
- third-party suppliers	77	54	23	42.6%
- subsidiaries	115	75	40	53.3%
Purchases of materials of which:	**14,260**	**13,597**	**663**	**4.9%**
- third-party suppliers	14,195	13,590	605	4.5%
- subsidiaries	65	7	58	n.s.
Change in inventories of materials	**2,688**	**(2,686)**	**5,374**	**n.s.**
Hedging losses on operating derivatives	**2,324**	**1,148**	**1,176**	**n.s.**
Hedging gains on operating derivatives	**(2,868)**	**(4,889)**	**2,021**	**(41.3%)**
Purchases of emission certificates and allowances of which:	**271,146**	**212,112**	**59,034**	**27.8%**
- third-party suppliers	266,734	205,443	61,291	29.8%
- subsidiaries	4,412	6,669	(2,257)	(33.8%)
Total expenses for raw materials and consumables industrial portfolio	**7,651,395**	**6,822,061**	**829,334**	**12.2%**
Total trading portfolio expenses	**6,788**	**3,823**	**2,965**	**77.6%**
Delivery and transmission expenses of which:	**288,394**	**254,855**	**33,539**	**13.2%**
- third-party suppliers	263,283	230,168	33,115	14.4%
- subsidiaries	25,111	24,687	424	1.7%
Maintenance and repairs	**23,015**	**28,411**	**(5,396)**	**(19.0%)**
Services of which:	**161,148**	**195,192**	**(34,044)**	**(17.4%)**
- third-party suppliers	134,357	164,270	(29,913)	(18.2%)
- subsidiaries	26,791	30,922	(4,131)	(13.4%)
Total expenses for services	**472,557**	**478,458**	**(5,901)**	**(1.2%)**
Total expenses for raw materials and services	**8,130,740**	**7,304,342**	**826,398**	**11.3%**
Leaseholds of which:	**419,382**	**394,028**	**25,354**	**6.4%**
- third-party suppliers	23,890	21,070	2,820	13.4%
- subsidiaries	388,536	347,666	40,870	11.8%
- associates	6,956	25,292	(18,336)	(72.5%)
Other operating expenses	**123,372**	**182,472**	**(59,100)**	**(32.4%)**
Total other operating expenses	**542,754**	**576,500**	**(33,746)**	**(5.9%)**
Total operating expenses	**8,673,494**	**7,880,842**	**792,652**	**10.1%**

Expenses for raw materials and consumables industrial portfolio amounted to 7,651,395 thousand euro and refer to costs for purchases of electricity, fuel and heat (7,238,288 thousand euro) from third parties and subsidiaries for both electricity production and for resale to customers and wholesalers, the increase of which mainly derives from the increase in procurement unit prices following the growth of the reference scenario, as well as to greater volumes purchased; the change in inventories of fuels (35,365 thousand euro); the gains/losses from hedging derivatives (-544 thousand euro); the purchase of materials and water (17,140 thousand euro including the change in inventories); and the purchase of environmental certificates (271,146 thousand euro), the increase of which is affected both by the greater purchases of CO_2 due to the greater volumes emitted, correlated to greater thermoelectric production, and by the higher unit cost of supply.

Service expenses amounted to 472,557 thousand euro and relate to the logistics costs for transport on the natural gas network (288,394 thousand euro), costs for maintenance and repairs (23,015 thousand euro) related to both the plants and information systems of the company, as well as costs for services from third parties and subsidiaries and associates (161,148 thousand euro) that include costs for administrative and technical professional services, costs for certification activities, gas storage costs, expenses for insurance, monitoring, banking and other services. The decrease compared to the previous year is mainly due to lower costs for IT services, related to the development of new projects, lower costs for communication and sponsorship, and lower costs for maintenance, partly offset by higher costs for the transportation and storage of natural gas.

“Other operating expenses” amounted to 542,754 thousand euro (576,500 thousand euro at December 31, 2024). This item includes the use of third-party assets for 419,382 thousand euro mainly relating to the contracting of thermoelectric production plants “tolling agreement” owned by the subsidiary A2A gencogas S.p.A. and costs related to the use of part of a portion of the electricity capacity of Ergosud S.p.A.. Other expenses amounted to 123,372 thousand euro and refer to public water derivation fees, damages and penalties and contingent liabilities.

During the year, the Company paid 3,600 thousand euro in donations to the AEM, ASM and LGH Foundations.

Trading margin

The following table sets out the results arising from the Trading Portfolio, including the effect of changes in derivative instruments; these figures relate to trading in electricity, gas and environmental certificates.

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Trading margin				
Revenue	10,987,391	5,811,050	5,176,341	89.08%
Operating expenses	(10,953,048)	(5,763,359)	(5,189,689)	90.05%
Total trading margin	**34,343**	**47,691**	**(13,348)**	**(28.0%)**
of which net revenue	41,131	51,514	(10,383)	(20.2%)
of which net expenses	(6,788)	(3,823)	(2,965)	77.56%
Total trading margin	**34,343**	**47,691**	**(13,348)**	**(28.0%)**

The trading margin was positive for 34,343 thousand euro, a decrease of 13,348 thousand euro compared to December 31, 2024.

During 2025, the energy market continued its path of progressive normalization, supported by a stable availability of LNG, climatic conditions that limited demand peaks, and structurally lower volatility than in the three-year period 2022–2024.

In this context, the smaller amplitude of price excursions reduced the overall profit capture opportunities typical of trading activity. Despite this, the continuity of brokerage operations, price quotation and market making activities allowed the portfolio to achieve a positive economic result, albeit within a less favourable context than in the years with higher volatility.

28) Personnel expenses

At December 31, 2025, Personnel expenses, net of capitalized costs, totalled 211,562 thousand euro (206,233 thousand euro as at December 31, 2024), the increase for the year includes both the effect of an increase in personnel and the effect of contract renewals.

Personnel expenses may be analysed as follows:

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Wages and salaries	143,399	133,422	9,977	7.5%
Social security charges	45,553	42,130	3,423	8.1%
Post-employment benefits (TFR)	8,813	8,113	700	8.6%
Other expenses	22,086	29,193	(7,107)	(24.3%)
Total Personnel expenses before capitalizations	**219,851**	**212,858**	**6,993**	**3.3%**
Capitalized personnel expenses	(8,289)	(6,625)	(1,664)	25.1%
Total personnel expenses	**211,562**	**206,233**	**5,329**	**2.6%**

The table below shows the average number of employees during the period, broken down by category:

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change
Managers	117	113	4
Middle Managers	446	430	16
White-collar workers	1,394	1,311	83
Blue-collar workers	143	143	-
Total	**2,100**	**1,997**	**103**

At December 31, 2025, A2A S.p.A. employees totalled 2,104, while at December 31, 2024, they were equal to 2,079.

The item also includes the remuneration paid by A2A S.p.A. to the members of the Board of Directors in the period for a total of 1,800 thousand euro; for further details, reference is made to the specific file "Remuneration Report - 2026".

“Other personnel expenses” amounting to 22,086 thousand euro (29,193 thousand euro at December 31, 2024). They show a decrease compared to the previous year, mainly due to the reduction in expenses related to the overall expense of the corporate restructuring plan related to future employee leaving for mobility, partially offset by the recognition of costs related to the shares assigned free of charge to employees in relation with the widespread share ownership plan promoted by the Company.

29) Gross operating profit (loss) - EBITDA

In light of the dynamics explained above, the “Gross operating profit (loss) - EBITDA” was positive for 385,026 thousand euro (positive for 665,741 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

30) Depreciation, amortization, provisions and impairment losses

The following table provides details of the individual items:

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Amortization of intangible assets	65,456	57,173	8,283	14.5%
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	111,990	106,606	5,384	5.1%
Net impairment losses of non-current assets	119	492	(373)	(75.8%)
Total amortization, depreciation and impairment losses of non-current assets	**177,565**	**164,271**	**13,294**	**8.1%**
Impairment losses on trade receivables	(239)	(2,016)	1,777	(88.1%)
Other provisions for risks	28,191	30,865	(2,674)	(8.7%)
Total depreciation, amortization, provisions and impairment losses	**205,517**	**193,120**	**12,397**	**6.4%**

In particular, “Depreciation and Amortization” totalled 177,446 thousand euro (163,779 thousand euro at December 31, 2024). The increase compared to December 31, 2024 results from the combined effect of higher depreciation and amortization for capital expenditures, net of the decrease associated with disposals during the period and fixed assets that completed their depreciation and amortization process in the prior year. Depreciation is calculated on the basis of technical and economic rates considered representative of the remaining useful life of the related tangible assets.

At December 31, 2025, impairment losses of fixed assets amounted to 119 thousand euro (492 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and mainly refer to assets no longer functional to the company’s activity.

The “Bad debt provision on receivables recognized as current assets” showed a positive balance of 239 thousand euro (positive for 2,016 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and is related to the exceedance recorded during the year under review.

The balance of “Other provisions for risks” shows a net effect of 28,191 thousand euro (30,865 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) due to allocations of 29,105 thousand euro, offset by the 914 thousand euro of risk provisions made in previous years and released in the current year since the original disputes have ceased to exist. The provisions, after accounting for the releases for the year, pertained to “Other provisions for risks” primarily related to public water derivation fees. For further details, reference is made to note 19) Provisions for risks and charges.

31) Operating profit (loss) - EBIT

The “Operating profit (loss) - EBIT” is positive by 179,509 thousand euro (472,621 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

32) Finance income and expenses

The “Finance income and expenses” showed a positive balance of 517,444 thousand euro (positive for 479,506 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), and the breakdown is as follows:

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Finance income	705,013	651,696	53,317	8.2%
Finance expenses	187,569	172,190	15,379	8.9%
Net finance income (expenses)	**517,444**	**479,506**	**37,938**	**7.9%**

Finance income

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Income on derivatives:	**-**	**4,701**	**(4,701)**	**(100.0%)**
- realized on financial derivatives	-	4,701	(4,701)	(100.0%)
Gains on disposals of financial assets	**-**	**6**	**(6)**	**(100.0%)**
Income from financial assets:	**705,013**	**646,989**	**58,024**	**9.0%**
Income from dividends:	*535,034*	*395,694*	*139,340*	*35.2%*
- subsidiaries	534,709	395,398	139,311	35.2%
- associates	325	296	29	9.8%,
Income on receivables/securities recorded as current assets:	*169,918*	*251,236*	*(81,318)*	*(32.4%)*
- subsidiaries	141,785	204,371	(62,586)	(30.6%)
- associates	85	170	(85)	(50.0%)
- third parties of which:	28,048	46,695	(18,647)	(39.9%)
- on bank accounts	27,238	45,667	(18,429)	(40.4%)
- on other receivables	810	1,028	(218)	(21.2%)
Foreign exchange gains	*61*	*59*	*2*	*3.4%*
Total finance income	**705,013**	**651,696**	**53,317**	**8.2%**

“Finance income” totalled 705,013 thousand euro (651,696 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and refers to:

- income from dividends in the amount of 535,034 thousand euro (395,694 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) related to dividends distributed by subsidiaries for 534,709 thousand euro, and associates for 325 thousand euro;
- income from receivables/securities recognized under current assets for 169,918 thousand euro (251,236 thousand euro at December 31, 2024). This primarily regards interest to subsidiaries

accrued on current accounts and intra-group loans totalling 141,785 thousand euro, financial income from associates of 85 thousand euro, interest on bank deposits and interest on sundry receivables of 28,048 thousand euro;

- foreign exchange gains for 61 thousand euro (59 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

In the previous year, financial income included 4,701 thousand euro relating to the positive "realized" results for the year.

Finance expenses

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Impairment losses of financial assets:	**204**	**10**	**194**	**n.s.**
- third parties	204	10	194	n.s.
Expenses on financial assets:	**187,365**	**172,180**	**15,185**	**8.8%**
- subsidiaries	7,190	11,905	(4,715)	(39.6%)
- associates	*3*	*2*	*1*	*50.0%*
- third parties of which:	180,172	160,273	19,899	12.4%
- interest on bond loans	*124,620*	*111,850*	*12,770*	*11.4%*
- interest charged by banks	*48,166*	*39,020*	*9,146*	*23.4%*
- decommissioning charges	*133*	*138*	*(5)*	*(3.6%)*
- discounting charges	*3,662*	*3,996*	*(334)*	*(8.4%)*
- financial expenses IFRS16	*501*	*588*	*(87)*	*(14.8%)*
- other expenses	*2,974*	*4,555*	*(1,581)*	*(34.7%)*
- foreign exchange losses	*116*	*126*	*(10)*	*(7.9%)*
Total finance expenses before capitalizations	**187,569**	**172,190**	**15,379**	**8.9%**
Total finance expenses	**187,569**	**172,190**	**15,379**	**8.9%**

"Finance expenses" amounted to 187,569 thousand euro (172,190 thousand euro in 2024) and referred to:

- impairment losses financial fixed assets for 204 thousand euro (10 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), which refer to the write-down of the shareholding in the company Crit S.c.a.r.l. following the decrease in its share capital;
- other expenses from financial liabilities amounting to 187,365 thousand euro (172,180 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), broken down as follows:
  - interest charged by subsidiaries in the amount of 7,190 thousand euro (11,905 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) for financial expenses accrued on intra-group accounts;
  - interest charged by associates for 3 thousand euro (2 thousand euro at December 31, 2024);
  - other financial expenses in the amount of 180,172 thousand euro (160,273 thousand euro at December 31, 2024), which essentially relate to interest on bonds and interest on loans and on the revolving credit lines used with various banks and other financial expenses.

The nature and content of derivatives are described in the section "Other information".

33) Income taxes

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	Percentage change
Current IRES	57,361	143,271	(85,910)	(60.0%)
Current IRAP	11,239	30,981	(19,742)	(63.7%)
Effect of differences - taxes of previous years	(460)	(1,777)	1,317	(74.1%)
Total current taxes	**68,140**	**172,475**	**(104,335)**	**(60.5%)**
Deferred tax assets IRES	(1,757)	4,847	(6,604)	n.s.
Deferred tax assets IRAP	(921)	4,317	(5,238)	n.s.
Deferred tax assets	**(2,678)**	**9,164**	**(11,842)**	**n.s.**
Deferred tax liabilities IRES	(12,733)	(17,875)	5,142	(28.8%)
Deferred tax liabilities IRAP	(10)	(21)	11	(52.4%)
Deferred tax liabilities	**(12,743)**	**(17,896)**	**5,153**	**(28.8%)**
Total income taxes	**52,719**	**163,743**	**(111,024)**	**(67.8%)**

It is noted that for IRES purposes, the company filed for tax on a consolidated basis, together with its main subsidiaries, in accordance with articles 117-129 of Presidential Decree 917/86.

To this end, a contract has been entered into with each of the subsidiaries to regulate the tax benefits and burdens transferred, with specific reference to current items.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities calculated when determining the subsidiaries' taxable income, again only for IRES purposes, are not transferred to the parent company, A2A S.p.A., but are recognized in the income statement of the individual subsidiary each time there is an effective divergence between net income calculated for tax reporting purposes and net income calculated for financial reporting purposes due to any temporary differences. The deferred tax assets and liabilities shown in the income statement of A2A S.p.A. are therefore calculated exclusively on the divergences between its income for taxable purposes and income for financial reporting purposes.

Current income tax (IRES) of A2A S.p.A. is calculated on its own positive taxable income.

The "income/expense related to consolidation" constitute the remuneration/counter-entry for the transfer to the parent company A2A of a tax loss or taxable income.

The total amount of IRAP was determined based on the net value of production, suitably adjusted by the increases and decreases required by tax legislation. In compliance with Article 4(2) of Legislative Decree No. 446, IRAP was calculated on the basis of the territorial distribution of the taxable base according to the region of production: Lombardy, Calabria, Lazio, Piedmont, Abruzzo, Apulia and Sardinia (rate 5.57%), Campania (rate 5.72%), Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Sicily and Autonomous Province of Trento (rate 4.65%).

The deferred tax assets and liabilities for IRAP purposes are booked to the income statement so as to show the total tax charge for the year, taking into account the tax effects of temporary differences. The recoverability of the "IRES deferred tax assets" recorded in the financial statements is considered probable, as the future plans provide for IRES taxable income sufficient for the absorption of the temporary differences that will be reversed; on the other hand, deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded for IRAP purposes are those considered adequate with respect to the best forecast of absorption from future taxable income.

No items have been excluded from the calculation of deferred taxation for IRES or IRAP purposes, with the exceptions highlighted above, and deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized according to the balance sheet method.

At December 31, 2025, income taxes for the year (IRES and IRAP), amounted to 52,719 thousand euro (163,743 thousand euro at the end of the previous year) and were made up as follows:

- 53,383 thousand euro in current IRES of the period;
- -3,964 thousand euro for remuneration for the transfer of interest payable to the tax consolidation system;
- 8,943 thousand euro for transfer to Equity reserve of part of IRES income taxes;
- -1,001 thousand euro for the recognition of tax receivables on "art bonus" disbursements;
- 11,239 thousand euro in current IRAP of the period;
- -460 thousand euro related to taxes of previous years;
- -12,733 thousand euro for deferred tax liabilities for IRES purposes;
- -10 thousand euro for deferred tax liabilities for IRAP purposes;
- -1,757 thousand euro in deferred tax assets for IRES purposes;
- -921 thousand euro in deferred tax assets for IRAP purposes.

The main temporary increases for IRES purposes include:

- reversals for non-deductible amortization for 40,964 thousand euro;
- reversals for non-deductible provisions for risks for 33,276 thousand euro;
- the recovery equal to 1/5 of the amount of the tax capital gain realized on the sale of the properties located in Milan in Corso di Porta Vittoria (Signora), in Via Gonin and in Via Balduccio da Pisa (Orobia), which were sold in the month of February 2022, for 34,470 thousand euro.

The main permanent increases for IRES purposes include the reversals for expenses for cars, telephone costs and fines non-deductible for 2,641 thousand euro.

Among the main decreases are:

- the change for the non-taxable portion (95%) of dividends received during the year in the amount of 508,282 thousand euro;
- the decreases relating to the depreciation of assets for tax purposes, related to symmetrical increases in previous years due to the allocation in the financial statements of statutory depreciation rates higher than those allowed for tax purposes in application of the limits set forth in Art. 102, paragraph 2 of the TUIR, for 27,602 thousand euro.

Reconciliation between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate for IRES and IRAP purposes are presented in the statements below.

IRES - Reconciliation Between Statutory and Effective Taxation

	2025		2024	
	Amount	Rate %	Amount	Rate %
Profit (loss) before taxes	**696,953**		**952,128**	
Theoretical tax expense 24.00 %	167,269	24.0%	228,511	24.0%
Reversal of prior year temporary differences	(700)	(0.1%)	(1,696)	(0.2%)
Permanent differences - dividends	(121,988)	(17.5%)	(90,218)	(9.5%)
Other permanent differences	(3,062)	(0.4%)	(5,305)	(0.6%)
Other differences	653	0.1%	(2,745)	(0.3%)
Total IRES tax - Income statement	**42,172**	**6.1%**	**128,547**	**13.5%**
Current IRAP and defferred	10,547	1.5%	35,196	3.7%
Total taxes to Income statement	**52,719**	**7.6%**	**163,743**	**17.2%**

Details are provided below on the analytic situation of the deferred tax assets and liabilities which, as required by international accounting standards, also shows the changes in equity reserves.

IRES - Deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year

Taxable temporary differences

Case description amounts in euro	Previous year	Non-recurring transactions	Deferred taxes previous year			Adjustments (+/-)			Uses in current year			Sub-total		
			Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax
Value differences of Property, Plant and Equipment	168,356,922	-	168,356,922	24%	40,405,661	-	24%	-	55,800,305	24%	13,392,073	112,556,617	24%	27,013,588
Value differences of Intangible assets	1,866,268	-	1,866,268	24%	447,904	-	24%	-	371,875	24%	89,250	1,494,393	24%	358,654
Other deferred tax liabilities	28,991,774	(9,007,576)	19,984,198	24%	4,796,207	-	24%	-	698,947	24%	167,747	22,897,291	24%	5,495,350
Total	**199,214,965**	**(9,007,576)**	**190,207,388**		**45,649,773**	**-**		**-**	**56,871,127**		**13,649,070**	**136,948,302**		**32,867,592**

Deductible temporary differences

Case description amounts in euro	Previous year	Non-recurring transactions	Deferred taxes previous year			Adjustments (+/-)			Uses in current year			Sub-total		
			Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax
Taxed risk provisions	286,676,676	(22,915)	286,653,762	24%	68,796,903	732,584	24%	175,820	17,724,767	24%	4,253,944	269,661,579	24%	64,718,779
Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses	157,052,740	-	157,052,740	24%	37,692,658	-	24%	-	22,489,437	24%	5,397,465	134,563,303	24%	32,295,193
Application of the financial instrument standard (IAS 39)	17,499,708	-	17,499,708	24%	4,199,930	-	24%	-	-	24%	-	17,499,708	24%	4,199,930
Bad debts provision	4,768,316	-	4,768,316	24%	1,144,396	(43)	24%	(10)	327,162	24%	78,519	4,441,111	24%	1,065,867
Goodwill	101,445,362	-	101,445,362	24%	24,346,887	-	24%	-	5,463,383	24%	1,311,212	95,981,979	24%	23,035,675
Other deferred tax assets	1,829,294	-	1,829,294	24%	439,030	138,449	24%	33,228	554,000	24%	132,960	1,413,743	24%	339,298
Total	**569,272,095**	**(22,915)**	**569,249,181**		**136,619,803**	**870,991**		**209,038**	**46,558,749**		**11,174,100**	**523,561,423**		**125,654,741**

Changes in tax rate			Increases for the year			Equity			Total deferred tax liabilities		
Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax
112,556,617	24%	27,013,588	-	24%	-	-	24%	-	112,556,617	24%	27,013,588
1,494,393	24%	358,654	204,209	24%	49,010	-	24%	-	1,698,602	24%	407,664
22,897,291	24%	5,495,350	-	24%	-	12,482,332	24%	2,995,760	35,379,624	24%	8,491,110
136,948,302		**32,867,592**	**204,209**		**49,010**	**12,482,332**		**2,995,760**	**149,634,843**		**35,912,362**

Changes in tax rate			Increases for the year			Equity			Total deferred tax assets		
Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax
269,661,579	24%	64,718,779	33,275,847	24%	7,986,203	-	24%	-	302,937,426	24%	72,704,982
134,563,303	24%	32,295,193	19,206,498	24%	4,609,560	-	24%	-	153,769,802	24%	36,904,752
17,499,708	24%	4,199,930	-	24%	-	16,730,115	24%	4,015,228	34,229,823	24%	8,215,158
4,441,111	24%	1,065,867	-	24%	-	-	24%	-	4,441,111	24%	1,065,867
	24%	23,035,675	-	24%	-	-	24%	-	95,981,979	24%	23,035,675
1,413,743	24%	339,298	525,542	24%	126,130	(22,730,126)	24%	(5,455,230)	(20,790,842)	24%	(4,989,802)
523,561,423		**125,654,741**	**53,007,887**		**12,721,893**	**(6,000,011)**		**(1,440,003)**	**570,569,299**		**136,936,632**

