



***Energa***

**GRUPA ORLEN**

---

**Consolidated financial statements for the year  
ended 31 December 2025 prepared  
in accordance with the International Financial  
Reporting Standards as endorsed by the  
European Union**

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS .....	3
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME .....	4
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION .....	5
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY .....	7
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS .....	8
ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION .....	9
1. General information .....	9
2. Composition of the Group, joint ventures and associates .....	9
3. Composition of the Parent Company's Management Board .....	13
4. Approval of the financial statements .....	14
5. Basis for preparation of the financial statements .....	14
6. Material items subject to professional judgment and estimates .....	15
7. Changes in estimates .....	16
8. New standards and interpretations .....	16
9. Significant accounting policies .....	17
NOTES ON OPERATING SEGMENTS .....	33
10. Business lines (operating segments) .....	33
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS .....	38
11. Income and expenses .....	38
12. Income tax .....	41
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION .....	47
13. Property, plant and equipment .....	47
14. Intangible assets .....	51
15. Right-of-use assets .....	53
16. Goodwill .....	55
17. Investments in joint ventures and associates measured using the equity method .....	55
18. Inventories .....	57
19. CO <sub>2</sub> emission allowances .....	57
20. Cash and cash equivalents .....	57
21. Other assets .....	57
22. Share capital and other components of equity .....	58
23. Net earnings per share .....	60
24. Dividends .....	60
25. Provisions .....	60
26. Other liabilities .....	64
27. Deferred income and grants .....	64
28. Social assets and liabilities of the Company Social Benefit Fund .....	65
NOTES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS .....	66
29. Financial instruments .....	66
30. Financial risk management objectives and principles .....	76
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS .....	81
31. Statement of cash flows .....	81
OTHER NOTES .....	83
32. Investment commitments .....	83
33. Related party disclosures .....	83
34. Lease liabilities .....	84
35. Capital management .....	84
36. Contingent assets and liabilities .....	85
37. Employment structure .....	85
38. Other information significantly affecting the assessment of assets, financial standing and the financial result of the Group ..	86
39. Material subsequent events .....	89

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)*
<b>Sales revenue</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21,138</b>	<b>20,887</b>
<b>Revenue from the Price Difference Payout Fund</b>		<b>603</b>	<b>1,866</b>
Cost of sales	11.1	(17,940)	(19,420)
<b>Gross profit on sales</b>		<b>3,801</b>	<b>3,333</b>
Other operating income	11.4	634	267
Selling and distribution expenses	11.1	(791)	(667)
General and administrative expenses	11.1	(556)	(508)
Other operating expenses	11.5	(859)	(796)
(Impairment)/reversal of impairment on