IRAP - Deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year

Taxable temporary differences

Case description amounts in euro	Previous year	Non-recurring transactions	Deferred taxes previous year			Adjustments (+/-)			Uses in current year			Sub-total		
			Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax
Value differences of Property, Plant and Equipment	479,051	-	479,051	5.57%	26,683	-	5.57%	-	-	5.57%	-	479,051	5.57%	26,683
Value differences of Intangible assets and goodwill	1,491,813	-	1,491,813	5.57%	83,094	218	5.57%	12	371,875	5.57%	20,713	1,120,155	5.57%	62,393
Other deferred tax liabilities	21,341,702	(9,007,576)	12,334,126	5.57%	687,011	-	5.57%	-	-	5.57%	-	12,334,126	5.57%	687,011
Total	**23,312,566**	**(9,007,576)**	**14,304,989**		**796,788**	**218**		**12**	**371,875**		**20,713**	**13,933,332**		**776,087**

Deductible temporary differences

Case description amounts in euro	Previous year	Non-recurring transactions	Deferred taxes previous year			Adjustments (+/-)			Uses in current year			Sub-total		
			Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax
Taxed risk provisions	192,321,403	(11,015)	192,310,388	5.57%	10,711,689	720,685	5.57%	40,142	17,164,767	5.57%	956,078	175,866,306	5.57%	9,795,753
Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses	1,635,081	-	1,635,081	5.57%	91,074	-	5.57%	-	554,903	5.57%	30,908	1,080,179	5.57%	60,166
Goodwill	18,688,104	-	18,688,104	5.57%	1,040,927	-	5.57%	-	-	5.57%	-	18,688,104	5.57%	1,040,927
Other deferred tax assets	(591,483)	-	(591,483)	5.57%	(32,946)	138,449	5.57%	7,712	-	5.57%	-	(453,034)	5.57%	(25,234)
Total	**212,053,106**	**(11,015)**	**212,042,090**		**11,810,744**	**859,134**		**47,854**	**17,719,670**		**986,986**	**195,181,555**		**10,871,613**

34) Profit (loss) for the year

Profit (loss) for the year, amounted to 644,234 thousand euro (788,384 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

Changes in tax rate			Increases for the year			Equity			Total deferred tax liabilities		
Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax
479,051	5.57%	26,683	-	5.57%	-	-	5.57%	-	479,051	5.57%	26,683
1,120,155	5.57%	62,393	204,209	5.57%	11,374	-	5.57%	-	1,324,364	5.57%	73,767
12,334,126	5.57%	687,011	-	5.57%	-	12,482,332	5.57%	695,266	24,816,458	5.57%	1,382,277
13,933,332		**776,087**	**204,209**		**11,374**	**12,482,332**		**695,266**	**26,619,873**		**1,482,727**

Changes in tax rate			Increases for the year			Equity			Total deferred tax assets		
Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax	Taxable amount	Rate	Tax
175,866,306	5.57%	9,795,753	33,275,847	5.57%	1,853,465	-	5.57%	-	209,142,153	5.57%	11,649,218
1,080,179	5.57%	60,166	118,965	5.57%	6,626	-	5.57%	-	1,199,144	5.57%	66,792
18,688,104	5.57%	1,040,927	-	5.57%	-	-	5.57%	-	18,688,104	5.57%	1,040,927
(453,034)	5.57%	(25,234)	-	5.57%	-	(22,730,126)	5.57%	(1,266,068)	(23,183,161)	5.57%	(1,291,302)
195,181,555		**10,871,613**	**33,394,812**		**1,860,091**	**(22,730,126)**		**(1,266,068)**	**205,846,241**		**11,465,636**

2.7

Note on related party transaction

35) Note on related party transaction

The definition of "related parties" is included in the international accounting standard describing the disclosures, which must be made for related party transactions in financial statements (revised IAS 24).

Relationships with parent companies and their subsidiaries

On October 5, 2007, the Municipalities of Milan and Brescia signed a Shareholders' Agreement to regulate the ownership structure of A2A S.p.A.; this gave the Municipalities joint control over the company.

Specifically, the merger effective January 1, 2008, regardless of the legal structure established, was considered a joint venture, whose joint control was exercised by the Municipalities of Milan and Brescia, each of which owned a share equal to 27.5%.

On June 13, 2014, the Shareholders' Meeting modified the company's governance system, passing from the original two-tier system, adopted in 2007, to a "traditional" system of management and control through the appointment of the Board of Directors.

In December 2014, the Municipalities of Milan and Brescia sold a total shareholding of 0.51% of A2A S.p.A., while in the first two months of 2015, the Municipalities of Milan and Brescia sold an additional shareholding of 4.5% of A2A S.p.A..

On October 4, 2016, the Municipalities of Milan and Brescia renewed for another three years, with effect from January 1, 2017, the Shareholders' Agreement signed on December 30, 2013, concerning 1,566,452,642 ordinary shares representing 50% plus two shares of the share capital of A2A S.p.A..
On May 20, 2016, the two Municipalities had proceeded to sign an appendix to the Agreement, which envisaged reducing from six months to three months the term of the agreement, during which it is possible to terminate the same.

On October 26, 2016, the Municipality of Milan received from the Municipality of Brescia the proposal, approved by the Council of said Municipality on October 25, 2016, to partially amend the shareholders' agreement relating to A2A S.p.A. existing between the two Municipalities. In particular, said proposal requires the commitment of the two Municipalities to maintain syndicated and bound, in the new agreement, a number of shares held by them in equal measure, equal to 42% of the share capital of A2A S.p.A.. On November 4, 2016, the Council of the Municipality of Milan, after having favourably examined the proposal of the Municipality of Brescia of a partial amendment to the shareholders' agreement, submitted to the Municipal Council the proposal of the new shareholders' agreement for the final determinations of competence.

On January 23, 2017, the Milan City Council approved the new Shareholders' Agreement between the Municipality of Milan and the Municipality of Brescia regarding the shareholding in A2A S.p.A. and has undertaken the commitment not to proceed with the disposal of any shares owned by the Municipality of Milan.

On August 2, 2019, the Municipality of Milan, also on behalf of the Municipality of Brescia, announced that the aforementioned Shareholders' Agreement was not subject to termination. Consequently, the agreement is to be considered renewed with effect from February 1, 2020 to January 31, 2023.

On August 2, 2022, the Municipality of Milan, also on behalf of the Municipality of Brescia, announced that the aforementioned Shareholders' Agreement was not subject to termination. Consequently, the agreement is to be considered renewed with effect from February 1, 2023 to January 31, 2026.

On August 4, 2025, the Municipality of Milan, also on behalf of the Municipality of Brescia, announced that the aforementioned Shareholders' Agreement was not subject to termination. Consequently, the agreement is to be considered renewed with effect from February 1, 2026 to January 31, 2029.

At the date of approval of these Financial Statements at December 31, 2025, each of the two shareholders hold 25% of the share capital plus one share (overall equal to 50% plus two shares), which allows the two municipalities to maintain control over the Company.

The A2A Group companies and the Municipalities of Milan and Brescia routinely entertain commercial relationships related to the supply of electricity, gas, heat, and potable water, management of public lighting systems and street lights, management of water purification and sewers, garbage collection and street sweeping and video surveillance.

Similarly, the A2A Group companies entertain commercial relationships with the companies controlled directly and indirectly by the Municipalities of Milan and Brescia, for example, Metropolitana Milanese S.p.A., ATM S.p.A., Brescia Mobilità S.p.A., Brescia Trasporti S.p.A. and Centrale del Latte di Brescia S.p.A., supplying them with electrical energy, gas, heat, water purification and sewer service at market rates appropriate to the supply conditions and providing the services required. Note that these companies are considered related parties in the preparation of the financial statement schedules pursuant to Consob Resolution 17221 of March 12, 2010.

The relationships between the Municipalities of Milan and Brescia and the A2A Group, in relation to granting the services associated with public lighting, street lights, management and supply of electricity, gas, heat, and water purification and sewer service are regulated by special conventions and specific contracts.

The relationships between the companies controlled by the Municipalities of Milan and Brescia, which refer to the supply of electricity, are at arm's length conditions.

Relationships with subsidiaries and associates

The parent company A2A S.p.A., operates like a centralized treasury for the majority of the subsidiaries.

Relations between the companies are regulated through current accounts between the parent company and the subsidiaries, on which rates are applied, at market conditions, based on variable Euribor, with specific spreads for companies. For the financial year 2025, A2A S.p.A. and its subsidiaries have adopted the VAT procedure of the Group.

Note that for IRES purposes, A2A S.p.A. files for tax on a consolidated basis, together with its main subsidiaries, in accordance with arts. 117-129 of DPR 917/86. To this end, with each of the subsidiaries joining, a special contract was drawn up to regulate the tax advantages/disadvantages transferred, with specific reference to the current entries. These contracts also govern the transfer of any excess of ROL as set forth by prevailing legislation.

The parent company provides the subsidiaries and associates with administrative, fiscal, legal, management and technical services in order to optimize the resources available in the company and to use the existing expertise in terms of economic convenience. These services are governed by specific service contracts stipulated annually. A2A S.p.A. also makes office space and operating areas at its own premises available to subsidiaries and associates, as well as associated services. These are provided at market conditions.

The company A2A gencogas S.p.A., for a monthly fee related to the actual availability of the thermoelectric plants, provide to the Parent Company the power generation service.

As of July 1, 2018, the Acinque Group's related-party transactions with related parties of the A2A Group are shown as related parties.

As of November 1, 2020, the AEB Perimeter's related-party transactions with related parties of the A2A Group are shown as related parties.

* * *

The information on corporate governance and ownership structures required by article 123-*bis* of Legislative Decree no. 58/1998, as amended, is contained in a separate document 'Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structures for the year ended December 31, 2025' which forms an integral part of the financial statements documentation.

In compliance with the requirements of the "Regulation on provisions relating to related party transactions" adopted by Consob with Resolution no. 17221 of March 12, 2010 and subsequently amended by Resolution no. 17389 of June 23, 2010, by way of a resolution of November 11, 2010 the Management Board approved, following the favourable opinion of the Internal Control Committee, the prescribed procedure for identifying the rules and controls designed to ensure the transparency and substantial and procedural correctness of the related party transactions carried out by A2A S.p.A. directly or through its subsidiaries. The aforementioned Procedure was applied effective January 1, 2011 and subsequently amended on August 1, 2012, November 7 and December 18, 2013 and June 22, 2015.

Following a periodic review, the Procedure was subsequently amended/supplemented and approved by the Board of Directors on June 20, 2016, subject to the favourable opinion of the Audit and Risks Committee and then updated on June 22, 2017, in view of Consob Resolution no. 19925 of March 22, 2017 and on December 16, 2019, in view of the amendments to art. 192-quinquies of Legislative Decree no. 58 of February 24, 1998 ("TUF") (art. 4 of Legislative Decree no. 49 of May 10, 2019).

Following the Board of Directors' decision on June 25, 2021, and with the approval of the Related Parties Committee established by the resolution on May 13, 2021, the Procedure was revised – effective from July 1, 2021 – to align with the Related Parties Regulation, as altered by Consob Resolution no. 21624 on December 10, 2020, in accordance with the so-called 'Shareholders' Rights II' Directive.

Lastly, the Procedure was amended and supplemented on July 30, 2024 by the Board of Directors, effective from August 1, 2024, following a periodic review and with the approval of the Related Parties Committee, established by board resolution on May 11, 2023. The aforementioned procedure can be found on the website www.gruppoa2a.it.

A2A S.p.A. has availed itself of the possibility permitted by article 70, paragraph 8 and article 71, paragraph 1-bis of the Issuers' Regulations, and hence of derogating from the requirement to make an information document available to public in the event of significant mergers, spin-offs, share capital increases by means of the contribution of assets in kind, acquisitions and disposals.

Section 2 of this document contains the full schedules pursuant to Consob Resolution No. 17221 of March 12, 2010:

thousands of euro

		of which with related parties								
Statement of financial position	**Total 12.31.25**	**Subsidiaries**	**Associated/ related companies and subsidiaries of associates**	**Municipality of Milan**	**Companies controlled directly and indirectly Municipality of Milan**	**Municipality of Brescia**	**Companies controlled directly and indirectly Municipality of Brescia**	**Relates parties individuals**	**Total related parties**	**% effect on the Statement of financial position**
Total assets of which:	**17,167,391**	**11,417,732**	**7,434**	**77**	**3**	**73**	**-**	**-**	**11,425,319**	**66.6%**
Non-current assets	*7,467,000*	*6,264,630*	*5,162*	*18*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*6,269,810*	*84.0%*
Property, plant and equipment	870,008	22,665							22,665	2.6%
Shareholdings	5,965,178	5,960,016	5,162						5,965,178	100.0%
Other non-current financial assets	283,117	281,940							281,940	99.6%
Other non-current assets	28,682	9		18					27	0.1%
Current assets	*9,700,391*	*5,153,102*	*2,272*	*59*	*3*	*73*	*-*	*-*	*5,155,509*	*53.1%*
Trade receivables	2,766,451	900,251	2,272	59	3	73			902,658	32.6%
Other current assets	185,612	148,218							148,218	79.9%
Current financial assets	4,122,618	4,104,633							4,104,633	99.6%
Total liabilities of which:	**11,848,739**	**748,032**	**10,162**	**160**	**33**	**-**	**-**	**80**	**758,467**	**6.4%**
Non-current liabilities	*6,167,866*	*20,584*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*20,584*	*0.3%*
Provisions for risks and charges	5,849,765	20,584							20,584	0.4%
Current liabilities	*5,680,873*	*727,448*	*10,162*	*160*	*33*	*-*	*-*	*80*	*737,883*	*13.0%*
Trade payables	3,483,746	313,054	10,162	160	33				323,409	9.3%
Other current liabilities	145,680	16,723						80	16,803	11.5%
Current financial liabilities	1,343,907	397,671							397,671	29.6%

thousands of euro

Income statement	Total 12.31.25	of which with related parties								
		Subsidiaries	Associated/ related companies and subsidiaries of associates	Municipality of Milan	Companies controlled directly and indirectly Municipality of Milan	Municipality of Brescia	Companies controlled directly and indirectly Municipality of Brescia	Relates parties individuals	Total related parties	% effect on the Income statement
Revenue	**9,270,082**	**5,291,957**	**10,553**	**824**	**-**	**193**	**-**	**16**	**5,303,543**	**57.2%**
Revenue from sales and services	9,226,752	5,285,421	10,539	824		67		16	5,296,867	57.4%
Other income	43,330	6,536	14			126			6,676	15.4%
Operating expenses	**8,673,494**	**875,115**	**14,762**	**1,316**	**375**	**-**	**17**	**375**	**891,960**	**10.3%**
Expenses for raw materials and services	8,130,740	486,491	7,806		375		17	375	495,064	6.1%
Other operating expenses	542,754	388,624	6,956	1,316					396,896	73.1%
Personnel expenses	**211,562**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,784**	**1,784**	**0.8%**
Depreciation, amortization, provision and impairment losses	**205,517**	**6,510**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,510**	**3.2%**
Total amortization, depreciation and impairment losses of non-current assets	177,565	6,510							6,510	3.7%
Finance income and expenses	**517,444**	**669,304**	**203**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**669,507**	**n.s.**
Finance income	705,013	676,494	410						676,904	96.0%
Finance expenses	187,569	7,190	207						7,397	3.9%

For directors' emoluments, please refer to note 28 "Personnel expenses" of these Explanatory Notes.

It should be noted that during the year, A2A S.p.A. made grants totalling 5,187 thousand euro to foundations that have been included on a voluntary basis among related parties. Specifically, these involve: Fondazione AEM, Fondazione ASM, Fondazione LGH E.T.S., Comitato Banco dell'Energia Onlus, Fondazione Brescia Musei, Associazione Centro Teatrale Bresciano e Fondazione Teatro alla Scala.

* * *

With regard to the compensation paid to the corporate governance bodies, reference shall be made to the document "Remuneration Report – 2026" available on the website www.gruppoa2a.it.

2.8 Significant non-recurring events and transactions, pursuant to Consob Communication No. DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006

36) Significant non-recurring events and transactions, pursuant to Consob Communication No. DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006

The year in question has seen the following non-recurring transactions:

- acquisition of the “Digital and Supply Chain” business unit from AEB S.p.A., effective as of January 1, 2025;
- transfer of the “Project Service & PMO” business unit to A2A Services & Real Estate S.p.A., effective as of January 1, 2025;
- transfer of the “Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital Activities” business unit to A2A Life Ventures S.r.l., effective as of October 1, 2025.

Detail of non-recurring transactions		Acquisition of the “Digital and Supply Chain” business unit from AEB S.p.A.	Transfer of the “Project Service & PMO” business unit to A2A Services & Real Estate S.p.A.	Transfer of the “Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital Activities” business unit to A2A Life Ventures S.r.l.	Effect of non-recurring transactions 2025
amounts in euro	**Notes**	**Effective as of January 1, 2025**	**Effective as of January 1, 2025**	**Effective as of October 1, 2025**	**Total**
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	1	235,356		(328,508)	(93,152)
Intangible assets	2	1,372,336		(1,147,829)	224,507
Goodwill	3				-
Shareholdings	4			41,608,283	41,608,283
Other non-current financial assets	4			(42,994,745)	(42,994,745)
Deferred tax assets	5		(4,698)	2,375,173	2,370,475
Non-current derivatives	6				-
Other non-current assets	6				-
Total non-current assets		**1,607,692**	**(4,698)**	**(487,626)**	**1,115,368**

Continue >>

<< Follow

Detail of non-recurring transactions		Acquisition of the "Digital and Supply Chain" business unit from AEB S.p.A.	Transfer of the "Project Service & PMO" business unit to A2A Services & Real Estate S.p.A.	Transfer of the "Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital Activities" business unit to A2A Life Ventures S.r.l.	Effect of non-recurring transactions 2025
amounts in euro	**Notes**	**Effective as of January 1, 2025**	**Effective as of January 1, 2025**	**Effective as of October 1, 2025**	**Total**
Current assets					
Inventories	7				-
Trade receivables	8				-
Current derivatives	9				-
Other current assets	9	(2,065,000)			(2,065,000)
Current derivatives	10				-
Current tax assets	11				-
Cash and cash equivalents	12				-
Total current assets		**(2,065,000)**	-	**-**	**(2,065,000)**
Assets held for sale					**-**
Total assets		**(457,308)**	**(4,698)**	**(487,626)**	**(949,632)**
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Share capital	13				-
(Treasury share reserve)	14				-
Reserves	15	(704,202)	467,447		(236,755)
Profit (loss) for the year	16				-
Total equity		**(704,202)**	**467,447**	**-**	**(236,755)**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Non-current financial liabilities	17				-

Continue >>

<< Follow

Detail of non-recurring transactions		**Acquisition of the "Digital and Supply Chain" business unit from AEB S.p.A.**	**Transfer of the "Project Service & PMO" business unit to A2A Services & Real Estate S.p.A.**	**Transfer of the "Innovation and Corporate Venture Capital Activities" business unit to A2A Life Ventures S.r.l.**	**Effect of non-recurring transactions 2025**
amounts in euro	**Notes**	**Effective as of January 1, 2025**	**Effective as of January 1, 2025**	**Effective as of October 1, 2025**	**Total**
Deferred tax liabilities	5				-
Employee benefits	18	138,612	(1,446)	(12,840)	124,326
Provisions for risks and charges	19				-
Non-current derivatives	20				-
Other non-current liabilities	20				-
Total non-current liabilities		**138,612**	**(1,446)**	**(12,840)**	**124,326**
Current liabilities					
Provisions for risks and charges - current portion	19				-
Trade payables	21				-
Current derivatives	22				-
Other current liabilities	22	108,282	(470,699)	(474,786)	(837,203)
Current financial liabilities	23				-
Current tax liabilities	24				-
Total current liabilities		**108,282**	**(470,699)**	**(474,786)**	**(837,203)**
Total liabilities		**246,894**	**(472,145)**	**(487,626)**	**(712,877)**
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale					-
Total equity and liabilities		**(457,308)**	**(4,698)**	**(487,626)**	**(949,632)**

It should be noted that during 2025, the Company did not enter into any atypical and/or unusual transactions, as defined in CONSOB Communication No. DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006.

2.9

Guarantees and commitments with third parties

thousands of euro

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Guarantees received	493,222	396,129
Guarantees provided	442,585	355,423

Guarantees received

Guarantees received amounted to 493,222 thousand euro (396,129 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and include 73,799 million euro for sureties and security deposits issued by subcontractors to guarantee the proper execution of the work assigned and 419,423 thousand euro for sureties and security deposits received from customers to guarantee the regularity of payments.

Guarantees provided and commitments with third parties

The amount of guarantees provided is equal to 442,585 thousand euro (355,423 thousand euro at December 31, 2024) and refers to bank sureties.

2.10

Other information

1) Significant events after december 31, 2025

A2A – Share buyback program

Since January 16, 2026, the share buyback program has continued pursuant to the resolution of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 29, 2025, always with the aim of providing the Company with the share capital necessary to implement the 2025-2027 Widespread Share Ownership Plan called "A2A LIFE Sharing" and to pursue current management objectives (including investment and liquidity management) and industrial projects consistent with the strategic lines that the Company intends to pursue in relation to which the opportunity for share exchanges materialize.

A2A and Sosteneo: a power purchase agreement has been signed for the supply of 130 gwh/year of solar energy

On February 9, 2026, A2A and Ramacca Energia S.r.l., a company belonging to the portfolio managed by Sosteneo SGR S.p.A. (part of the Generali Investments platform), signed a 12-year Power Purchase Agreement (PA) for the supply of solar energy, equal to about 130 GWh/year, equivalent to the annual consumption of about 48,000 households and almost 60,000 tons of CO_2 avoided.

The agreement establishes the purchase by A2A of the production of a 68 MW photovoltaic plant with an installed capacity that will be built in Sicily – in Ramacca (CT) – with commissioning scheduled for the second half of 2027.

International geopolitical tensions and the Bills Decree

As detailed in greater depth in the section 'Risks and uncertainties' of the Report on Operations, February 2026 was marked by two key events: the international geopolitical crisis and the issuance of the Bills Decree, which has not yet been converted into law. These events may have an impact on the Group, particularly in relation to the commodity price scenario.

2) Information on treasury shares

At December 31, 2025, A2A S.p.A. held 4,147,087 treasury shares (no treasury shares at December 31, 2024), representing 0.1324% of the company's share capital for a value of 9,706 thousand euro, purchased to support the 2025–2027 "A2A LIFE Sharing" distributed shareholding plan and for current management purposes (including investment and liquidity management) and for industrial projects consistent with the strategic lines that the company intends to pursue in relation to which the opportunity of stock exchange is realized.

3) Rules on public funding (Compliance with art. 1, paragraphs 125 et seq. of Law 124/17)

Pursuant to art. 1, paragraphs 125 and following Law 124/17, as reformulated by art. 35 of Decree Law 34/19, and considering that A2A S.p.A. (and its subsidiaries) have not received “subsidies, grants, advantages, contributions or aid, whether in cash or in kind, not general and with no consideration, remuneration or compensation”, this note is negative.

This is without prejudice to the fact that other information is (also in the wake of the principle pursuant to art. 18 L. 241/1990) available elsewhere, also by virtue of the criterion set forth in paragraph 127 of the same art. 1 L. 124/17, which prescribes to “avoid the accumulation of irrelevant information”, as well as what is specified in paragraph 125 quinquies of the same art. 1 L. 124/17 by virtue of which “for State aid and de minimis aid contained in the National Register of State Aid referred to in article 52 of Law No. 234 of December 24, 2012, the registration of aid in the aforesaid system, with consequent publication in the transparency section provided therein, carried out by the entities granting or managing such aid pursuant to the relevant rules, takes the place of the publication obligations placed on the entities referred to in paragraphs 125 and 125-bis”.

It should also be noted that the companies of the A2A Group operate (for the most part) in regulated sectors. Therefore, some sums are recognized by public bodies, but not as subsidies/contributions, but as recognition of the activities they provide or as forms of compensation for costs incurred to meet specific regulatory obligations and in any case by virtue of a general regime. Also all these forms of payment have not been indicated: also in compliance with both the literal aspect of the regulations and with the interpretation criteria that the company has identified (see above).

4) Financial risk management

The Parent Company, A2A S.p.A., provides centralized risk management for Group companies.

The A2A Group operates in the electricity, natural gas and district heating industry and is exposed to various financial risks in performing its activity:

- commodity risk;
- interest rate risk;
- exchange rate risk not related to commodities;
- liquidity risk;
- credit risk;
- equity risk;
- default and covenant non-compliance risk.

The commodity price risk, related to the volatility of energy commodity prices (gas, electricity, fuel oil, coal, etc.) and prices of environmental securities (EUA/ETS emission rights, green certificates, white certificates, etc.), consists of the possible negative effects that a change in the market price of one or more commodities may have on the cash flows and income prospects of the company, including the exchange rate risk related to the same commodities.

Interest rate risk is the risk of additional financial costs as the result of an unfavourable change in interest rates.

Currency risk not related to commodities is the risk of higher costs or lower revenues because of an unfavourable change in exchange rates between currencies.

Liquidity risk is the risk that financial resources will not be sufficient to meet established financial and business obligations in a timely manner.

Credit risk is the exposure to potential losses deriving from non-performance of commitments by commercial, trading and financial counterparties.

Equity risk is the possibility of incurring losses due to an unfavourable change in the price of shares.

Default and covenant non-compliance risk represent the possibility that loan agreements or bond regulations to which one or more Group companies are party contain provisions allowing the counterparties, banks or bondholders, to ask the debtor for immediate reimbursement of the amounts lent if certain events take place.

Details on the risks to which A2A S.p.A. is exposed are provided below.

a. Commodity risk

a.1) Commodity price risk and exchange rate risk involved in commodity activities

A2A S.p.A. is exposed to price risk, including the related exchange rate risk, on all of the energy commodities that it handles, namely electricity, natural gas, heat, coal, fuel oil, and environmental certificates; the financial performance of production, purchasing and sales activities is affected by the related price fluctuations. These fluctuations act both directly and indirectly, through formulas and indexing in the pricing structure.

To stabilize cash flows and to assure the Group’s economic and financial stability, A2A S.p.A. has an Energy Risk Policy that sets out clear guidelines to manage and control the above risks, based on guidance by the Committee of Chief Risk Officers Organizational Independence and Governance Working Group (“CCRO”) and the Group on Risk Management of Euroelectric. Reference was also made to the Accords of the Basel Committee on bank supervision and the requirements laid down in international accounting standards on how to recognize the volatility of commodity price and financial derivatives in the income statement and balance sheet.

In the A2A Group, assessment of this kind of risk is centralized at the holding company, which has established a Group Risk Management Unit.This unit has the task to manage and monitor market and commodity risks, to create and evaluate structured products, to propose financial energy risk hedging strategies, and to support senior management in defining the Group’s energy risk management policies.

Each year, the Board of Directors of A2A S.p.A. sets the Group’s commodity risk limits approving the PaR and VaR proposed (prepared in the Risk Committee) in conjunction with approval of the Budget/ Business Plan; Group Risk Management supervises the situation to ensure compliance with these limits and proposes to senior management the hedging strategies designed to bring risk within the set limits, if exceeded.

The activities that are subject to risk management include all of the positions on the physical market for energy products, both purchasing/production and sales, and all of the positions in the energy derivatives market taken by Group companies.

For the purpose of monitoring risks, industrial and trading portfolios have been separated and are managed in different ways. The industrial portfolio consists of the physical and financial contracts directly relating to the Group's industrial operations, namely where the objective is to enhance production capacity also through the wholesaling and retailing of gas, electricity and heat.

The trading portfolio comprises all contracts, both physical and financial, entered into to supplement the profits made from the industrial activities, i.e. all contracts that are ancillary though not strictly necessary to the industrial activity.

In order to identify trading activity, the A2A Group follows the Capital Adequacy Directive and the definition of assets held for trading provided by International Accounting Standard (IFRS) 9: namely assets held for the purpose of short-term profit taking on market prices or margins, without being for hedging purposes, and designed to create a high-turnover portfolio.

Given that they exist for different purposes, the two portfolios have been segregated and are monitored separately with specific tools and limits. More specifically, the trading portfolio is subject to particular risk control and management procedures as laid down in Deal Life Cycle documents.

Senior management is systematically updated on changes in the Group's commodity risk by the Group Risk Management Unit, which controls the Group's net exposure. This is calculated centrally on the entire asset and contract portfolio and monitors the overall level of economic risk assumed by the industrial and trading portfolios (Profit at Risk - PaR, Value at Risk - VaR, Stop Loss).

a.2) Commodity derivatives, analysis of transactions

• **Derivatives of the industrial portfolio considered hedges**

The hedging of price risk by means of derivatives focuses on protecting against the volatility of energy prices on the power exchange (IPEX-EEX), stabilizing electricity price margins on the wholesale market with particular attention being paid to fixed price energy sales and purchases and stabilizing price differences deriving from various indexing mechanisms for the pricing of gas and electricity. To that end, hedging contracts were executed during the year on electricity purchase and sale agreements and on contracts to hedge the fee for the use of electricity transport capacity between the areas of the IPEX market (CCC contracts); hedging contracts were also concluded for the purchase and sale of gas so as to protect sales margins and at the same time keep the risk profile to within the limits set by the Group's Energy Risk Policy.

As part of the optimization of the portfolio of greenhouse gas emission allowances (see Directive 2003/87/EC), A2A S.p.A. has stipulated Future contracts on the ICE ECX (European Climate Exchange) price. Future contracts were also entered into on the EEX stock exchange price of the Guarantees of Origin (GO).

These are considered hedging transactions from an accounting point of view in the event of demonstrable surplus/deficit quotas.

The fair value at December 31, 2025 was 1,683 thousand euro (-11,239 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

- **Derivatives of the industrial portfolio not considered hedges**

Also with a view to optimizing the Industrial Portfolio, A2A S.p.A. has entered into Option contracts on the price of electricity with delivery in Italy, Futures and Forward contracts on the price of Gas and Futures contracts on the ICE ECX (European Climate Exchange) stock exchange price. These do not qualify as hedging transactions from an accounting point of view as they fail to meet the requirement set out in the accounting standards.
The fair value at December 31, 2025 was -428 thousand euro (-469 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

- **Derivatives of the Trading Portfolio**

As part of its trading activities, A2A S.p.A. has entered into futures contracts on the main European energy exchanges (EEX, ICE) and forward, swap and options contracts on the price of electricity with delivery in Italy and neighboring countries, such as France, Germany and Switzerland. A2A S.p.A. has also entered into Future contracts on the ICE ECX (European Climate Exchange) stock exchange price and Future contracts on the EEX stock exchange price of the GO. Also as part of trading activities, Future, Forward and Option contracts were also stipulated for the market price of gas (ICE-Endex, CEGH, PEGAS).
The fair value at December 31, 2025 was -51,925 thousand euro (110,160 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

a.3) Energy Derivatives, risk assessment of Industrial Portfolio derivatives

PaR[1] (Profit at Risk) is used to assess the impact that fluctuations in the market price of the underlying have on the financial derivatives taken out by A2A S.p.A. that are attributable to the industrial portfolio. It is the change in the value of a financial instruments portfolio within set probability assumptions as the result of a shift in the market indices. The PaR is calculated using the Montecarlo Method (at least 10,000 trials) and a 99% confidence level. It simulates scenarios for each relevant price driver depending on the volatility and correlations associated with each one, using as the central level the forward market curves at the balance sheet date, if available. By means of this method, after having obtained a distribution of probability associated with changes in the result of outstanding financial contracts, it is possible to extrapolate the maximum change expected over a time horizon given by the accounting period at a set level of probability. Based on this methodology, over the time horizon of the accounting period and in the event of extreme market movements and at a 99% confidence level, the expected maximum negative change in financial derivatives outstanding at December 31, 2025 was 55,997 thousand euro (100,380 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

The following are the results of the simulation with the related maximum variances:

Values expressed in thousands of Euro

	12.31.2025		12.31.2024	
Profit at Risk (PaR)	*worst case*	*best case*	*worst case*	*best case*
Confidence level 99%	(55,997)	93,292	(100,380)	139,448

This means that with a 99% probability, A2A S.p.A. expects not to have changes in fair value exceeding 55,997 thousand euro in the fair value of its entire portfolio of financial instruments at December 31, 2025 due to commodity price fluctuations in the 12 months following. If there are any negative changes in the fair value of hedge derivatives, these would be compensated by changes in the underlying physical.

1 Profit at Risk: statistical measurement of the maximum potential negative deviation of the margin of an asset portfolio in case of unfavourable market changes over a given time horizon and with a defined confidence interval.

a.4) Energy Derivatives, risk assessment of Trading Portfolio derivatives

VaR[2] (Value at Risk) is used to assess the impact that fluctuations in the market price of the underlying have on the financial derivatives taken out by A2A S.p.A. that are attributable to the trading portfolio. It is the negative change in the value of a financial instruments portfolio within set probability assumptions as the result of an unfavourable shift in the market indices. VaR is calculated using the RiskMetrics method with a holding period of 3 days and a confidence level of 99%. Alternative methods are used for contracts where it is not possible to perform a daily estimate of VaR such as stress test analysis.

Under this method, in the case of extreme market movements, with a confidence level of 99% and a holding period of 3 days, the maximum estimated loss on the derivatives in question was 1,359 thousand euro at December 31, 2025 (1,088 thousand euro at December 31, 2024).

In order to ensure closer monitoring of activities, VaR and Stop Loss limits are also set, understood as the sum of VaR, P&L Realized and P&L Unrealized.

The following are the results of the assessments:

Values expressed in thousands of Euro

	12.31.2025		12.31.2024	
Value at Risk (VaR)	*VaR*	*Stop Loss*	*VaR*	*Stop Loss*
Confidence level 99%, holding period 3 days	(1,359)	(1,359)	(1,088)	(1,088)

b. Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to the risk that changes in the interest rate curve result in changes in economic results, cash flows and the value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The volatility of financial expenses associated to the performance of interest rates is monitored and mitigated through a policy of interest rate risk management aimed at identifying a balanced mix of fixed-rate and floating rate loans and the use of derivatives that limit the effects of fluctuations in interest rates.

At December 31, 2025, the book value of bank borrowings and other financing may be analyzed as follows:

in millions of euro

	12.31.2025			12.31.2024		
	No derivatives	With derivatives	% with derivatives	No derivatives	With derivatives	% with derivatives
Fixed rate	5,688	5,381	79%	5,332	5,556	80%
Variable rate	1,114	1,421	21%	1,599	1,375	20%
Total	**6,802**	**6,802**	**100%**	**6,931**	**6,931**	**100%**

2 Value at Risk: statistical measurement of the maximum potential drop in the fair value of an asset portfolio in the event of unfavourable movements in the market with a given time horizon and confidence level.

At December 31, 2025, the following is the hedging instrument for interest rate risk:

millions of euro

Hedging instrument	Hedged asset	at 12.31.2025		at 12.31.2024	
		Fair value	Notional	Fair value	Notional
IRS	Floating rate loan	(0.1)	100	1.0	200
IRS	Fixed rate bonds	(1.7)	475	-	-
Total		**(1.8)**	**575**	**1.0**	**200**

With reference to the accounting treatment, the hedging derivative for interest rate risk can be classified as follows:

millions of euro

Accounting treatment	Type of derivatives	Financial assets				Financial liabilities			
		Notional at		Fair value at		Notional at		Fair value at	
		12.31.25	12.31.24	12.31.25	12.31.24	12.31.25	12.31.24	12.31.25	12.31.24
Cash flow hedge	*IRS*	-	-	-	-	100	200	(0.1)	1.0
Fair value hedge	*IRS*	-	-	-	-	475	-	(1.7)	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**575**	**200**	**(1.8)**	**1.0**

With reference to the accounting treatment of fair value hedge derivatives and the hedged item, the following table shows the net gains and losses recognized in the income statement for the part attributable to interest rate risk:

millions of euro

	2025 Net profit (loss)	2024 Net profit (loss)
Hedging instrument at fair value	(1.7)	-
Hedged item	2.3	-

Derivatives on interest rates at December 31, 2025 in cash flow hedge refer to the following loan:

Loan	Derivative	*Accounting*
A2A variable rate bank loan, maturity September 2031, residual debt at December 31, 2025 of 100 million euro.	IRS on 100% of the amount of the loan until October 2026. At December 31, 2025, the fair value was negative for 0.1 million euro.	The loan is measured at amortized cost. The IRS is a cash flow hedge, with 100% recognized in a specific equity reserve.

Derivatives on interest rates at December 31, 2025 in Fair value hedge refer to the following bond:

Bond	Derivative	Accounting
A2A fixed rate bond, maturity September 2030, residual debt at December 31, 2025 of 650 million euro.	IRS on 12% of the amount of the bond until maturity thereof. At December 31, 2025, the fair value was negative for 0.8 million euro.	The portion of the hedged bond is measured at fair value. The change in the fair value measurement of the IRS is recognized in the income statement.
A2A fixed rate bond, maturity September 2030, residual debt at December 31, 2025 of 650 million euro.	IRS on 15% of the amount of the bond until maturity thereof. At December 31, 2025, the fair value was negative for 0.7 million euro.	The portion of the hedged bond is measured at fair value. The change in the fair value measurement of the IRS is recognized in the income statement.
A2A fixed rate bond, maturity January 2035, residual debt at December 31, 2025 of 500 million euro.	IRS on 20% of the amount of the bond until maturity thereof. At December 31, 2025, the fair value was negative for 0.2 million euro.	The portion of the hedged bond is measured at fair value. The change in the fair value measurement of the IRS is recognized in the income statement.
A2A fixed rate bond, maturity January 2035, residual debt at December 31, 2025 of 500 million euro.	IRS on 20% of the amount of the bond until maturity thereof. At December 31, 2025, the fair value was negative for 0.1 million euro.	The portion of the hedged bond is measured at fair value. The change in the fair value measurement of the IRS is recognized in the income statement.
A2A fixed rate bond, maturity January 2035, residual debt at December 31, 2025 of 500 million euro.	IRS on 20% of the amount of the bond until maturity thereof. At December 31, 2025, the fair value was negative for 0.0 million euro.	The portion of the hedged bond is measured at fair value. The change in the fair value measurement of the IRS is recognized in the income statement.

A2A performs sensitivity analysis by estimating the effects on the value of financial statement items relating to the portfolio of financial instruments deriving from changes in the level of interest rates. In particular, the sensitivity analysis measures the potential impact on the Income Statement and shareholders' equity of different market scenarios that would determine the change in fair value of derivative financial instruments and the change in financial expenses related to the portion of gross debt not hedged.

These market scenarios are obtained by shifting the reference interest rate curve at the reporting date up and down in parallel.
Keeping all other variables constant, the pre-tax result is impacted by changes in the level of interest rates as follows:

in millions of euro

	Effect on the Income Statement (before tax)		Effect on Equity (before tax)	
	-50 bps	**+50 bps**	**-50 bps**	**+50 bps**
Change in financial expenses on gross variable-rate debt after hedging	4.0	(4.0)	-	-
Change in fair value of financial instruments at fixed rate after hedging	(14.9)	14.9	-	-
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as non-hedge	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as hedge (excluding BCVA as per IFRS 13):				
Cash flow hedge	-	-	(0.2)	+0.2
Fair value hedge	16.0	(15.3)	-	-

c. Exchange rate risk not related to commodities

The Group is exposed to the risk that changes in exchange rates with respect to the currency of account may lead to changes in its results of operations and cash flows. In relation to exchange rate risk other than that included in the price of commodities, the hedging instrument at December 31, 2025 is as follows:

millions of euro

Hedging instrument	Hedged asset	at 12.31.2025		at 12.31.2024	
		Fair value	Notional	*Fair value*	Notional
Cross Currency IRS	Fixed rate loan in foreign currency	(34.1)	98.0	(18.5)	98.0
Total		**(34.1)**	**98.0**	**(18.5)**	**98.0**

The accounting treatment of the derivative indicated above is as follows:

millions of euro

Accounting treatment	Type of derivatives	Financial assets				Financial liabilities			
		Notional at		Fair value at		Notional at		Fair value at	
		12.31.25	12.31.24	12.31.25	12.31.24	12.31.25	12.31.24	12.31.25	12.31.24
Cash flow hedge	CCIRS	-	-	-	-	98.0	98.0	(34.1)	(18.5)
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**98.0**	**98.0**	**(34.1)**	**(18.5)**

In particular, the underlying of the Cross Currency IRS derivative refers to the bond at fixed rate of 14 billion yen with maturity 2036 bullet issued in 2006.

A cross currency swap contract was stipulated for the entire duration of this bond, which converts the principal and interest payments from yen into euro.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the hedge was negative for 34.1 million euro.

It should be noted that a 10% positive shift in the EURJPY forward curve, with a consequent depreciation of the JPY, would result in a worsening of the fair value and, consequently, of the impact on shareholders' equity of 3.9 million euro. Conversely, a 10% negative shift in the EURJPY forward curve, resulting in an appreciation of the JPY, would result in an improvement in fair value of 9.8 million euro.

This sensitivity analysis was performed with the aim of calculating the effect of changes in the forward curve of the euro/yen exchange rate on the fair value ignoring any impact on the adjustment due to the bCVA.

d. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its obligations in a timely manner or that it is able to do so under unfavourable economic conditions due to situations of tension or systemic crisis or to the changed perception of its riskiness by the market. This risk includes: i) the risk related to the company's inability to raise new funds (Funding Risk) and, ii) the risk related to the company's inability to liquidate assets on the market in a timely manner and at market conditions (Liquidity Market Risk).

One of the main factors influencing the market's perceived riskiness is the creditworthiness of A2A assigned by rating agencies. This judgement plays a very important role because it influences the ability of A2A to access sources of financing as well as the related costs. A deterioration in creditworthiness could lead to a limitation of access to the capital market and/or financing costs with a negative impact on the economic, financial and equity situation. A2A has a medium- and long-term rating of BBB (stable outlook) with S&P and Baa2 (positive outlook) with Moody's.

The profile of the gross debt maturities of A2A for loans from banks and other lenders is summarized as follows:

in millions of euro

	Accounting Balance	Portions maturing	Portions maturing	Portions maturing by				
	12.31.25	within 12 m	beyond 12 m	12.31.27	12.31.28	12.31.29	12.31.30	after
Bonds	5,714	668	5,046	299	498	398	799	3,052
Loans	1,036	267	769	58	58	65	61	527
Total	**6,750**	**935**	**5,815**	**357**	**556**	**463**	**860**	**3,579**

The risk management policy is realized through (i) a debt management strategy diversified by funding sources and maturities, and (ii) maintenance of financial resources sufficient to meet scheduled and unexpected commitments over a given time horizon.

At December 31, 2025, the company had a total of 3,491 million euro, as follows: (i) committed revolving credit lines of 1,780 million euro, of which: a) 800 million euro maturing in 2026, b) 200 million euro maturing in 2028, and c) 780 million euro maturing in 2030, undrawn; (ii) liquid assets totaling 1,711 million euro.

A2A also maintains a Bond Issuance Programme (Euro Medium Term Note Programme), which includes a base prospectus approved by the National Commission for Companies and the Stock Exchange (CONSOB). The total size is 7 billion euro; at December 31, 2025, there are 1,395 million euro available.

Over the years, A2A has undertaken a process of bond issuance with ESG characteristics, in the form of Green Bonds, European Green Bonds, Blue Bonds and Sustainability-Linked Bonds (SLB). For A2A, the failure to meet certain sustainability KPI (ESG) targets can lead to an increase in the financing costs of the SLB to which these KPIs are linked. Similarly, failure to realize investments financed with Green/Blue Bonds may result in a risk of lack of access to certain sources of financing. In relation to the Sustainability-Linked Bond, issued in 2021 with a term of 10 years and a KPI concerning the Scope 1 CO_2 emission factor, at December 31, 2025, this KPI has been exceeded. As a result, the coupon of the Bond remains unchanged.

The following table represents the repayment schedule of financial liabilities (excluding payables for rights of use and including trade payables). The amounts shown in the table are future cash flows, nominal and non-discounted, determined with reference to the remaining contractual maturities, for the principal and interest portions. The undiscounted nominal flows of derivative contracts on interest rates are also included. Finally, any revocable financial lines used and current accounts payable are due within the next financial year.

Figures at 12.31.2025 *(in millions of euro)*	**1 - 3 months**	**4 - 12 months**	**beyond 12 months**
Bonds	50	680	5,827
Payables and other financial liabilities	12	276	940
Total financial flows	**62**	**956**	**6,767**
Payables to suppliers	216	14	3
Total trade payables	**216**	**14**	**3**
Figures at 12.31.2024 *(in millions of euro)*	**1 - 3 months**	**4 - 12 months**	**beyond 12 months**
Bonds	337	67	5,093
Payables and other financial liabilities	8	115	1,542
Total financial flows	**345**	**182**	**6,635**
Payables to suppliers	188	13	-
Total trade payables	**188**	**13**	**-**

e. Credit risk

Credit risk relates to the possibility that a counterparty may be in default, or fail to respect its commitment in the manner and timing provided by contract. This type of risk is managed by the Group through specific procedures (Credit Policy, Energy Risk Management procedure) and appropriate mitigation actions.

This risk is overseen by both the Credit Management function allocated centrally (and the corresponding functions of the operating companies) and the Group Risk Management Organizational Unit responsible for supporting the Group companies. Risk mitigation is through the prior assessment of the creditworthiness of the counterparty and the constant verification of compliance with exposure limit as well as through the request for adequate guarantees.

The credit terms granted to customers as a whole have a variety of deadlines, in accordance with applicable law and market practice. In cases of delayed payment, default interest is charged as explicitly prescribed by the underlying supply contracts or by current law (application of the default rate as per Legislative Decree 231/2002). It should be noted that there are no significant credit exposures concentrated on one or a few customers.

Trade receivables are recognized on the statement of financial position net of any impairment losses. It is felt that the amount shown provides and accurate representation of the fair value of the trade receivables portfolio.

For the aging of trade receivables, reference is made to note 8) Trade receivables.

f. Equity risk

The Group is exposed to equity risk limited to the holding of treasury shares held by A2A S.p.A., which at December 31, 2025, amounted to 4,147,087 treasury shares equal to 0.1324% of the share capital, which is made up of 3,132,905,277 shares.

As prescribed by IAS/IFRS, treasury shares do not constitute an equity risk as their purchase cost is deducted from equity, and even if they are sold any gain or loss on the purchase cost does not have any effect on income statement.

g. Covenants non-compliance risk

Bonds, loans, leases and committed revolving bank lines present terms and conditions in line with market practice for each type of instrument. In particular, they envisage: (i) negative pledge clauses as a result of which the parent company undertakes not to constitute collateral on its assets and those of its relevant subsidiaries (as defined from time to time in the related documentation), with the provision of some exceptions and a threshold maximum permitted specifically identified; (ii) cross default/acceleration clauses that entail the obligation of immediate repayment of bonds and loans in the event of serious defaults; (iii) clauses that provide for the obligation of immediate repayment of bonds and loans in the event of insolvency or other insolvency proceedings of the parent company or its relevant subsidiaries.

The bonds include (i) senior unsecured bonds for a nominal amount of 5,605 million euro (book value at December 31, 2025 equal to 5,636 million euro) issued under the EMTN Programme, which provide investors with a Relevant Event Put option in the event of a change of control of the parent company (Change of Control) or loss of a relevant concession (Concession Event), which would result in a consequent downgrade of the rating to sub-investment grade within the following 180 days (if the company's rating were to return to investment grade within these 180 days, the option cannot be exercised); (ii) a privately placed yen-denominated bond maturing in 2036 for a nominal amount of 98 million euro (book value at December 31, 2025 of 78 million euro) which includes a put option in favor of the investor in the event that the parent company's rating is lower than BBB- or equivalent level (sub-investment grade).

In June 2024, A2A S.p.A. issued its first "hybrid" subordinated perpetual bond with a nominal value of 750 million euro. This bond is characterized by its potentially perpetual duration (with the obligation to be redeemed only in the event of certain events, including, inter alia, the dissolution or liquidation of the company) and by its subordination, according to which the instrument is subordinated to all of the company's financial debts and has a level of "seniority" superior only to that of ordinary shares or other financial instruments qualifying as "equity".

The loans stipulated with the European Investment Bank (EIB), for a total nominal debt of 581 million euro and a book value of 585 million euro, of which 277 million have a maturity of more than five years, include (i) a credit rating clause (if rated lower than BBB- or equivalent sub-investment grade) that provides for the obligation of A2A to inform EIB in the event of a rating downgrade and, in such circumstance, the right of EIB to request additional guarantees from A2A and, where such guarantees are not provided or are not satisfactory to EIB, the right to request early repayment of the loan, and ii) a change of control clause of the parent company, with the right for the bank to invoke, subject to notice to the company containing the reasons, early repayment of the loan.

The committed revolving bank lines of A2A, for a total of 1,780 million euro, provide a Change of Control clause which, in the event of a change of control of the parent company causing a Material Adverse Effect, allows the majority of banks lending the line to request the line to be extinguished and any amounts drawn down to be repaid.

At December 31, 2025, there was no non-compliance with the aforementioned covenants by A2A.

Analysis of forward transactions and derivatives

Tests were performed to determine whether these transactions qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with International Accounting Standard IFRS 9.

In particular:

1) **transactions qualifying for hedge accounting under IFRS 9**, can be analyzed between transactions to hedge cash flows (cash flow hedges) and transactions to hedge fair value of assets and liabilities (fair value hedges). For the cash flow hedges, the accrued result is included in gross operating margin when realized on commodity derivatives and in the financial balance for interest rate and currency derivatives, whereas the future value is shown in equity. For fair value hedge transactions, the impacts in the Income Statement are recorded within the same line of the financial statements.

2) **transactions not considered as hedges for the purposes of IFRS 9**, can be:
   a. margin hedges: for all hedging transactions of cash flows or the market value in line with internal risk policies, the accrued result and future value are included in gross operating margin for commodity derivatives and in the financial balance for interest rate and currency derivatives;
   b. trading transactions: the accrued result and future value are recognized above gross operating margin; for commodities transactions and in financial income and expense for interest rate and currency transactions.

The use of derivatives in the A2A Group is governed by a coordinated set of procedures (Energy Risk Policy, Deal Life Cycle) which are based on industry best practices and designed to limit the risk of the Group being exposed to commodity price fluctuations, based on a cash flow hedging strategy.

The derivatives are measured at fair value based on the forward market curve at the balance sheet date, if the asset underlying the derivative is traded on markets with a forward pricing structure. In the absence of a forward market curve, fair value is measured on the basis of internal estimates using models that refer to industry best practices.

The A2A Group uses “continuous-time” discounting to measure fair value. As a discount factor, it uses the interest rate for risk-free assets, identified in the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA) rate and represented in its forward structure by the Overnight Index Swap (OIS) curve. The fair value of the cash flow hedges has been classified on the basis of the underlying derivative contracts in accordance with IFRS 9.

In compliance with the provisions of IFRS 13, the fair value of an over-the-counter (OTC) financial instrument is determined taking into account the non-performance risk. To quantify the fair value adjustment attributable to this risk, A2A has, in line with best market practices, developed a proprietary model called the “bilateral Credit Value Adjustment” (bCVA), which takes into account changes in the creditworthiness of the counterpart as well as the changes in its own creditworthiness.

The bCVA has two addends, calculated by considering the possibility that both counterparties go bankrupt, known as the Credit Value Adjustment (CVA) and the Debit Value Adjustment (DVA):

- the CVA is a negative component and contemplates the probability that the counterparty will default and at the same time that A2A has a receivable due from the counterparty;
- the DVA is a positive component and contemplates the probability that A2A will default and at the same time that the counterparty has a receivable due from A2A.

The bCVA is therefore calculated with reference to the exposure, measured on the basis of the market value of the derivative at the time of the default, the Probability of Default (PD) and the Loss Given Default (LGD). This latter item, which represents the non- recoverable portion of the receivable in the case of default, is measured on the basis of the IRB Foundation Methodology as stated in the Basel 2 accords, whereas the PD is measured on the basis of the rating of the counterparties (internal rating based where not available) and the historic probability of default associated with this and published annually by Standard & Poor’s.

Applying the above method did not result in significant changes in fair value measurements.

Instruments outstanding at December 31, 2025

a) On interest and exchange rates

The following analyses show the outstanding amounts of derivative contracts stipulated and not expired at the balance sheet date, by maturity.

values in millions of euro

	Notional value (a)									Value Balance sheet (b)	Progressive effect to the Income statement (c)
	Due within 1 year			Due in 1 to 5 years			Due over 5 years				
	to be received	to be paid	average rate	to be received	to be paid	average rate	to be received	to be paid	average rate		
Interest rate risk management cash flow hedges as per IFRS 9		100						-		(0.1)	
Interest rate risk management fair value					175	2.35%		300	2.86%		(1.7)
not considered hedges as per IFRS 9											
Total derivatives on interest rates	**-**	**100**		**-**	**175**		**-**	**300**		**(0.1)**	**(1.7)**
Exchange rate risk management											
considered hedges as per IFRS 9											
- on commercial transactions											
- on non-commercial transactions								98		(34.1)	
not considered hedges as per IFRS 9											
- on commercial transactions											
- on non-commercial transactions											
Total derivatives on exchange rates	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**		**-**	**98**		**(34.1)**	**-**

(a) Represents the sum of the notional value of the elementary contracts that derive from any dismantling of complex contracts.
(b) Represents the net receivable (+) or payable (-) recognized in the balance sheet following the measurement of derivatives at fair value.
(c) Represents the adjustment of derivatives to fair value recognized progressively over time in the income statement from the stipulation of the contract to the present day.

b) On commodities

The following is an analysis of the commodity derivative contracts outstanding at the balance sheet date set up for the purpose of managing the risk of the fluctuations in the market prices of commodities.

Energy product price risk management	Unit of measurement	Volume by Maturity				Notional Value	*Fair value*	
		Due within 1 year	Due within two years	Due within five years	Due after five years		Value Balance sheet (*)	Progressive effect to income statement (**)
		Quantity				Thousands of euro	Thousands of euro	Thousands of euro
A. Cash flow hedges as per IFRS 9, including:							**1,682.8**	**-**
- Electricity	TWh	6.1		0.1	0.1	63,788.3	(510.6)	
- Oil	Bbl							
- Coal	Tonnes							
- Natural Gas	TWh					40.7	(0.1)	
- Natural Gas	Millions of cubic metres							
- Natural Gas	Degrees day							
- Exchange rate	Millions of dollars							
- CO_2 emission rights	Tonnes	467,000	271,000			62,531.5	2,178.2	
- Guarantees of origin	TWh		1			403.9	15.3	
B. considered fair value hedges as per IFRS 9							**-**	**-**
C. not considered fair value hedges as per IFRS 9 of which:							**(52,353.4)**	**(162,044.2)**
C.1 hedge margin							***(428.0)***	***41.4***
- Electricity	TWh							429.6
- Oil	Bbl							
- Natural Gas	TWh	0.8				26,424.9	(486.1)	(466.9)
- Natural Gas	Millions of cubic metres							
- CO_2 emission rights	Tonnes	185,000	7,000			14,699.4	58.1	78.7
- Exchange rate	Millions of dollars							
C.2 trading transactions							***(51,925.4)***	***(162,085.6)***
- Electricity	TWh	63.0	5.4	1.1	0.7	6,003,304.2	(26,319.6)	(71,174.8)
- Natural Gas	TWh	141.3	38.3	14.0		6,009,174.7	(25,145.7)	(90,024.3)
- CO_2 emission rights	Tonnes	18,463,314	9,883,322	1,878,980		2,542,860.2	3,415.4	2,989.0
- Guarantees of origin	TWh		0.1	0.6	0.6	5,178.5	(3,875.5)	(3,875.5)
- Environmental Certificates	Tep							
Total							**(50,670.6)**	**(162,044.2)**

(*) Represents the net receivable (+) or payable (-) recognized in the balance sheet following the measurement of derivatives at fair value.

(**) Represents the adjustment of derivatives to fair value recognized over time in the Income Statement from stipulation of the contract to the present date.

c) On investments

At December 31, 2025, there are no derivatives on shareholdings like in the previous year.

Financial and operating effects for derivative transactions in 2025

Effects on the balance sheet

The following table shows the balance sheet figures at December 31, 2025, for derivative transactions.

thousands of euro

Assets	Note	
Non-current assets		**-**
Non-current derivative assets	6	-
Current assets		**640,875**
Current derivative assets	9	640,875
Total assets		**640,875**
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		**36,007**
Non-current derivative liabilities	20	36,007
Current liabilities		**691,546**
Current derivative liabilities	22	691,546
Total liabilities		**727,553**

Effect on the income statement

The following table sets out the income statement figures at December 31, 2025 arising from the management of derivatives.

thousands of euro

	Note	Realised during the year(1)	Change in fair value during the year	Amounts recognized in the income statement
Revenue	26			
Revenue from sales and services				
Energy product price risk management and exchange rate risk management on commodities				
- considered hedges as per IFRS 9		5,334	-	5,334
- not considered hedges as per IFRS 9		747,582	971,332	1,718,914
Total revenue from sales and services		**752,916**	**971,332**	**1,724,248**
Operating expenses	27			
Expenses for raw materials and services				
Energy product price risk management and exchange rate risk management on commodities				
- considered hedges as per IFRS 9		(10,056)	-	(10,056)
- not considered hedges as per IFRS 9		(293,281)	(1,133,376)	(1,426,657)
Total expenses for raw materials and service		**(303,337)**	**(1,133,376)**	**(1,436,713)**
Total recognized in gross operating income (*)		**449,579**	**(162,044)**	**287,535**
Finance income and expenses	32			
Finance income				
Interest rate risk management and equity risk management				
Income on derivatives				
- considered hedges as per IFRS 9		-	-	-
- not considered hedges as per IFRS 9		-	-	-
Total		-	-	-
Total finance income		-	-	-
Finance expenses				
Interest rate risk management and equity risk management				
Expenses on derivatives				
- considered hedges as per IFRS 9		469	-	469
- not considered hedges as per IFRS 9		743	(1,777)	(1,034)
Total		**1,212**	**(1,777)**	**(565)**
Total finance expenses		**1,212**	**(1,777)**	**(565)**
Total recognized in finance income and expenses		**1,212**	**(1,777)**	**(565)**

(1) Made without physical delivery.

(*) The figures do not include the effect of the “net presentation” of the negotiation margin of trading activities.

Classes of financial instruments

To complete the analyses required by IFRS 7 and IFRS 13, the following table sets out the various types of financial instrument that are to be found in the various balance sheet items, with an indication of the accounting policies used and, in the case of financial instruments measured at fair value, an indication of where changes are recognized (income statement or equity). The last column of the table shows the fair value of the instrument at December 31, 2025, where applicable.

thousands of euro

Criteria to measure the reported amount of financial instruments							
	Note	Financial instruments measured at fair value with changes recognized in:			Financial instruments measured at amortized cost	Statement of Financial Position Value	*Fair value (*)*
Type of financial instruments		Income statement	Shareholders' equity				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
Assets							
Other non-current financial assets:							
Financial assets measured at fair value of which:							
- unlisted		1,081				1,081	n.a.
- listed						-	-
Financial assets held to maturity					96	96	96
Other non-current financial assets					281,940	281,940	281,940
Total other non-current financial assets	**4**					**283,117**	
Other non-current assets	6				28,682	28,682	28,682
Trade receivables	8				2,766,451	2,766,451	2,766,451
Current derivative assets	9	637,604	3,271			640,875	640,875
Other current assets	9				185,612	185,612	185,612
Current financial assets	10				4,122,618	4,122,618	4,122,618
Cash and cash equivalents	12				1,710,651	1,710,651	1,710,651
Liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Non-current and current bonds	17 and 23	1,143,181	75,772		4,495,046	5,713,999	5,713,999
Other non-current and current financial liabilities	17 and 23				1,479,673	1,479,673	1,479,673
Non-current derivative liabilities	20	1,777	34,230			36,007	36,007
Other non-current liabilities	20				101	101	101
Trade payables	21				3,483,746	3,483,746	3,483,746
Current derivative liabilities	22	689,958	1,588			691,546	691,546
Other current liabilities	22				145,680	145,680	145,680

(*) The fair value has not been calculated for receivables and payables not related to derivative contracts and loans as the corresponding book value comes close to it.

(1) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the Income Statement.

(2) Cash flow hedges.

(3) Financial assets available for sale measured at fair value with profit/loss recognized in equity.

(4) Loans and receivables and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7 and IFRS 13 require that fair value classification of financial instruments to be based on the quality of the input source used to calculate the fair value.

In particular, IFRS 7 and IFRS 13 set out three levels of fair value:

- Level 1: this level includes the financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is based on (unmodified) prices quoted for similar instruments on active official or over-the-counter markets;
- Level 2: this level includes the financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is based on directly observable market inputs other than Level 1 inputs;
- Level 3: this level includes the financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is calculated using inputs not based on observable market data. This level includes instruments measured on the basis of internal estimates made using proprietary methods based on best sector practice.

An analysis of the assets and liabilities included in the three fair value levels is set out in the following fair value hierarchy table.

thousands of euro

	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value	4		1,081		1,081
Current derivative assets	9	594,727	16	46,132	640,875
Total assets		**594,727**	**1,097**	**46,132**	**641,956**
Non-current financial liabilities	17	75,772	1,143,181		1,218,953
Non-current derivative liabilities	20		36,007		36,007
Current derivative liabilities	22	689,550	860	1,136	691,546
Total liabilities		**765,322**	**1,180,048**	**1,136**	**1,946,506**

As required by IFRS 13, the following table shows, for financial instruments measured at level 3 of the hierarchy, opening and closing balances and changes during the year.

thousands of euro

	Fair Value	Realized FV change	Unrealized FV change	Fair value change	Transfers		*Fair Value*
	12.31.2024			12.31.2025	Entrance	Outgoing	12.31.2025
Commodity derivatives considered hedges as per IFRS 9	(2,524.8)	1,357.3	692.3	2,049.6	-	-	(475.2)
Commodity derivatives not considered hedges as per IFRS 9	(6,568.8)	20,037.1	32,002.9	52,040.0	-	-	45,471.2
Total	**(9,093.6)**	**21,394.4**	**32,695.2**	**54,089.6**	**-**	**-**	**44,996.0**

Sensitivity analysis for financial instruments included in level 3

As required by IFRS 13, the following table sets out the effects arising from changes in the unobservable parameters used in calculating fair value for financial instruments included in level 3 of the hierarchy.

Financial instrument	Parameter	Parameter change	*Sensitivity (thousands of euro)*
Commodity Derivatives	Probability of Default (PD)	1%	(337.5)
Commodity Derivatives	*Loss Given Default (LGD)*	25%	(282.9)
Commodity Derivatives	Price of underlying	1%	(99.1)
Commodity Derivatives	Volatility of underlying	1%	(1,279.3)
Commodity Derivatives	Correlation of underlying	1%	(1,280.0)

5) Main regulatory provisions regarding concessions and agreements in the sectors of activity in which the company operates

Large hydroelectric derivation concessions

The national discipline on large derivation hydroelectric concessions (plants with a nominal power greater than 3 MW) originates from R.D. 1775/1933. This regulatory framework was subsequently amended first by electricity sector nationalization Law no. 1643/1962, which resulted in Enel taking over the majority[3] of hydroelectric concessions with the relative recognition of an unlimited duration, and then by the liberalization of the electricity market as a result of Legislative Decree 79/1999 (implementing Directive 96/92/EC), which introduced with art. 12 (and subsequent amendments) the principles of:

- the temporariness of the concessions, establishing a validity period (2029) for concessions without expiration because they are owned by Enel and assigning the term of December 31, 2010 for concessions that have already expired or are expiring by that date;
- contestability of concessions in the event of expiration, forfeiture or renunciation, providing the call for tenders by the competent administration (now the Region) for the allocation of the same for consideration.

Article 11-quater of Law 12/2019 has partially further amended the regulation of large-scale hydroelectric concessions: the new rules provide that the Regions regulate with their own laws the methods, procedures and criteria for the allocation of concessions, which may be entrusted to economic operators identified through a tender, or to public/private joint ventures with selection of the private partner through a tender, or through forms of partnership under Legislative Decree 50/2016 and (now Legislative Decree 36/2023).

Article 7 of Law 118/2022 (Annual Law for the Market and Competition 2021) established that the procedure for awarding the contract must be started within 2 years of the entry into force of the individual Regional Laws and, in any case, no later than December 31, 2023. The duration of the new concessions will have to be between 20 and 40 years, with the possible extension of the maximum period by a further 10 years depending on the complexity of the project proposal and the amount of investment.

3 With the exception of derivations in the ownership of self-producers, municipal companies and local authorities.

Article 11-quater cited (paragraph 1-quinquies), as part of the new process for reallocating expired concessions, stipulates that specific regional regulations (after consultation with ARERA) are established:

- a State fee to be paid on a six-monthly basis to the Regions, comprising a fixed component linked to the average nominal power of the concession and a variable calculated as a percentage of normalized revenues;
- the possible obligation for the concessionaires to supply annually and free of charge 220 kWh per kW of concession power for at least 50% destined to public services of the provincial territories involved in the derivation.

In terms of compensation to outgoing operators, article 11-quater prescribes:

- for wet works: the transfer without compensation of ownership to the Regions, except for the compensation only of investments not yet amortized;
- for dry works, the recognition of a value derived from accounting records or certified appraisal. In the event of non-inclusion in the project of the incoming concessionaire, removal and disposal of movable property is envisaged at the expense of the latter, while immovable property remains the property of the entitled parties.

Lombardy Region approved R.L. 5/2020 (as amended by Regional Law 19/2021), which regulates the modalities and procedures for assigning concessions for large hydroelectric derivations, as well as the preliminary recognition activity. Subsequently, the Lombardy Region adopted Regulation 3/2022 for the preliminary procedures for the assessment of the public interest in relation to the various uses of water, as well as Regulation 9/2022 regulating the timing and procedures for the allocation procedures, challenged with the Superior Court of Public Waters by a number of operators (the judgements are still pending).

Most of A2A S.p.A. large-scale hydroelectric derivation concessions located in Valtellina (for a nominal concession power of around 215 MW) have expired; Lombardy Region with Regional Council Resolution XII/5597 of December 30, 2025 allowed, at certain conditions, the temporary continuation of its operation until December 31, 2026, or shorter term, should the reassignment procedures, not yet started, be concluded at an earlier date and, among other things, confirming the payment of an additional fee and the non-application of the partial exemption from the state fee on the Premadio 1, Grosio, Lovero and Stazzona plants.

With reference to the Resio (BS) concession, owned by Linea Green S.p.A. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of A2A S.p.A.), the Lombardy Region announced with DGR 1602 of December 18, 2023, the start of the reallocation procedure, with the publication of the call for tender on April 22, 2024. The appeals lodged by Linea Green S.p.A., A2A S.p.A., and Elettricità Futura concerning this procedure, in which Linea Green S.p.A. itself and five other operators (one of which is foreign) took part, remain under consideration. The tender procedure is also underway and is expected to be completed in 2026.

Other A2A S.p.A. concessions (plants in Mese in Lombardy, Friuli and Calabria for a total nominal concession capacity of about 348 MW) expire in 2029, as the Gravedona concession of Acinque Innovazione S.r.l. (Acinque Group), also with an expiry date of 2029.

6) Update of the main legal and tax disputes still pending

Adequate provisions are provided where necessary for the disputes and litigation described below.
It is noted that if there is no explicit reference to the presence of a provision, the Company assessed the corresponding risk as possible without appropriating provisions in the financial statements.
It should be noted that certain disputes illustrated in previous financial statements and still pending are not further reported due to the absence of updates or the modification of the previous risk situation.

A2A S.p.A.

Reorganization of Edison - compensation cases Carlo Tassara: lawsuit for damages against Transalpina dell'Energia and A2A S.p.A.

On April 14, 2022, Carlo Tassara S.p.A. served a new summons on the Court of Milan, requesting that Transalpina Di Energia and A2A be ordered, jointly and severally with each other, to pay Carlo Tassara S.p.A. the damages that will be quantified in the course of the proceedings, after ascertaining and declaring the liability of the two companies for the breach of article 106 TUF (Total Tender Offer).

In the writ of summons, Carlo Tassara S.p.A. quantifies the damage caused by the write-down of the value of its equity investment in Edison at 316,843,562.97 euro, figure resulting from the theoretical value of the tender offer calculated by Carlo Tassara S.p.A. on the basis of:

- Value of Edison shares recorded in the financial statements by TDE and A2A (1.5003 euro/share);
- Value assigned by Edison in fair value appraisals (1.3 euro/share);
- Highest edict value identified by Consob (0.95 euro/share);
- Market value to be defined by the Court.

The writ of summons provides a description of the facts related to the non-recurring transaction to be ascertained: (i) the avoidance and violation of article 106 of the TUF and (ii) the demonstration of the existence of an alleged pact between the two defendants to depress Edison's value, prior to launching a takeover bid - with the consequent violation of the rule protecting minority shareholders of listed companies and non-achievement of the latter of: (i) control price and (ii) market price of the Edison shares held by Carlo Tassara S.p.A..

In anticipation of the first hearing set for January 11, 2023, A2A entered an appearance and illustrated the grounds for the rejection of the appeal. At the hearing, the judge declared the default of TDE (which did not enter an appearance and did not appear at the hearing) and, on January 12, 2023, with an order outside the hearing, adjourned the case for the definition of the conclusions to July 4, 2023, in order to allow the panel, before considering the merits of the deeded claims, to examine the procedural objections raised by A2A. After said hearing, the parties were able to file their pleadings. On March 1, 2024, a non-definitive sentence was filed, putting the case back on the register for the continuation of the preliminary investigation phase and rejecting the preliminary objections of inadmissibility of the claim, lack of passive legitimacy of A2A and lis pendens. In 2024, two hearings took place on March 12 and June 25. On June 26, 2024, an order was issued rejecting the preliminary inquiries of Carlo Tassara S.p.A., and the hearing for clarifying conclusions was set for March 18, 2025, then deferred with a further provision of March 13, 2025 to April 21, 2026.

The company, having fulfilled the requirements of the regulations in force, does not consider likely the risk for which it has not allocated any provisions.

Shareholders' Agreement between A2A S.p.A. and Pessina Costruzioni S.p.A. for the management of ASM NOVARA S.P.A.

In March 2013, Pessina Costruzioni established arbitration proceedings against A2A S.p.A. to have the latter declared in breach of the shareholders' agreement signed between the parties on August 4, 2007 with reference to the company ASM NOVARA S.p.A. (now extinct) and to order A2A S.p.A. to pay damages accordingly. With an award filed on June 30, 2015, the board of arbitrators, with the dissenting opinion of the arbitrator appointed by A2A S.p.A., found A2A S.p.A. liable for the breach of the shareholders' agreement and, consequently, ordered it to pay damages, which were settled on an equitable basis.

The Court of Appeal of Milan on November 23, 2016 with Sentence 4337/16 rejected the appeal of A2A S.p.A. for nullity of the award.

The Court of Cassation, with Order 18220 filed on June 26, 2023, accepted the first reason of the appeal notified by A2A S.p.A., considered the remaining reasons absorbed and quashed with adjournment the sentence of the Court of Appeal of Milan.

The company A2A S.p.A. and also the company Pessina Costruzioni resumed the case in the Court of Appeal within the time limit. In the event that A2A S.p.A.'s claim for the nullity of the award is upheld and the Court makes a new decision on the merits of the dispute, by way of a conditional cross-appeal, Pessina has also made a claim for damages in the amount originally requested and greater than the amount recognized by the award in application of the principle of fairness.

At the first hearing on May 22, 2024, the two cases were joined; at the end of the trial, the Court of Appeal, in July 2025, filed Judgement 2265/2025, which upheld the first judgement of the Court of Appeal, albeit for different reasons, and therefore dismissed both the appeal for reinstatement of A2A and that of Pessina Costruzioni, ordering A2A to pay the costs of the dispute.

Derivations of public water for the production of hydroelectricity

With reference to the expired concessions in Lombardy operated under the so-called temporary continuation regime (for A2A S.p.A., the concessions of Grosotto, Lovero, Stazzona, Grosio, and Premadio I are relevant, while for Linea Green S.p.A.-LG, the Resio concession is relevant), and, in particular, regarding the imposition of additional fees, the Court of Cassation ruled (February 2024, Ord. nos. 4800 and 4382), recognising the legitimacy of the provisional tariff (equal to 20 €/kW of nominal power) identified by Regional Council Resolution 5130/2016. The relevant amounts, paid in March 2024, had, however, been fully provisioned as a matter of prudence. On the other hand, the case concerning the so-called final additional fee, instituted in February 2024 before the Superior Court of Public Waters (TSAP), is still pending. With regard to the expired concessions, the Lombardy Region increased the nominal concession power through its Regional Council Resolution no. 5597 of December 30, 2025, which A2A and LG have challenged before the TSAP.

A2A also contested - as contrary to the pro-tempore regulations in force - the annulment of the partial exemption of the State fee ordered by the Lombardy Region for the expired concessions that benefited from it. The Court of Cassation dismissed the appeals relating to the Premadio I (Sent. no. 15990/2020) and Grosio (Ord. no. 4371/2024) concessions, while the judgements are still pending relating to the Lovero and Stazzona concessions, in which A2A has obtained 2nd instance rulings (Superior Court of Public Waters-TSAP sent. nos. 171/2023 and 2/2024) in favour, challenged in Cassation by the Region.

Also in Lombardy, imposed, in alleged implementation of art. 12 of Legislative Decree 79/1999 as amended by Law 12/2019, was the free transfer of electricity, in monetised form (220 kWh per kW of nominal power). The relevant measures were challenged by A2A and LG. In relation to the expired concessions, the Court of Cassation has definitively ruled that the subjection to the gratuitous transfer of energy is legitimate (see Order no. 15888/2024). For concessions that have not expired, litigation is still pending. The Lombardy Region also requested, in alleged implementation of art. 12 of Legislative Decree 79/1999, the payment of the so-called binomio State fee, consisting of a fixed and a variable component. A2A and LG initiated legal actions on the merits, which are still pending before the TSAP and the Court of Cassation.

In December 2023, the Lombardy Region approved the resolution calling for the reassignment by tender of the Resio concession of LG; although the Company submitted a tender offer, it challenged the resolution in court both in defence of its rights and legitimate interests as outgoing concessionaire (making the assets available and enhancing their value), and raising profiles of unreasonableness and illegitimacy of the proceedings and the relevant regional regulation on expired concession reassignment. The subsequent invitation to tender was also judicially challenged.

In Friuli Venezia Giulia, A2A holds concessions in force until 2029. Similarly to Lombardy, a judgment against the imposition of the free energy transfer was initiated, which is still pending at the TSAP on appeal, after a negative first instance sentence (Venice Regional Court of Public Waters sent. no. 2006/2023). An action was also brought against the imposition of the so-called Binomio state fee, still pending at TSAP.

For all disputes relating to hydroelectric concession fees and similar charges, the companies have prudently recognised provisions in the risk fund in case of explicit and specific requests for payments by the public administration, the estimate of the amount to be paid conservatively is considered to be the full amount, whereas in the case of requests that have not yet been formalized but are merely ‘foreseeable’ in the year, even if the amount is uncertain (as is the case for outstanding adjustments relating to the increase in capacity), the amounts have been recognised on the basis of the best estimate made by the directors.

Public Prosecutor’s Office at the Court of Sondrio – Criminal proceedings R.G.N.R. 1067/2024

Preliminary investigations are underway against certain A2A S.p.A. employees following the death during working hours of an employee of the Company, as a result of an accident that occurred on November 24, 2023.

At present, only known are the allegations made in notices of indictment and minutes of the ATS Montagna contesting violations of the Legislative Decree 81/08 and manslaughter (Article 589 of the Criminal Code). On January 8, 2025, ATS Montagna announced its acceptance to settle the alleged offences through administrative payment. Further developments are expected.

* * *

The following information is provided in connection with the main litigation of a fiscal nature.

A2A S.p.A. - Registration tax for transfer of business unit and sale of the investment Chi.na.co. S.r.l.

On April 4, 2016, the Provincial Directorate I of Milan - Regional Office of Milan 1 - notified the invitation to appear to provide clarifications on a business transfer in the company Chi.na.co. S.r.l. and the subsequent sale of the investment held in it under control for registration tax purposes. The invitation was followed by a contradictory with the Office and subsequent notification by the latter of the notice of liquidation to the acquiring counterparty, which filed an appeal on September 28, 2016. The Provincial Tax Commission of Milan rejected the appeal with sentence filed on July 07, 2017. On February 13, 2018, the acquiring company filed an appeal, which was rejected by the Milan Regional Administrative Court. On April 8, 2019, the Company filed an appeal with the Supreme Court. On February 21, 2020, the Office filed a counter-appeal and a cross-appeal with the Supreme Court. The risks provision recognized for 1.4 million euro was fully used for the payment of the amounts requested with the liquidation notice.

By order of November 21, 2025, the Court of Cassation upheld the Company's appeal.

A2A S.p.A. (merging company of AMSA Holding S.p.A.) - VAT Tax assessments for tax years from 2001 to 2005

In early 2006, the Italian Finance Police – Lombardy Regional Unit, Milan – carried out a tax audit of AMSA Holding S.p.A. (now A2A S.p.A.) for VAT purposes for tax years 2001 to 2005.

The audit ended with the issue of a final report contesting the legitimacy of the ordinary VAT rate, in place of the special rate applied by suppliers for waste disposal and plant maintenance, as well as the subsequent deduction made after the invoices issued for these services were duly paid.

The report was followed by formal notices of assessment from the Tax Revenue Office (Milan 3 Office) for each year audited; appeals were then filed with the Provincial Tax Commission within the term provided by law.

The appeals for 2001 and for 2004 and 2005 were discussed on January 25, 2010 and on February 17, 2010 respectively, with a favourable outcome for the company in all cases. The Tax Revenue Office appealed against the verdict of the first court. The Regional Tax Commission rejected this appeal for all three years, 2001, 2004 and 2005.

For 2001, the Tax Revenue Office filed an appeal with the Supreme Court against which AMSA Holding S.p.A. (now A2A S.p.A.), filed a cross-appeal on November 9, 2012. At the hearing on December 12, 2018, the Company requested that the case be suspended in order to assess the facilitated settlement of the dispute. On May 24, 2019, the company filed an application for a facilitated settlement of pending tax disputes and definitively settled its tax claim.

The outcomes of the 2002 and 2003 disputes were also favourable for the company but the Tax Revenue Office filed an appeal against both sentences. The appeal for 2002 was discussed on November 30, 2010, and by way of a sentence lodged on February 2, 2011 the Milan Regional Tax Commission overturned the sentence of the first court, upholding the Tax Revenue Office's appeal on almost all counts with the exception of the hazardous waste category. The Company filed an appeal with the Supreme Court for 2002. The hearing was held on December 12, 2018 and the appeal was upheld and the judgement was adjourned to the Regional Technical Committee (CTR). On December 23, 2019, the Company filed an appeal for reinstatement in CTR and an appeal for revocation with the Supreme Court. For 2003 the appeal made by the Tax Revenue Office was discussed on November 7,

2011 before the Regional Tax Commission which rejected it with a sentence filed on November 11, 2011. The Tax Revenue Office has not appealed to the Supreme Court for 2003, 2004 and 2005 and the sentence has become final, thereby closing the litigation.
No provisions for risks have been recognized.

A2A S.p.A. – Notice of assessment for VAT purposes for the 2018 tax period

On December 27, 2024, Lombardy Regional Directorate notified a notice of contestation of penalties for VAT purposes relating to the 2018 tax period. In summary, the Revenue Agency considered that the transactions relating to the provision of emission and fuel allowances from the toller to the tollee constituted – respectively – transfers of intangible rights and transfers of raw materials, thus qualifying as taxable transactions for VAT purposes, subject to invoicing. On March 3, 2025, the company filed an appeal with the CGT I degree in Milan. No provisions for risks have been recognized.

A2A S.p.A. – Notice of assessment for VAT purposes for the 2019 tax period

On December 24, 2025, the Lombardy Regional Directorate, Large Taxpayers Office, notified via certified e-mail the notice of dispute regarding VAT penalties relating to the 2019 tax period. In summary, the Revenue Agency considers that the transactions relating to the provision of emission and fuel allowances from the toller to the tollee constituted – respectively – transfers of intangible rights and transfers of raw materials, thus qualifying as taxable transactions for VAT purposes, subject to invoicing. The company is assessing the consequent actions to be taken. No provisions for risks have been recognized.

A2A S.p.A. – Notice of assessment for VAT purposes for 2018 tax period

On March 17, 2025, Lombardy Regional Directorate notified a notice of assessment for VAT purposes relating to the 2018 tax period. In summary, the Revenue Agency considered that the transactions relating to the provision of emission and fuel allowances from the toller to the tollee constituted – respectively – transfers of intangible rights and transfers of raw materials, thus qualifying as taxable transactions for VAT purposes, subject to invoicing. On May 15, 2025, the company filed an appeal with the CGT I degree in Milan. No provisions for risks have been recognized.

7) Contingent assets arising from Environmental Certificates

At December 31, 2025, A2A S.p.A. had a surplus of environmental certificates.

8) Auditors' fees

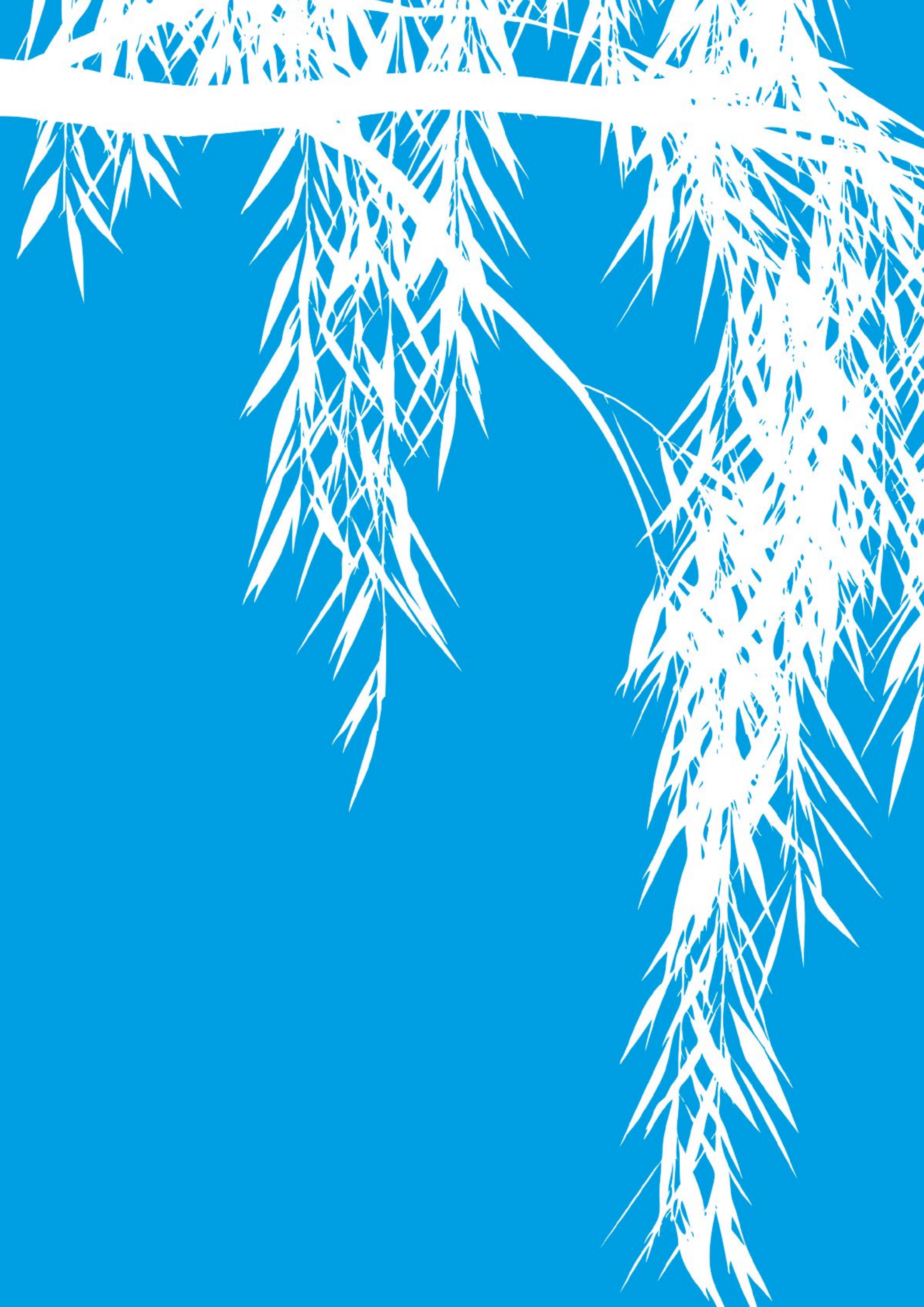
In accordance with Article 2427, paragraph 16-bis, of the Italian civil code, it is hereby reported that the company paid KPMG S.p.A. total fees for the legally required auditing of the annual accounts and for other services provided during the year in the amount of 467 thousand euro of which 150 thousand euro relates to the Limited Review of Sustainability Reporting (CSRD). In addition to the audit work, companies belonging to the KPMG network also performed other engagements in 2025 for fees amounting in total to 50 thousand euro, which mainly related to activities as the Company's legal auditor as specified by current legislation.

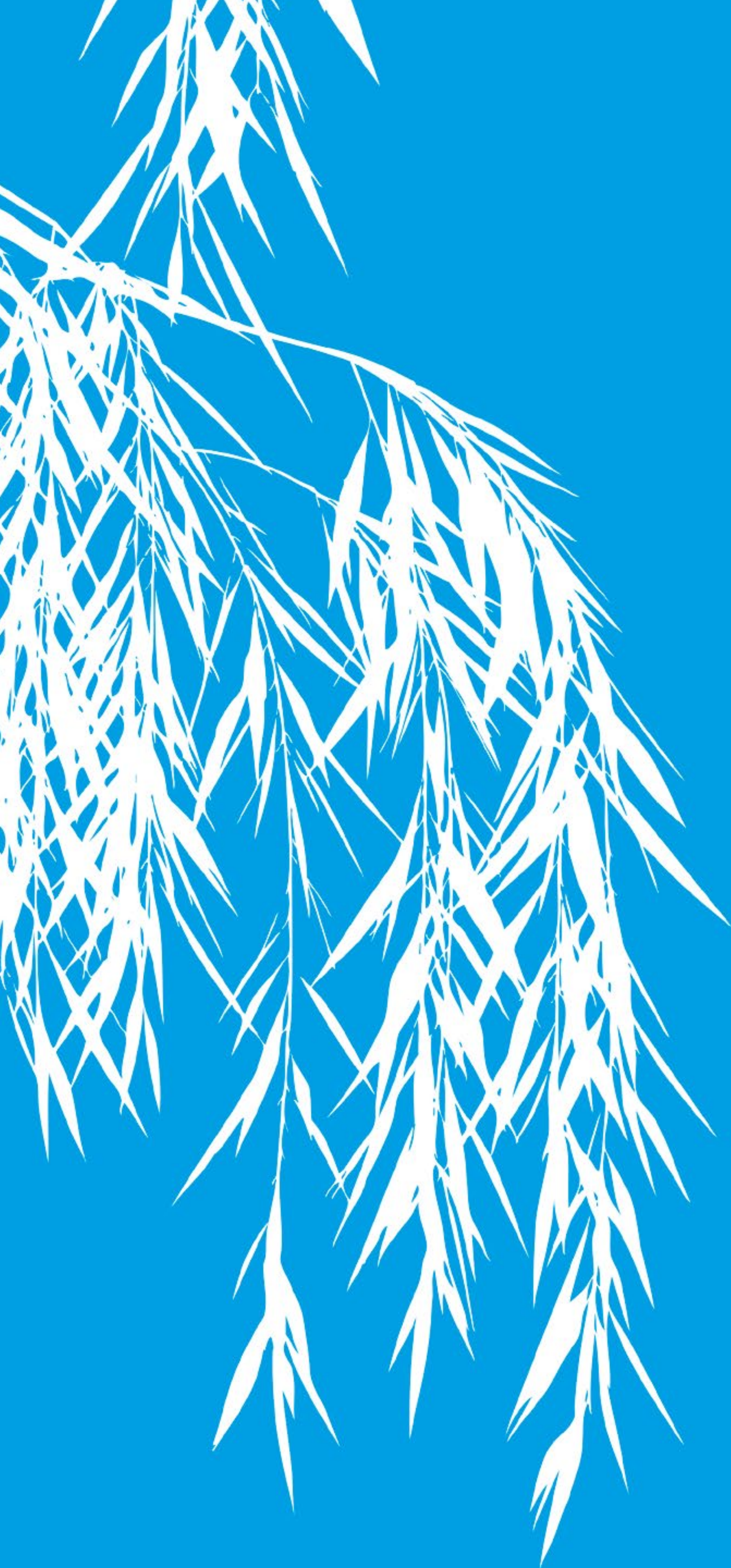
9) Dividend distribution

With regard to the allocation of net profit for the 2025 financial year, please refer to the paragraph 'Proposal for the allocation of profit for the year at December 31, 2025 and the distribution of a dividend' in the Report on Operations.

10) Registered office

The registered office of the company is in Brescia in Via Lamarmora 230.





3
Attachments

3.1

1/a - Statement of changes in investments in subsidiaries

thousands of euro

Shareholdings	Balance at financial statements 12.31.2024	Changes				Balance at financial statements 12.31.2025	% held
		Effect of non-recurring transactions	Increases	Decreases	Other changes		
Financial assets							
Subsidiaries:							
Unareti S.p.A.	1,338,836	163,675			444	1,502,955	100.00%
Duereti S.r.l.	1,228,780			(173)		1,228,607	90.00%
A2A Ambiente S.p.A.	734,634				1,460	736,094	100.00%
A2A gencogas S.p.A.	606,817				76	606,893	100.00%
A2A Rinnovabili S.p.A.	100,050		400,000			500,050	100.00%
A2A Calore & Servizi S.r.l.	387,950				131	388,081	100.00%
Acinque S.p.A.	190,422					190,422	41.34%
A2A Energiefuture S.p.A.	189,730				69	189,799	100.00%
A2A Ciclo Idrico S.p.A.	167,000				93	167,093	100.00%
Ambiente Energia Brianza S.p.A.	158,638					158,638	33.52%
A2A Energia S.p.A.	122,545				236	122,781	100.00%
A2A Life Ventures S.r.l.		41,608	10			41,618	100.00%
Retragas S.r.l.	30,105					30,105	87.27%
Linea Green S.p.A.	24,806				3	24,809	100.00%
A2A E-MOBILITY S.r.l.	9,210		6,800		9	16,019	100.00%
A2A Energy Solution S.r.l.	14,575				10	14,585	100.00%
A2A Smart City S.p.A.	14,456				40	14,496	100.00%
A2A Services & Real Estate S.p.A.	10,854				120	10,974	81.33%
Azienda Servizi Valtrompia S.p.A.	10,758					10,758	74.55%
TEXELERA S.c.a r.l.	2,005		3,107			5,112	51.00%
A2A Montenegro d.o.o.	102					102	100.00%
A2A Security S.c.p.A.	24				1	25	43.47%
A2A Alfa S.r.l. in liquidation	–					–	70.00%
LD Reti S.r.l.	162,695	(162,695)				–	
Camuna Energia S.r.l.	740	(980)	240			–	
Total subsidiaries	**5,505,732**	**41,608**	**410,157**	**(173)**	**2,692**	**5,960,016**	

3.2

1/b. Statement of changes in investments in affiliates

thousands of euro

Shareholdings	Balance at financial statements 12.31.2024	Changes				Balance at financial statements 12.31.2025	% held
		Increases	Decreases	Impairment losses Disposal	Reclassifications		
Affiliates:							
Blugas Infrastrutture S.r.l.	4,269					4,269	27.51%
SET S.p.A.	467					467	49.00%
Serio Energia S.r.l.	400					400	40.00%
Crit S.c. a r.l.	225			(204)		21	33.00%
ES Energy S.r.l.	5					5	50.00%
Visano Società Trattamento Reflui S.c.ar.l. in liquidation	–					–	40.00%
Total affiliates	**5,366**	**–**	**–**	**(204)**	**–**	**5,162**	

3.3

1/c - Statement of changes in investments in other companies

thousands of euro

Company Name	Shareholding %	Shareholder	Carrying amount at 12.31.2025
Available-for-sale financial assets			
MUSA-Multilayered Urban Sustainability Action S.c. a r.l.	5.60%	A2A S.p.A.	307
Immobiliare-Fiera di Brescia S.p.A.	0.91%	A2A S.p.A.	296
Others:			
AQM S.r.l.	7.80%	A2A S.p.A.	
AvioValtellina S.p.A.	0.18%	A2A S.p.A.	
Banca di Credito Cooperativo dell'Oglio e del Serio s.c.	n.s.	A2A S.p.A.	
L.E.A.P. S.c.a. r.l.	14.22%	A2A S.p.A.	
E.M.I.T. S.r.l. in liquidation	10.00%	A2A S.p.A.	
Stradivaria S.p.A.	n.s.	A2A S.p.A.	
DI.T.N.E. S.c.a r.l.	1.79%	A2A S.p.A.	
Total other financial assets			**478**
Total available-for-sale financial assets			**1,081**

3.4

2/a - List of investments in subsidiaries

thousands of euro

Company Name	Registered office	Share capital at 12.31.2025	Equity at 12.31.2025	Result at 12.31.2025	% held	Pro-rata amount (a)	Balance at financial statements (b)	Delta (a-b)
Subsidiaries:								
Unareti S.p.A.	Brescia	965,250	1,661,743	159,193	100.00%	1,661,743	1,502,955	158,788
Duereti S.r.l.	Milano	125,000,000	418,971	42,769	90.00%	377,074	1,228,606	(851,532)
A2A Ambiente S.p.A.	Brescia	250,000	620,471	148,059	100.00%	620,471	736,093	(115,622)
A2A gencogas S.p.A.	Milano	450,000	761,190	76,820	100.00%	761,190	606,893	154,297
A2A Calore & Servizi S.r.l.	Brescia	150,000	423,180	18,480	100.00%	423,180	388,081	35,099
Acinque S.p.A.	Monza	197,344	454,995	26,451	41.34%	188,095	190,422	(2,327)
A2A Energiefuture S.p.A.	Milano	50,000	158,186	(21,765)	100.00%	158,186	189,799	(31,613)
A2A Ciclo Idrico S.p.A.	Brescia	70,000	233,650	16,102	100.00%	233,650	167,093	66,557
Ambiente Energia Brianza S.p.A.	Seregno (MB)	119,496	432,328	17,010	33.52%	144,916	158,638	(13,722)
A2A Energia S.p.A.	Milano	3,000	285,689	171,080	100.00%	285,689	122,781	162,908
A2A Rinnovabili S.p.A.	Milano	50,000	478,156	9,147	100.00%	478,156	500,050	(21,894)
Retragas S.r.l.	Brescia	34,495	40,677	1,735	87.27%	35,499	30,105	5,394
A2A Life Ventures S.r.l.	Milano	8,010	40,836	(471)	100.00%	40,836	41,618	(782)
Linea Green S.p.A.	Cremona	7,000	22,601	6,345	100.00%	22,601	24,809	(2,208)
A2A Energy Solutions S.r.l.	Milano	4,000	7,677	(1,016)	100.00%	7,677	14,586	(6,909)
A2A Smart City S.p.A.	Brescia	3,448	12,774	1,290	100.00%	12,774	14,496	(1,722)
A2A Services & Real Estate S.p.A.	Milano	1,050	13,960	6,420	81.33%	11,354	10,974	380
Azienda Servizi Valtrompia S.p.A.	Gardone Val Trompia (BS)	8,939	20,912	296	74.55%	15,590	10,758	4,832
A2A E-MOBILITY S.r.l.	Milano	1,000	2,641	(5,210)	100.00%	2,641	16,019	(13,378)
TEXELERA S.c.a r.l.	Milano	10	4,798	(292)	51.00%	2,447	5,112	(2,665)
A2A Montenegro d.o.o.	Podgorica (Montenegro)	100	7	(30)	100.00%	7	102	(95)
A2A Security S.c.p.A.	Milano	55	645	39	43.74%	282	25	257
A2A Alfa S.r.l. in liquidation[1]	Milano	100	7	4	70.00%	5	-	5

[1] Figures of the financial statements at December 31, 2023 latest available financial statements.

3.5

2/b - List of investments in affiliates

thousands of euro

Company Name	Registered office	Share capital at 12.31.2024(*)	Equity at 12.31.2024(*)	Result at 12.31.2024(*)	% held	Pro-rata amount (a)	Balance at financial statements (b)	Delta (a-b)
Blugas Infrastrutture S.r.l.	Mantova	14,300	16,733	196	27.51%	4,603	4,269	334
SET S.p.A.	Toscolano Maderno (Bs)	104	3,325	783	49.00%	1,629	466	1,163
Serio Energia S.r.l.	Concordia sulla Secchia (Mo)	1,000	687	-	40.00%	275	400	(125)
Crit S.c. a r.l.	Cremona	548	65	(144)	33.00%	21	21	-
ES Energy S.r.l.	Jesi (AN)	10	788	168	50.00%	394	5	389
Visano Società Trattamento Reflui S.c. a r.l. in liquidation	Brescia	25	12	-	40.00%	5	-	5

(*) Figures of the financial statements at December 31, 2023 latest available financial statements.

3.6

Key data of the financial statements of the main subsidiaries and affiliates prepared according to IFRS

(pursuant to art. 2429.4 of the Italian Civil Code)

thousands of euro

Subsidiaries

	Unareti S.p.A.		Duereti S.r.l.		A2A Ambiente S.p.A.		A2A gencogas S.p.A.	
% held:	A2A S.p.A. 100.00%		A2A S.p.A. 90.00%		A2A S.p.A. 100.00%		A2A S.p.A. 100.00%	
Share capital:	**Euro 965,250,000**		**Euro 125,000,000**		**Euro 250,000,000**		**Euro 450,000,000**	
Description	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**
Revenue	675,364	569,986	220,042	-	910,516	917,900	447,005	361,500
Gross operating profit (loss) - EBITDA	339,669	273,290	92,614	(1,283)	313,813	319,499	147,780	118,948
Operating profit (loss) - EBIT	183,657	128,243	59,201	(455)	221,021	194,140	77,823	48,025
Profit (loss) before taxes	204,128	98,422	59,570	(455)	203,862	192,445	94,001	33,106
Profit (loss) for the year	159,193	69,891	42,769	(428)	148,059	185,993	76,820	24,370
Assets	2,739,962	2,759,487	628,158	412,813	1,970,752	1,868,673	1,308,210	1,251,482
Liabilities	1,078,219	1,353,055	209,187	36,698	1,350,281	1,213,500	547,020	544,320
Equity	1,661,743	1,406,432	418,971	376,115	620,471	655,173	761,190	707,162
Net financial position	(524,931)	(828,203)	55,737	(1,380)	(629,424)	(629,424)	(204,522)	(239,908)

A2A Calore & Servizi S.r.l.		Acinque S.p.A.		A2A Energiefuture S.p.A.		A2A Ciclo Idrico S.p.A.		Ambiente Energia Brianza S.p.A.	
A2A S.p.A. 100.00%		A2A S.p.A. 41.34%		A2A S.p.A. 100.00%		A2A S.p.A. 100.00%		A2A S.p.A. 33.52%	
Euro 150,000,000		**Euro 197,343,794**		**Euro 50,000,000**		**Euro 70,000,000**		**Euro 119,495,575**	
12.31.25	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**
395,311	354,063	24,524	22,054	165,055	170,638	128,834	118,158	13,951	17,377
88,231	89,221	(7,234)	(8,611)	4,943	(2,875)	64,939	56,095	(1,811)	(239)
36,780	43,928	(13,881)	(15,315)	(17,672)	(33,027)	34,728	29,082	(4,710)	(3,284)
25,622	31,113	24,049	18,027	(26,724)	(33,850)	23,376	14,876	16,749	17,373
18,480	24,040	26,451	21,428	(21,765)	(18,014)	16,102	9,803	17,010	17,902
1,127,003	1,042,027	808,529	822,298	747,028	656,208	702,386	626,484	472,004	471,425
703,823	615,525	353,534	377,102	588,842	476,422	468,736	400,077	39,676	44,685
423,180	426,502	454,995	445,196	158,186	179,786	233,650	226,407	432,328	426,740
(528,828)	(440,943)	(63,566)	(79,333)	(59,020)	(59,020)	(400,333)	(343,332)	(26,897)	(32,532)

thousands of euro

Affiliates

	A2A Energia S.p.A.		A2A Rinnovabili S.p.A.		Retragas S.r.l.		Linea Green S.p.A.	
% held:	A2A S.p.A. 100.00%		A2A S.p.A. 100.00%		A2A S.p.A. 87.27% Unareti S.p.A. 4.33%		A2A S.p.A. 100.00%	
Share capital:	**Euro 3,000,000**		**Euro 50,000,000**		**Euro 34,494,650**		**Euro 7,000,000**	
Description	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**
Revenue	6,442,997	5,904,012	47,459	52,377	9,410	8,264	16,493	23,187
Gross operating profit (loss) - EBITDA	388,925	393,746	38,841	40,528	5,975	5,464	12,429	18,771
Operating profit (loss) - EBIT	254,400	278,787	18,723	15,354	2,554	2,221	9,373	15,556
Profit (loss) before taxes	244,617	275,372	10,489	(14,673)	2,680	2,466	8,939	14,701
Profit (loss) for the year	171,080	199,764	9,147	(18,729)	1,735	1,651	6,345	10,424
Assets	1,989,322	2,209,847	858,723	878,672	46,054	49,261	50,532	50,339
Liabilities	1,703,633	1,896,485	380,567	809,663	5,377	8,820	27,931	23,701
Equity	285,689	313,362	478,156	69,009	40,677	40,441	22,601	26,638
Net financial position	(494,359)	(500,539)	(356,926)	(779,924)	848	6,690	(16,364)	(8,726)

A2A Energy Solution S.r.l.		A2A Smart City S.p.A.		Azienda Servizi Valtrompia S.p.A.		A2A E-MOBILITY S.r.l.		A2A Security S.c.p.a.	
A2A S.p.A. 100.00%		A2A S.p.A. 100.00%		A2A S.p.A. 74.55% Unareti S.p.A. 0.25%		A2A S.p.A. 100.00%		A2A S.p.A. 43.74% Unareti S.p.A. 17.46% A2A Ciclo Idrico S.p.A. 9.96% Amsa S.p.A. 8.68% Altre società 20.16%	
Euro 4,000,000		Euro 3,448,276		Euro 8,938,941		Euro 1,000,000		Euro 55,000	
12.31.25	12.31.24	12.31.25	12.31.24	12.31.25	12.31.24	12.31.25	12.31.24	12.31.25	12.31.24
33,757	30,481	52,040	47,138	14,925	15,082	8,769	6,065	1,883	1,813
3,466	1,549	14,060	10,972	1,816	1,437	(2,089)	(1,401)	440	437
(166)	(1,637)	3,616	2,921	496	137	(5,559)	(3,820)	60	43
(1,315)	(4,985)	1,906	573	319	(526)	(6,559)	(4,892)	39	33
(1,016)	(5,067)	1,290	724	296	(322)	(5,210)	(4,001)	39	20
86,483	83,319	96,380	89,067	28,975	32,481	49,610	33,231	1,190	1,241
78,806	74,653	83,606	77,649	8,063	11,907	46,969	32,196	545	640
7,677	8,666	12,774	11,418	20,912	20,574	2,641	1,035	645	601
(63,750)	(62,386)	(50,182)	(48,638)	11,721	(5,220)	(34,483)	(26,407)	252	107

3.7

Key data of the financial statements of the main subsidiaries and affiliates prepared according to ITALIAN GAAP

(pursuant to art. 2429.4 of the Italian Civil Code)

thousands of euro

Subsidiaries	A2A Services & Real Estate S.p.A.		Texelera S.c. a r.l.		A2A Life Ventures S.r.l.	
% held:	A2A S.p.A. 81.33%		A2A S.p.A. 51.00%		A2A S.p.A. 100.00%	
Share capital:	**Euro 1,050,000**		**Euro 10,000**		**Euro 8,010,000**	
Description	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.25**	**12.31.24**
Revenue	73,850	52,878	1,233	-	1,513	-
Gross operating profit (loss) - EBITDA	7,984	(4,079)	(423)	-	(703)	-
Operating profit (loss) - EBIT	9,164	(5,163)	(423)	-	(790)	-
Profit (loss) before taxes	9,404	(5,292)	(391)	(27)	(794)	-
Profit (loss) for the year	6,420	(4,144)	(292)	(27)	(471)	-
Assets	48,442	33,696	12,446	2,189	49,341	-
Liabilities	34,482	26,277	7,648	206	8,506	-
Equity	13,960	7,419	4,798	1,983	40,836	-
Net financial position	16,548	6,367	4,129	2,008	4,129	-

thousands of euro

Affiliates	Blugas Infrastrutture S.r.l.		Società Elettrica di Toscolano Maderno S.r.l.		Serio Energia S.r.l.	
% held:	A2A S.p.A. 27.51%		A2A S.p.A. 49.00%		A2A S.p.A. 40.00%	
Share capital:	**Euro 14,300,000**		**Euro 104,000**		**Euro 1,000,000**	
Description	**12.31.24**	**12.31.23**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.23**	**12.31.24**	**12.31.23**
Revenue	2,399	2,216	1,600	1,191	1,280	2,922
Gross operating profit (loss) - EBITDA	1,687	1,706	1,192	902	93	199
Operating profit (loss) - EBIT	737	814	1,044	751	2	(58)
Profit (loss) before taxes	298	245	1,085	767	2	(134)
Profit (loss) for the year	196	83	783	557	-	(134)
Assets	31,270	35,567	3,597	3,364	785	1,388
Liabilities	14,537	19,030	272	422	98	701
Equity	16,733	16,537	3,325	2,942	687	687
Net financial position	9,905	(12,588)	1,742	814	221	672

	Crit S.c. a r.l.		ES Energy S.r.l.		Visano Società Trattamento Reflui S.c. a r.l.	
	A2A S.p.A. 33.00%		A2A S.p.A. 50.00%		A2A S.p.A. 40.00%	
	Euro 548,400		Euro 10,000		Euro 25,000	
	12.31.24	12.31.23	12.31.24	12.31.23	12.31.24	12.31.23
	342	323	8,652	10,221	455	22
	(60)	(71)	236	186	-	-
	(130)	(156)	236	186	-	-
	(144)	(169)	236	186	-	-
	(144)	(169)	168	109	-	-
	722	823	1,467	1,692	26	32
	657	614	679	872	14	6
	65	209	788	820	12	26
	N,D,	N,D,	789	907	22	5

3.8

Certification of the Financial Statements

pursuant to art. 154-bis, paragraph 5 of Legislative Decree 58/98

Certification of the Financial Statements
pursuant to art. 154-bis, paragraph 5 of Legislative Decree 58/98

1. The undersigned, Renato Mazzoncini, as CEO of A2A S.p.A., and Luca Moroni, as Financial Reporting Manager of A2A S.p.A. also considering the provisions of article 154-bis, paragraphs 3 and 4, of Legislative Decree no. 58 of February 24, 1998, as amended, hereby attest:

   - the adequacy in relation to the characteristics of the company and
   - the effective application

   of administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of financial statements in the year 2025.

2. It is also certified that:

   2.1 the annual financial statements at December 31, 2025:

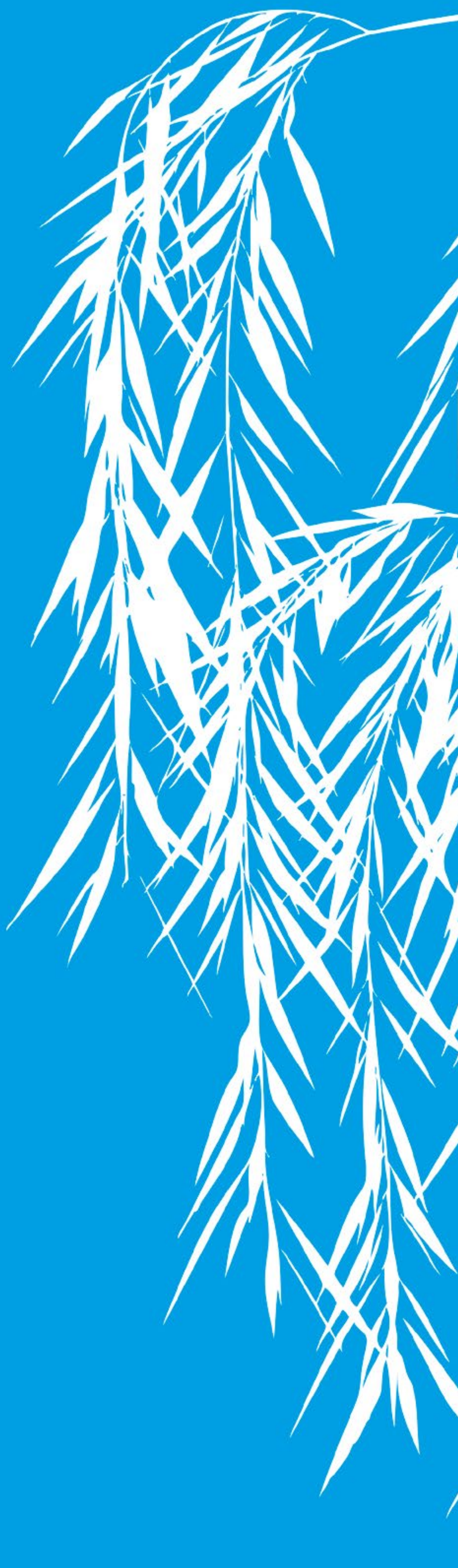
   a) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Community pursuant to Regulation (EC) no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 19, 2002;
   b) correspond to the information contained in the accounting ledgers and records;
   c) provide a true and fair representation of the equity, economic and financial situation of the issuer;

   2.2 the report on operations includes reliable analysis on the performance, result of operations and the business of the issuer, as well as description of principal risks and uncertainties to which is exposed.

Milan, 17 March 2026

Renato Mazzoncini
(Chief Executive Officer)

Luca Moroni
(Financial Reporting Manager)



4
Independent Auditors' Report

(This independent auditors' report has been translated into English solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original Italian version is authoritative.)

A2A S.p.A.

Separate financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

(with independent auditors' report thereon)

KPMG S.p.A.

30 March 2026

KPMG S.p.A.
Revisione e organizzazione contabile
Via Giovanni Battista Pirelli, 38
20124 MILANO MI
Telefono +39 02 6763.1
Email it-fmauditaly@kpmg.it
PEC kpmgspa@pec.kpmg.it

(This independent auditors' report has been translated into English solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original Italian version is authoritative.)

Independent auditors' report pursuant to article 14 of Legislative decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010 and article 10 of Regulation (EU) no. 537 of 16 April 2014

To the shareholders of
A2A S.p.A.

Report on the audit of the separate financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of A2A S.p.A. (the "company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the income statement and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and explanatory notes thereto, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the A2A S.p.A. as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the European Union, as well as the Italian regulations implementing article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38/05.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "*Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements*" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethics and independence rules and standards applicable in Italy to audits of financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matters

The company's 2024 separate financial statements were audited by other auditors, who expressed their unqualified opinion thereon on 31 March 2025.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recoverability of shareholdings in subsidiaries and goodwill

Notes to the separate financial statements: "Use of estimates and judgement by management", notes 3 "Goodwill" and 4 "Shareholdings and other non-current financial assets"

Key audit matter	Audit procedures addressing the key audit matter
The separate financial statements at 31 December 2025 include shareholdings in subsidiaries and goodwill of €5,960 million and €67 million, respectively. The directors tested the carrying amount of the shareholdings in subsidiaries and goodwill, allocated to different cash-generating units (CGUs), for impairment in order to identify any impairment losses resulting from their carrying amount exceeding their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount was calculated using the discounted cash flow model, except for the A2A Reti Gas CGU, whose recoverable amount is based on the Regulatory Asset Base (RAB). Impairment testing is very complex and entails the use of estimates and assumptions which, by their very nature, are uncertain and subjective, in particular about: • forecast future cash flows, based on the update to the 2024-2035 strategic plan approved by the Board of Directors on 11 November 2025 (the "updated strategic plan"); • estimated normalised cash flows or realisable value of the assets underlying the estimated terminal value; • discount rates applied to forecast future cash flows; • for the A2A Reti Gas CGU, the estimated RAB. For the above reasons and due to the materiality of the relevant captions, we believe that the recoverability of shareholdings in subsidiaries and goodwill is a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures, carried out partly by involving experts of the KPMG network, included the following: • understanding the process adopted to prepare the impairment test and the forecasts set out in the updated strategic plan and assessing the design and implementation of relevant controls; • analysing the criteria used to identify the CGUs and trace their carrying amounts to the separate financial statements at 31 December 2025; • inquiries with the management concerning possible impairment indicators for shareholdings in subsidiaries; • analysing the reasonableness of the key assumptions used to estimate cash flows, including through sector data analyses; • comparing the forecasts used for impairment testing to forecast figures in the updated strategic plan; • comparing actual figures to forecasts to assess any discrepancies and the reliability of the estimation process; • challenging the reasonableness of the discount (WACC) and long-term growth (g-rate) rates; • checking the mathematical accuracy of the model used to calculate the CGUs' and shareholdings' value in use; • comparing the CGUs' and the shareholdings' carrying amount to the recoverable amount determined by impairment testing; • challenging management's sensitivity analysis; • verifying that that the methods used to carry out the impairment test are in compliance with the relevant reporting framework; • assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures provided in the notes about the impairment test and its compliance with the requirements of IAS 36.

Responsibilities of the company's directors and board of statutory auditors ("Collegio Sindacale") for the separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the European Union, as well as the Italian regulations implementing article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38/05 and, within the terms established by the Italian law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern and for the appropriate use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the separate financial statements and for the adequacy of the related disclosures. The use of this basis of accounting is appropriate unless the directors believe that the conditions for liquidating the company or ceasing operations exist, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The *Collegio Sindacale* is responsible for overseeing, within the terms established by the Italian law, the company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA Italia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA Italia, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;

- conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance, identified at the appropriate level required by ISA Italia, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the ethics and independence rules and standards applicable in Italy and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the measures taken to eliminate those threats or the safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current year and are, therefore, the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report.

Other information required by article 10 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/14

On 28 April 2023, the company's shareholders appointed us to perform the statutory audit of its separate and consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ending from 31 December 2025 to 31 December 2033.

We declare that we did not provide the prohibited non-audit services referred to in article 5.1 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/14 and that we remained independent of the company in conducting the statutory audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the separate financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the *Collegio Sindacale*, in its capacity as audit committee, prepared in accordance with article 11 of the Regulation mentioned above.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on the compliance with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815

The company's directors are responsible for the application of the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (ESEF) to the separate financial statements at 31 December 2025 to be included in the annual financial report.

We have performed the procedures required by Standard on Auditing (SA Italia) 700B in order to express an opinion on the compliance of the separate financial statements with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements at 31 December 2025 have been prepared in XHTML format in compliance with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815.

Opinion and statement pursuant to article 14.2.e)/e-bis)/e-ter) of Legislative decree no. 39/10 and article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the reports on operations and on corporate governance and ownership structure at 31 December 2025 and for the consistency of such reports with the related separate financial statements and their compliance with the applicable law.

We have performed the procedures required by Standard on Auditing (SA Italia) 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and certain specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 with the separate financial statements;
- express an opinion on the compliance of the report on operations, excluding the section that includes the sustainability statement, and certain specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 with the applicable law;
- issue a statement of any material misstatements in the report on operations and certain specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98.

In our opinion, the report on operations and the specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 are consistent with the company's separate financial statements at 31 December 2025.

Moreover, in our opinion, excluding the section which includes the sustainability statement, the report on operations and the specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 have been prepared in compliance with the applicable law.

With reference to the above statement required by article 14.2.e-ter) of Legislative decree no. 39/10, based on our knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained through our audit, we have nothing to report.

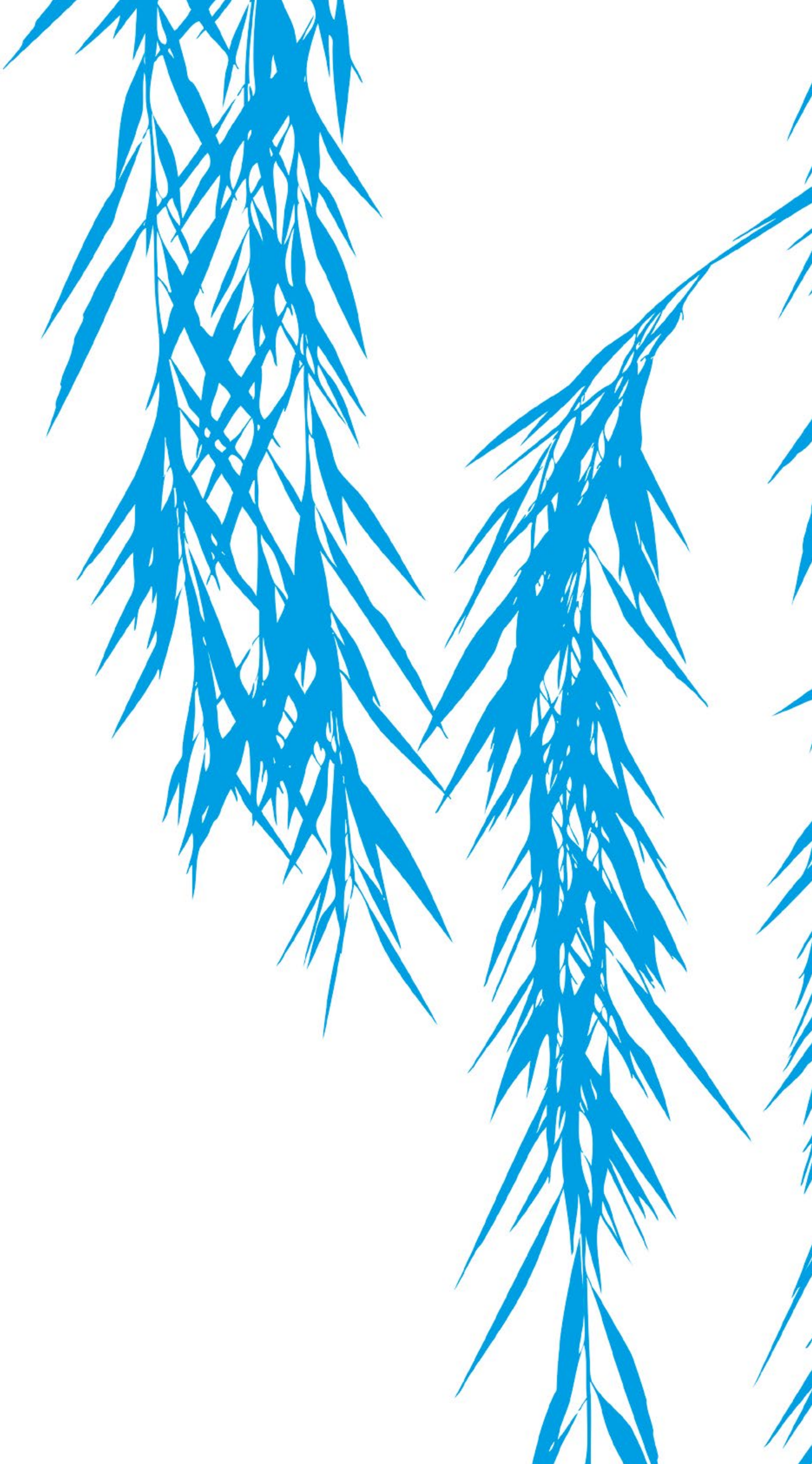
Our opinion on compliance with the applicable law does not extend to the report on operations' section which includes the sustainability statement. Our conclusion on the compliance of this section with the legislation governing its preparation and with the disclosure requirements of article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is included in the assurance report prepared in accordance with article 14-bis of Legislative decree no. 39/10.

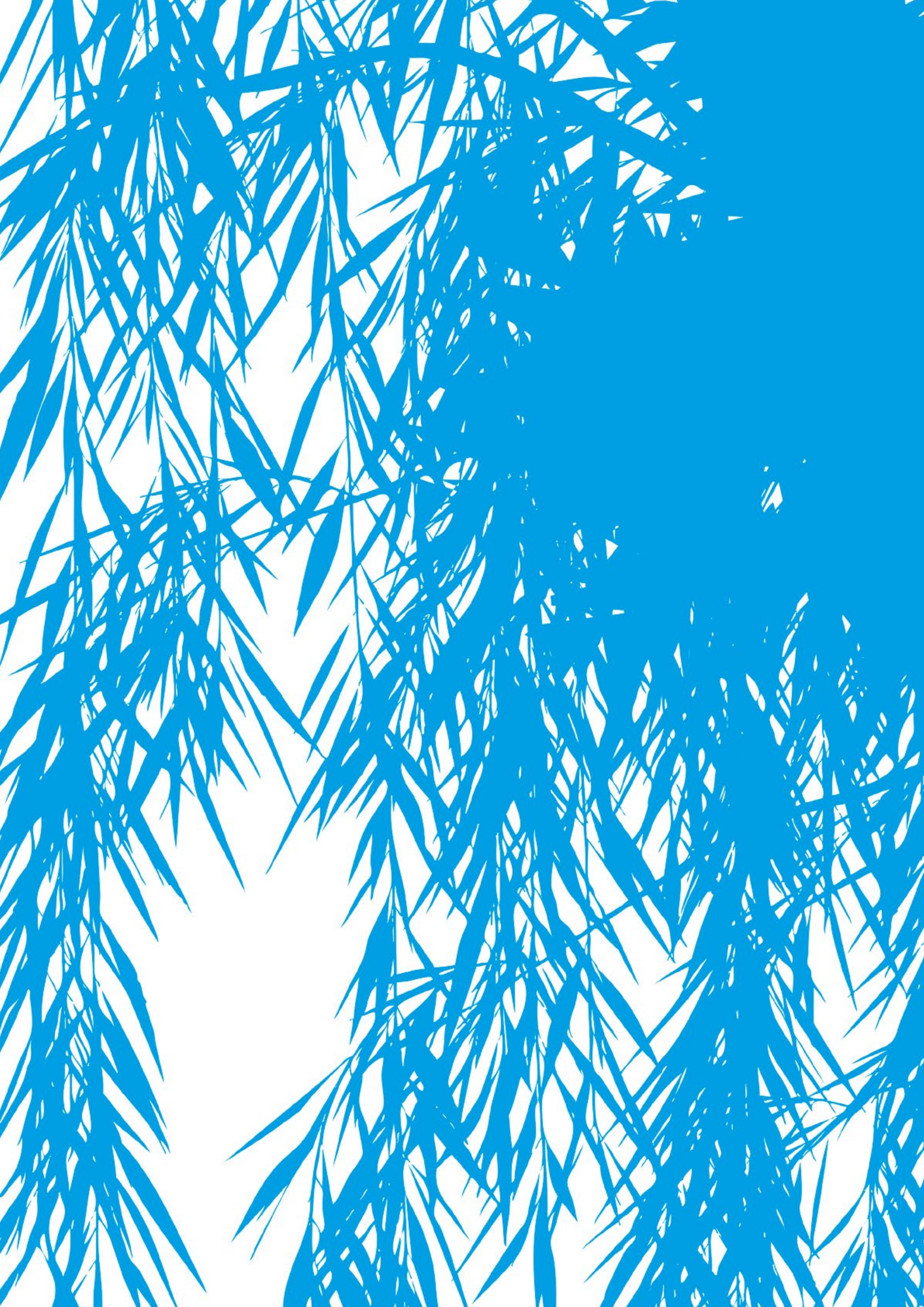
Milan, 30 March 2026

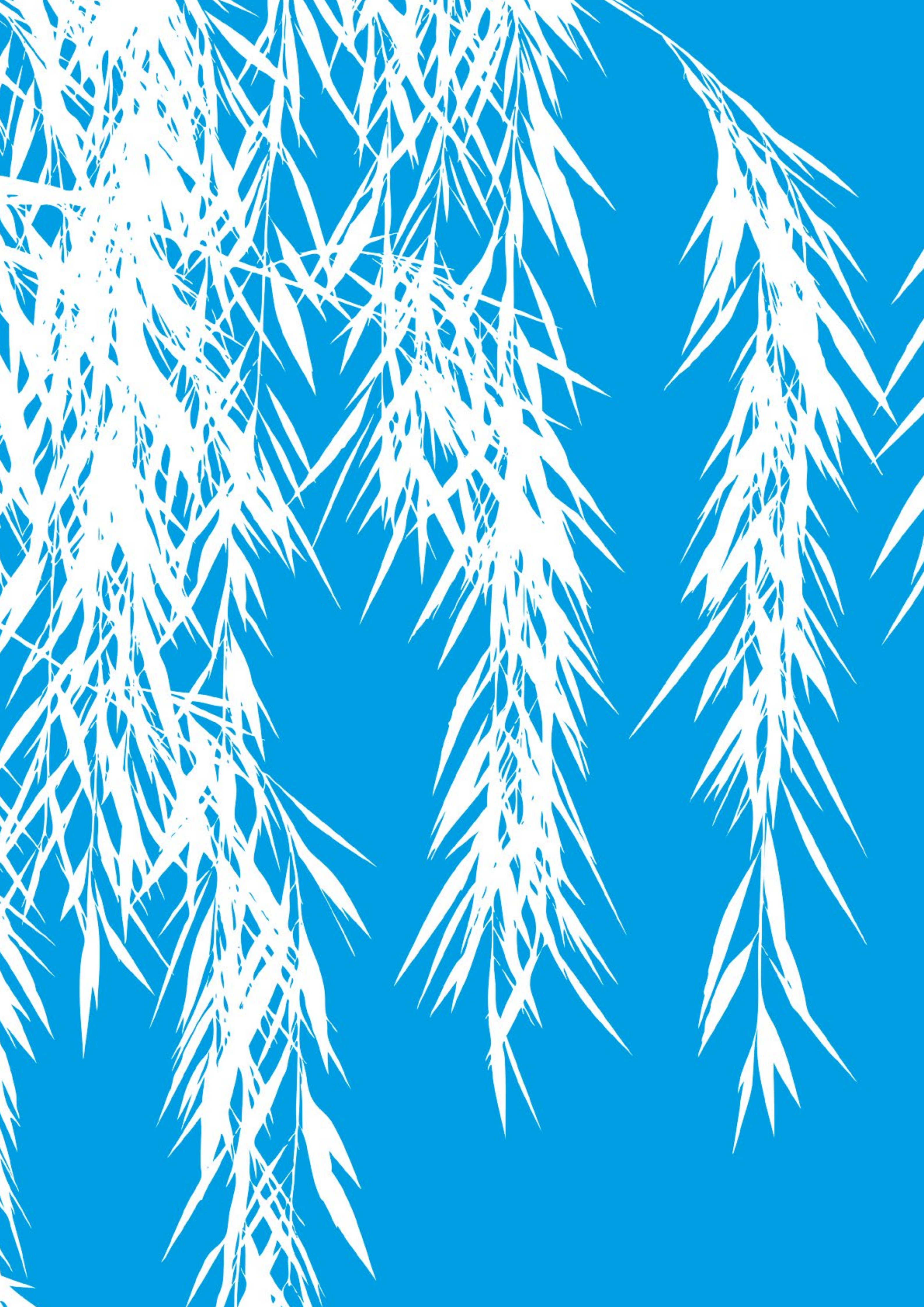
KPMG S.p.A.

(signed on the original)

Luisa Polignano
Director of Audit







5
Report of the Board of Auditors

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

(pursuant to Article 2429(2) of the Italian Civil Code and Article 153 of Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998)

Dear Shareholders,

the Board of Statutory Auditors of A2A S.p.A. (hereinafter also "A2A" or the "Company") is required to report to the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, with respect to the supervisory activities performed and any reprehensible facts or omissions found, pursuant to Article 153 of Legislative Decree no. 58/1998 (hereinafter also "Consolidated Law on Finance" or "TUF") and Article 2429, paragraph 2 of the Italian Civil Code.

Pursuant to Article 149 of the Consolidated Law on Finance, the Board of Statutory Auditors is also called upon to supervise, inter alia, compliance with the law, the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association, the principles of proper administration, the adequacy of the administrative and accounting system and the reliability of the latter to represent management events, the internal control and risk management system, the system of delegation of powers and control in respect of subsidiaries, to ensure that the latter provide all the information necessary to fulfil the required reporting obligations.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is also called upon to make any proposals regarding the annual financial statements and their approval, for those aspects falling within its remit.

The activities performed by the Board of Statutory Auditors during the year 2025 and up to the date of today's Report are reported below, also with reference to the requirements of CONSOB

Communication no. DEM/1025564 of April 6, 2001 and subsequent amendments and/or additions.

The draft annual financial statements, the consolidated financial statements and the report on operations, including the sustainability report, were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 17, 2026 and, together with the relevant Annexes, were made available within the time limits set forth in Articles 154-bis and 154-ter of the Consolidated Law on Finance.

Appointment and operation of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

The current Board of Statutory Auditors was appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting of A2A on April 28, 2023 and will remain in office until the Shareholders' Meeting that will be called to approve the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2025. The following were appointed as Standing Auditors: Ms. Silvia Muzi (Chair), Mr. Maurizio Dallocchio (Standing Auditor) and Ms. Chiara Segala (Standing Auditor). In addition, Ms. Patrizia Lucia Maria Riva and Mr. Vieri Chimenti were appointed as Alternate Auditors.

After the appointment of the Corporate Bodies, the Board of Statutory Auditors verified, every year, with a positive outcome, the fulfilment of the requirements of professionalism, honourableness and independence envisaged by Article 148 of the Consolidated Law on Finance and Article 2399 of the Italian Civil Code, as well as verified the compliance with the limits on the accumulation of offices envisaged by Article 144-terdecies of the Issuers' Regulation and the compliance with the criteria of competence and fairness, envisaged both by the laws in force and by Article 30, paragraphs .2 and .3 of the Articles of Association.

The same assessment was again carried out with a positive outcome in January 2026, also in compliance with the procedure provided for by the Rules of Conduct of the Board of Statutory Auditors of listed companies issued by the National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts.

During the financial year 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors performed its duties in accordance with the Italian Civil Code, the Consolidated Law on Finance, the indications provided by CONSOB on the subject, as well as the Rules of Conduct for the Board of Statutory Auditors of Listed Companies issued by the National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts.

The supervisory activity was also carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code (January 2020 edition), to which A2A adheres, and last but not least, in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 39 of 2010, as subsequently amended and supplemented, i.e. the function that the Board of Statutory Auditors performs with regard to its role as the Internal Control and Auditing Committee (CCIRC), which is responsible for further specific control and monitoring functions in terms of financial reporting, statutory auditing and sustainability reporting.

1. **Compliance with the law and the Articles of Associations.**

The Company acted in accordance with the provisions of the Italian Civil Code and the rules and regulations applicable to Issuers with listed shares, as well as the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code.

The Annual Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting on March 17, 2026. It fully illustrates all the provisions of Article 123-bis of the Consolidated Law on Finance, as well as the recommendations issued by the Chair of the Corporate Governance Committee, most recently published on December 18, 2025 and brought to the attention of both the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Board of Directors, to the extent of their responsibilities.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also monitored compliance with the provisions of the law and the Articles of Association, as well as any other relevant regulatory provisions, also through its participation in the Board of Directors' meetings and in the Internal Board Committees.

The Shareholders' Meeting of April 28, 2023 also appointed the current Board of Directors, which is composed of a total of 12 members, 10 of whom are Independent pursuant to the Consolidated Law on Finance, and 8 of whom are also Independent pursuant to the Corporate Governance Code. The Chief Executive Officer also has the title of General Manager.

The Board of Statutory Auditors verified the correct application of the criteria and the assessment procedure adopted by the Board of Directors to evaluate the independence requirements of its members. The Control Body also verified that the Board had carried out its annual self-assessment process, with positive results, both in terms of its qualitative and quantitative composition and its functioning. The board review process was also carried out with the assistance of an external advisor, and the findings are set out in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure. These findings were also assessed by this Board of Statutory Auditors, which was likewise involved in the board review process in relation to the matters falling within its remit.

Following the appointment of the Board, the Internal Board Committees were also set up, namely: the Control and Risk Committee, the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, the ESG and Territory Relations Committee and the Related Parties Committee.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also met with the Supervisory Board, which held a total of 13 meetings in the year 2025, receiving from the former the information referred to in Legislative Decree no. 231/2001 and also taking note of the specific information reported in the Half-Yearly Reports by the same Board.

On the merits, it is noted that the Board of Directors adopted the latest updated OMM, in its general part and in the special parts, by a Board resolution dated December 18, 2025, taking into account both legislative and organisational changes that occurred after the date of the last revision (September 24, 2024). The Board of Statutory Auditors also noted that A2A S.p.A. has adopted the Code of Ethics (last updated in December 2025) and the Anti-Corruption Policy (last updated in December 2025) on a voluntary basis. Both documents are published on the Company's website.

During the course of the year, the Board of Statutory Auditors also maintained a continuous exchange of information flows with the control bodies of the Group companies.

Overall, from the audits completed to date and the information flows also received from management, the organisational structure and the internal procedures adopted appear to be compliant. Therefore, no violations of the Law, the Articles of Association or relevant regulations are to be reported.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also points out that there have been no reports pursuant to Articles 25-*octies* and 25-*novies* of Legislative Decree no. 14 of January 12, 2019.

During the year, the Company did not receive any requests for information from Consob pursuant to the Consolidated Law on Finance.

2. Observations on compliance with the principles of proper administration.

In 2025, the Board attended all the meetings of the Board of Directors, for a total of 13 sessions, during which it was informed about the activities carried out and the most significant transactions made by the Company and its subsidiaries. In this context, the Board of Statutory Auditors received from the Chair and CEO the information regarding the exercise of the respective proxies.

During the 2025 financial year, the Board of Statutory Auditors held 19 meetings, at which, among others, representatives of the independent auditors (for matters falling within their remit), the Officer in Charge of Financial Reporting, the Internal Audit function, the owners of the Risk, Compliance, Legal and Human Resources functions, and the Directors of the operational BUs were invited to attend, in order to verify and ascertain the correctness of the transactions approved or to be approved, and to ensure that there were no elements of imprudence or that could jeopardise the company’s assets or its going concern status.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has obtained from the Chief Executive Officer, with the frequency required by the regulations and on the occasion of Board meetings, the due information on the activities carried out and on the most significant economic, financial and equity transactions resolved and implemented during the year, carried out by the Company as well as, pursuant to Article 150, paragraph 1 of the Consolidated Law on Finance, on those implemented by subsidiaries, as adequately represented in the Report on Operations to which reference is made, as well as on the general performance and its foreseeable evolution, in this regard the Board of Statutory Auditors has no issues to report.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also attended 13 meetings of the Control and Risk Committee, 12 meetings of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, 9 meetings of the Related Parties Committee, and 9 meetings of the ESG and Territory Relations Committee, thereby gaining knowledge of the work they performed during the year, as well as 9 induction and training sessions.

The Control Body also participated in the Shareholders' Meeting of April 29, 2025.

In 2026, to date, the Board of Statutory Auditors has attended 4 meetings of the Board of Directors, 3 meetings of the Control and Risk Committee, 5 meetings of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, 4 meetings of the Related Parties Committee, 3 meetings of the ESG and Territory Relations Committee, and has held 7 meetings of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

The Board of Statutory Auditors actively participated in the aforementioned meetings and acknowledges the significant work carried out by the Internal Board Committees in their advisory and proactive role vis-à-vis the Board of Directors. Furthermore, the activities carried out by the Board Committees are reported in detail to the full Board of Directors at each Board meeting.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has acquired adequate information necessary and functional for the performance of its control and supervisory duties, including the most important financial and asset-related information. In light of this information, it has no observations to make with regard to compliance with the principles of proper administration.

3. Most significant transactions with regard to the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The most significant economic, financial and equity transactions and events that took place in

2025 were as follows:

- issuance of the first European Green Bond of 500 million euro with a duration of 10 years;
- adoption of a three-year Employee Share Ownership Plan (2025–2027) called '*A2A LIFE Sharing*' and the associated funding arrangements through the use of treasury shares subject to *buy-back*;
- approval by the Shareholders' Meeting of April 29, 2025 of the financial statements and the proposal formulated by the Board of Directors to distribute a dividend per ordinary share of 0.10 euro;
- signing of the final deed (*closing*) for the sale to Ascopiave S.p.A. of 100% of the shares in AP RETI GAS Norf S.r.l., a special-purpose vehicle that owns the business units comprising a portfolio of *assets* consisting of approximately 490,000 gas distribution delivery points (PDRs) relating to the Local Gas Distribution Networks (ATEMs) in the provinces of Brescia, Cremona, Bergamo, Pavia and Lodi;
- issuance of the first '*Blue*' Bond, with a nominal value of 155 million euro, to be used to protect and enhance water resources by financing '*Eligible Blue Projects*';
- approval of the updated 2024–2035 Strategic Plan;
- issuance of the second European Green Bond, with a nominal value of 500 million euro, to be allocated to projects fully aligned with the European Taxonomy.

Details of all transactions having a significant impact on the Company's profitability, assets and liabilities or financial position are provided in the "Significant events during the year" section of the Report on Operations, to which reference should be made.

Significant events after December 31, 2025 include the continuation of the treasury shares buyback programme, the objective of which is to provide the Company with the necessary share capital to implement the "*A2A LIFE Sharing*" Employee Share Ownership Plan.

The Board of Statutory Auditors received from the Directors and management, with due periodicity, information on the activities carried out and transactions of major economic, financial and equity importance carried out by the Company and its subsidiaries. In addition to what is presented in this Report, please refer to the Report on Operations and the Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for a full description of the most significant transactions.

With respect to the aforementioned transactions, the Board of Statutory Auditors acquired adequate information that allowed it to reasonably believe that the aforementioned transactions complied with the law, the Articles of Association and the principles of proper administration. The management decisions were not imprudent, risky or in conflict with the resolutions passed by the Shareholders' Meeting or in any case such as to compromise the integrity of the Company's assets. There were no atypical and/or unusual transactions, nor were there any conflicts of interest.

Transactions with related parties have been subject to the transparency procedures provided for by current legislation and which we will detail in the following section.

The Directors have also set out in the Report on Operations information on significant events occurring after the end of the financial year and on the outlook for operations.

4. Atypical and/or unusual transactions, carried out with third parties, intragroup or related parties.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has not found or received any indications from the Board of Directors, the Independent Auditors or the Head of Internal Audit regarding the existence of atypical and/or unusual transactions, as defined by Consob communication DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006, carried out with third parties, related parties or intragroup.

In the Notes to the Financial Statements, the Directors reported on ordinary transactions carried out during the year with Group companies and related parties, to which reference should be made, also with regard to the characteristics of the transactions and their economic effects.

Their examination did not reveal any critical issues with regard to their suitability, congruity or correspondence to the interests of the Company.

The Board of Statutory Auditors verified the actual implementation and functioning of the

Procedure for Transactions with Related Parties adopted by the Company, most recently supplemented on August 1, 2024, including periodic information from the Board of Directors in the event of such transactions being carried out.

5. **Supervisory activities on the Statutory Audit and Sustainability reporting.**

On March 30, 2026, the Independent Auditors KPMG S.p.A. issued their Report pursuant to Article 14 of Legislative Decree no. 39 of January 27, 2010, and no. 10 of Regulation (EU) no. 537 of April 16, 2014, in which the Independent Auditors certify that in their opinion:

- the annual and consolidated financial statements of A2A S.p.A. provide a true and fair view of the financial position and results of operations of the Company and the A2A Group at December 31, 2025, of the economic results and cash flows for the year ended on said date, in accordance with the IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, as well as the measures issued in implementation of Article 9 of Legislative Decree no. 38/05;
- the Report on Operations – excluding the section relating to sustainability reporting, for which the conclusions regarding compliance with the regulations governing the criteria for its preparation and with the disclosure requirements set out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 are formulated by KPMG S.p.A. in a specific separate attestation report, which is acknowledged below – and the specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure indicated in Article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree no. 58/98 are consistent with the annual and consolidated financial statements of the Company and the A2A Group at December 31, 2025 and have been prepared in accordance with the law;
- the annual financial statements as at December 31, 2025 have been prepared in XHTML format in accordance with the provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815;
- the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025 have been prepared in XHTML format and have been marked in all significant aspects in accordance with the

provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815.

- there is nothing to report with reference to the statement referred to in Article 14, paragraph 2, letter e-*ter*) of Legislative Decree no. 39/10, issued on the basis of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and the relative context acquired during the audit.

On March 30, 2026, the Independent Auditors KPMG S.p.A. also issued their Additional Report pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/14, which, among other things, confirms that, during the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, no significant deficiencies were identified in the internal control system in relation to the financial information,

The Independent Auditor's Reports highlight the key aspects of the audit, to which reference should be made.

On April 30, 2026, the independent auditors KPMG S.p.A. issued their report pursuant to article 14-bis of Legislative Decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010, in which the auditing firm certifies:

- the compliance, in all material respects, of the A2A Group’s sustainability reporting with the reporting principles adopted by the European Commission pursuant to Directive (EU) 2013/34/EU (*European Sustainability Reporting Standards*) and of the information contained in section 5.2 ‘*Environmental information – European Taxonomy*’ thereof with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 852 of 18 June 2020;
- that the information in the Sustainability Report is consistent with the information in the Group's consolidated financial statements;
- that the structure and presentation of the information included in the sustainability reporting are compliant with the ESRs.

6. Complaints pursuant to Article 2408 of the Italian Civil Code and filing of petitions. Initiatives undertaken by the Board of Statutory Auditors and related outcomes.

In 2025, no complaints were received pursuant to *article* 2408 Civil Code.

7. Appointment of the Independent Auditors and related costs.

With the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, the audit engagement awarded to EY S.p.A. came to an end.

The annual financial statements of A2A S.p.A. and therefore its subsidiaries have been subject to a full audit by KPMG S.p.A. on the basis of the appointment conferred by the Shareholders' Meeting for financial years 2025 to 2033.

The following table provides a summary of the fees paid to KPMG S.p.A. for audit work performed within the Group during 2025:

(values in thousands of euro)

Description	Leading Auditor	Other auditors from the lead auditor's network
A2A S.p.A.		
Audit of annual financial statements	196	
Audit of consolidated financial statements	29	
Periodic tests of accounting	19	
Limited review of sustainability reporting (CSRD)	150	
Limited review of half-year report	58	
Audit of the separate annual accounts for ARERA	15	
Total	**487**	
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		
Audit of annual financial statements	1,250	40
Periodic tests of accounting	168	2
Limited review of half-year report	215	7
Audit of the separate annual accounts for ARERA	99	
Total	**1,732**	**49**
Other consolidated groups (ACINQUE and AEB)		
Audit of annual financial statements	331	
Periodic tests of accounting	50	
Limited review of half-year report	87	
Limited review of sustainability reporting (CSRD)	50	
Audit of the separate annual accounts for ARERA	29	
Total	**547**	
Total A2A Group	**2,746**	**49**

The Board of Statutory Auditors has been informed by the Company that the following additional fees paid to companies or professional firms connected to the international network of KPMG S.p.A. in relation to the assignments specified below have been recorded (amounts in euro):

Company	Subject of the assignment	Amount
La Castilleja	AUP Spanish entities as of June, 30 2025	3,000
La Castilleja	AUP Spanish entities as of December, 31 2025	3,000
A2A S.p.A.	Comfort letter on bond issue	25,000
A2A S.p.A.	Comfort letter on the renewal of the EMTN Programme to Consob	25,000
TOTAL		**56,000**

The above-mentioned assignments fall under the Company's procedure "Management of relations with Independent Auditors". It is also reported that this Board monitors on a monthly basis the maximum threshold provided for by the procedure adopted for the award of permitted engagements other than the audit and certification of the financial statements, as also required by Article 4 of EU Regulation No 537/2014.

As part of the supplementary report, the Board of Statutory Auditors received from KPMG S.p.A. a statement on independence, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 2, point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 and the requirements of paragraph 17, point (a), of International Standard on Auditing (ISA Italy) No 260, from which no situations emerge that could compromise its independence.

8. Main audits and opinions issued by the Board of Statutory Auditors in accordance with current legislation.

In 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors, in particular:

- examined and positively assessed the approval of the 2025 Audit Plan prepared by the Head of the Internal Audit function and approved by the Board of Directors;

12

- examined and positively assessed the adoption of the three-year Distributed Shareholding Plan 2025–2027, called "*A2A LIFE Sharing*", approved by the Shareholders' Meeting on April 29, 2025;
- issued a favourable opinion, pursuant to Article 19, first paragraph, letter e) of Legislative Decree no. 39 of January 27, 2010 and article 5 of European Community Regulation no. 537 of April 16, 2014, in relation to the assignment of "non audit services" to the independent auditors.

Furthermore, it verified:

- that each member of the Board of Statutory Auditors meets the requirements of independence, integrity and professionalism;
- the correct application by the Board of Directors of the criteria and procedures for assessing the independence of its members pursuant to the new Corporate Governance Code;

The Board of Statutory Auditors was consulted with respect to the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, the reporting of short- and long-term objectives, and, more generally, the remuneration policy applied to directors holding particular offices pursuant to Article 2389, paragraph 3, of the Italian Civil Code.

Subsequent to the end of the financial year and up to the date of this Report, the Board of Statutory Auditors also examined and positively assessed the 2026 Audit Plan prepared by the Head of the *Internal Audit* function and approved by the Board of Directors, as well as the 2026–2028 Long-Term Incentive Plan, which will be submitted for approval to the Shareholders' Meeting convened for 28–29 April 2026.

9. Observations on the adequacy of the organizational structure.

The Board of Statutory Auditors constantly gathered information, through discussions with management, with respect to the organizational structure of the Company and its changes.

In light of what has been verified, the Board of Statutory Auditors believes that the organizational structure of the Company, the procedures, expertise and responsibilities are adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the type of activity performed.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also verified the adequacy of the organizational structure of subsidiaries with strategic importance of A2A S.p.A., with particular reference to the internal control and risk management system, pointing out areas for improvement where necessary, but not finding any exceptions at present.

10. Adequacy of the Internal Control and Risk Management System.

The Board of Statutory Auditors monitored the adequacy of the Internal Control and Risk Management System of A2A S.p.A. and its strategically important subsidiaries, by means of:

a) Regularly gathering information, including at meetings of the Control and Risk Committee, as well as through meetings with:
   - the Supervisory Board, obtaining its periodic reports (as at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2025) required by Italian Legislative Decree No 231/2001, which, among other things, summarise the activities carried out during the financial year;
   - the A2A Group Data Protection Officer (DPO), including a review of the 2025 annual report;
   - the Manager in charge, the Head of the *Internal Audit* function, the Head of the *Group Compliance* function, the *Group Risk Officer*, the Head of *Digital and Innovation,* the Head of *Group Security & Cyber Defence*, and the Heads of other functions concerned from time to time, on the activities carried out, the mapping of risks relating to ongoing activities, the verification programmes and the projects for implementing the internal control system, with the acquisition of the related documentation;

b) the regular participation, in addition to the meetings of the Board of Directors, in the work of the Internal Board Committees;

c) examination of the periodic Reports of the Control and Risk Committee;

d) examination of the Reports of the Head of the Internal Audit function, concerning the checks in the various Company areas, both at peripheral and corporate level, on the functioning of the Group's Internal Control and Risk Management System and the monitoring of the implementation of the corrective actions identified as a result of the audit activity. The Board of Statutory Auditors constantly reviewed the audit reports, thus assessing the process of their formation, compliance with the audit plans defined for the monitoring and containment of risks in line with the strategic objectives of containment and efficiency, as well as the conclusions of the Head of the Internal Audit function with respect to the suitability of the internal control and risk management system of the Company and its subsidiaries of strategic importance, with respect to the characteristics of the business and the risk profile.

   The Board of Statutory Auditors also verified that the Company has an Organizational, Management and Control Model consistent with the principles contained in Legislative Decree no. 231/01 and last updated by the Board of Directors on December 18, 2025, in order to take into account:

   a. the new offences introduced in Legislative Decree 231/2001;
   b. the legislative amendments affecting certain predicate offences already present in Legislative Decree 231/2001 and the Model (formal amendments to headings or descriptions of offences);
   c. organisational updating;
   d. the streamlining and revision of the descriptions of certain sensitive activities already included in the Model.

In addition to Model 231, a number of procedures were implemented, in particular, by way of example, the procedure for the disbursement of contributions, credit policy, extraordinary finance, relations with the Independent Auditors and the procedure on litigation.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also took note of the launch of a structured process to ensure the A2A Group's full compliance with the obligations set out in the NIS2 Directive, which introduces new responsibilities in the area of network and information system security, and is monitoring its progress through regular meetings and information exchanges with the *Digital and Innovation* and *Group Security & Cyber Defence* functions.

For the purposes of exchanging information on, among other things, compliance with the directives issued by the parent company, the characteristics of the internal control system, risk management, the governance system and the operations of these systems, the Board of Statutory Auditors then met with representatives of the Boards of Statutory Auditors of the following A2A subsidiaries: AEB S.p.A., A2A Energiefuture S.p.A., A2A Gencogas S.p.A., A2A Energia S.p.A., Aprica S.p.A., , A2A Ambiente S.p.A., Amsa S.p.A., A2A Calore & Servizi S.r.l., Unareti S.p.A., A2A Airport Energy S.p.A., A2A Energy Solutions S.r.l., A2A Services & Real Estate S.p.A., A2A Smart City S.p.A., Retragas S.r.l. e A2A E-Mobility S.r.l., A2A Airport Energy S.r.l., Sicura S.r.l., A2A Security S.c.p.a., Duereti S.r.l., Yada Energia S.r.l., Bioase S.r.l., Ecolombardia 4 S.p.A. In addition, the Board of Statutory Auditors requested that the Boards of Statutory Auditors of 21 other Group companies provide a written report on their activities, drawn up in accordance with a pre-established format defined by the Board of Statutory Auditors itself.

With regard to the above-mentioned activities, the Board of Statutory Auditors:

a) has not identified any critical situations or facts in relation to the financial year 2025 that could lead to the conclusion that the Company's Internal Control and Delegation System with respect to its subsidiaries is inadequate, pursuant to Article 114, paragraph 2 of the Consolidated Law on Finance, in order to comply with the disclosure obligations provided for by law;
b) having regard to the information provided by the Chair of the Supervisory Board and the above-mentioned Reports, the Board of Statutory Auditors has noted that no reprehensible facts or violations of the Model emerged during financial year 2025;
c) noted the positive assessment expressed by the Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Audit functions and the consequent approvals also by the Board of Directors in relation to the adequacy and effective functioning of the Internal Control and Risk

Management System for the financial year 2025.

The Board of Statutory Auditors constantly monitored the events during the financial year regarding ongoing tax, administrative, civil and criminal litigation involving the Company and the Group, including through the regular flow of information received from the Legal department, both during the audits carried out and during the meetings of the Control and Risk Committee, for which reference is made to what is detailed in the 2025 Consolidated Annual Report, Section 2) “Other Information”, paragraph 7) “Update on the main legal and tax disputes currently pending”.

11. Adequacy of the administrative-accounting system and its reliability.

The Board of Statutory Auditors, to the extent of its competence, monitored the adequacy of the administrative-accounting system and its reliability in correctly representing operating events as well as the activities carried out and the sustainability reporting, under the coordination of the Head of Financial Reporting, for the purposes of compliance with Law 262/05 *"Provisions for the protection of savings and the regulation of financial markets*" and subsequent amendments and additions, by means of Legislative Decree No: 125/2024 "*Implementation of Directive 2022/2464/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation 537/2014/EU, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU as regards corporate sustainability reporting*", through:

a) the acquisition of information from the Financial Reporting Manager as well as from the Heads of other Company functions, also in the context of participation in the work of the Control and Risk Committee;
b) the acquisition of information on the procedures adopted and instructions issued by A2A S.p.A. for the preparation of the Annual Report of the Group at December 31, 2025 and the Half-Year Report of the Group at June 30, 2025;
c) examination of the periodic reports of the Head of Financial Reporting, as well as the reports of the Internal Audit Function on the actual application of the administrative and accounting

procedures pursuant to Law 262/05 and on the outcome of the related tests carried out, drawn up in execution of the mandate entrusted by the Head of Financial Reporting;

d) meetings with the Independent Auditors, sustainability reporting and analysis of the results of their work;

e) examination of Company documents.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also noted that, following the favourable opinion issued by the Control and Risk Committee, in accordance with the recommendations made by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA") on January 21, 2013, the joint document Bank of Italy/Consob/ISVAP no. 4 of March 3, 2010 and Consob Communication no. 3907 of January 19, 2015, on March 17, 2026, the Board of Directors, autonomously and prior to the approval of the annual financial statements, approved the impairment test procedures applied by the Company in preparing the financial statements at December 31, 2025 and the impairment test procedures to be applied to the annual financial statements of the companies of the A2A Group. In the course of carrying out the activity described above, the Board of Statutory Auditors did not identify any critical situations or facts that might lead to the conclusion, in relation to financial year 2025, that the administrative-accounting system of A2A S.p.A. is inadequate and/or unreliable.

12. Any relevant aspects relating to meetings with Auditors.

The Board of Statutory Auditors met with the Independent Auditors in relation to the Annual Report at December 31, 2025:

a) to exchange information on the verifications carried out by the latter pursuant to Article 19(1) of Legislative Decree no. 39/2010 and Article 150, paragraph 3 of the Consolidated Law on Finance, on the regular accounting and correct reporting of events in the accounting records. During these meetings, there were no reports of problems or abnormalities;

b) for the examination and evaluation of the preparation process, including the evaluation of the correct application of accounting standards and homogeneity of the same, of the Half-Year

Report of the Group at June 30, 2025 and the Annual Report of the Group at December 31, 2025, as well as the outcomes of the audit and evaluation of these documents.

In particular, the Board of Statutory Auditors:

- analyzed the work carried out by the Independent Auditors, and in particular, the methodological framework, the audit approach used for the various significant areas of the financial statements and the planning of the audit work;
- shared with the Independent Auditors issues related to business risks, thus being able to appreciate the adequacy of the response planned by the Independent Auditors with the structural and risk profiles of the Company and the Group.

  In general, the information flow between the Independent Auditors and the Board of Statutory Auditors was constant throughout the 2025 financial year, as well as in the phases prior to the completion of the drafting of this report.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has also:

a) received, pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/14, the Additional Report of the Independent Auditors, also illustrating the key issues arising from the statutory audit and any significant deficiencies found in the internal control system for financial reporting, from which no significant deficiencies were identified;
b) took note of the statement on the independence of KPMG S.p.A. pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/14, contained in the Additional Report, from which no situations emerge that could compromise its independence;
c) discussed, pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2, letter b) of Regulation (EU) no. 537/14, with the Independent Auditors the risks relating to the independence of the same and the measures adopted by the Independent Auditors to mitigate said risks;
d) took note of and discussed with the Independent Auditors the management letter and any suggestions contained therein with a view to continuously improving the efficiency of processes.

13. Adherence to the Corporate Governance Code of listed companies.

The Company adheres to the 2020 edition of the Corporate Governance Code of listed companies effective January 1, 2021.

The Board of Statutory Auditors therefore supervised, pursuant to Article 149, paragraph 1, letter c-bis) of the Consolidated Law on Finance, the procedures for the concrete implementation of the rules of corporate governance provided for by the Corporate Governance Code, with particular regard to:

- the correct application of the ascertainment criteria and procedures adopted by the Board of Directors to assess the independence of its members;
- the manner in which the self-assessment activities of the Board of Directors and its Internal Board Committees were carried out, including that relating to the requirements for Independent Directors;
- the Company's Corporate Governance structure.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also acknowledges that the Board of Directors, at its meeting of January 29, 2026, examined the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Committee contained in the letter of December 18, 2025 addressed by the Chair of the Committee to the Chairs of the Boards of Directors of Italian listed companies and, for information, to the relative Chief Executive Officers and Chairs of the control bodies, in order to make the necessary decisions in this regard.

The Board of Statutory Auditors supervised the activities carried out by the Control and Risk Committee, the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, the ESG and Territory Relations Committee and the Related Parties Committee, also in relation to the activities envisaged by the Corporate Governance Code.

****

In addition to the above, the Board of Statutory Auditors:

- assessed the compliance of its composition with the provisions of the law on gender portions, as well as its adequacy in terms of policies on diversity of age and diversity of educational and professional experience;

- confirmed the correctness and effectiveness of its functioning, also taking into account the requirements of professionalism, competence and experience of its members, compliance with the regulatory provisions on the accumulation of offices of the Statutory Auditors, the availability of time in the performance of their duties, as well as the functionality and quality of information flows with the Board of Directors, the Control and Risk Committee, the Independent Auditors and other control functions;
- successfully carried out the periodic verification regarding compliance with the criteria of independence with regard to each of its members, pursuant to the regulatory provisions and the Corporate Governance Code. The outcome of said audits is outlined in the Annual Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure prepared for the year 2025;
- drafted the summary sheets of the control activities carried out by the Board of Statutory Auditors in 2025 according to as provided in CONSOB Communication no. 1025564 of April 6, 2001.

14. Sustainability reporting.

The Board of Statutory Auditors, in the performance of the functions assigned to it, has supervised compliance with the provisions contained in Legislative Decree No. 125/2024. In particular, with reference to:

- the appropriate organisational structure, directives and operating practices aimed at drafting the sustainability report;
- the reporting and drafting process and the contents of the Sustainability Report, prepared by A2A. The Board of Directors approved the sustainability report for the 2025 financial year at its meeting on March 17, 2026, and it was made available to the Control Body within the statutory time limits;
- compliance with the reporting disclosure requirements as set out in Article 6 of Legislative Decree no. 125/2024 and Conduct Standard no. 3.8 last issued in December 2024 by the

National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts. In this regard, having examined the attestation issued by the Independent Auditors, the Board found no evidence of non-compliance and/or violation of the relevant regulations.

The Board of Statutory Auditors notes that the Company, in its capacity as Parent Company, has prepared the Sustainability Report as required by Legislative Decree No. 125/2024.

The Board of Statutory Auditors monitored compliance with the provisions set forth in Legislative Decree no. 125 of 2024, ascertaining that the sustainability report allows for an understanding of the Group's activities, its performance, results and impacts produced, and that the such document reports on environmental, social, personnel-related, human rights and governance issues, as well as on any related risks.

The Board of Statutory Auditors discussed with the Independent Auditors the auditing activities it had performed on the sustainability report and received confirmation that these did not reveal any critical issues to be reported.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also verified the issuance, on 30 March 2026, by the independent auditors of the '*limited assurance'* on the A2A Group's Sustainability Report relating to the year ended 31 December 2025, certifying compliance: (i) of its preparation, in all material respects, with the reporting principles adopted by the European Commission pursuant to Directive (EU) 2013/34/EU (*European Sustainability Reporting Standards*) and (ii) of the information contained in section 5.2 '*Environmental information – European Taxonomy*' of the same with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 852 of 18 June 2020.

CONCLUSIONS

Having regard to the foregoing, and having, in the year under consideration:

- monitored compliance with the law and the Articles of Association, principles of proper administration, and in particular the adequacy of the administrative and accounting organization structure adopted by the Company and proper functioning thereof;
- monitored observance of information obligations regarding privileged information;

- monitored the functioning and effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system and the administrative-accounting system, in order to assess their suitability to Company requirements, as well as their reliability for the representation of management events;
- monitored compliance with the provisions of law relating to the process of preparing, controlling, approving and publishing the Company's statutory financial statements and the process of preparing, controlling and publishing the Group's consolidated financial statements and reports on operations for the year 2025, including through direct checks and information obtained from the independent auditors, and also ascertained the adequacy, from the point of view of the method, of the impairment test process;
- verified that, in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 1606/2002 and Legislative Decree no. 38/2005, the Financial Statements of A2A S.p.A. and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group at December 31, 2025 are prepared in accordance with IAS/IFRS international accounting standards approved by the European Commission, supplemented by the related interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- monitored compliance with the procedure for the preparation and presentation of the annual financial statements to the Shareholders' Meeting also with reference to the ESEF format in accordance with the provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/85;
- monitored, pursuant to Article 19, paragraph 1 of Legislative Decree no. 39/2010, the financial reporting process and effectiveness of internal control, internal audit and risk management systems and informed the Board of Directors on the outcome of the statutory audit;
- monitored compliance with the provisions established by Legislative Decree no. 125/2024, regarding sustainability reporting.

Providing the foregoing, the Board of Statutory Auditors states that, during the supervision activities described above, no reprehensible facts, omissions, or irregularities arose.

In view of the above, the Board of Statutory Auditors kindly requests that you approve the financial statements at December 31, 2025 presented by the Board of Directors along with the Report on Operations and the proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting therein.

***

Dear Shareholders,

With the approval of the financial statements for the year ending on 31 December 2025, the term of office of the current Board of Statutory Auditors, appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on 28 April 2023, will expire; you are therefore required to appoint the new Board of Statutory Auditors for the next three years, in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association. In this regard, it should be noted that, in accordance with Conduct Standard Q.1.5 most recently issued by the National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts in December 2024, the outgoing Board of Statutory Auditors has provided guidance on the composition and remuneration of the new Board of Statutory Auditors.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your trust during these years of mandate.

Milan, 30 March 2026

THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

(Signed Silvia Muzi) – Chair

(Signed Maurizio Dallocchio) – Statutory Auditor

(Signed Chiara Segala) – Statutory Auditor

a2a
LIFE COMPANY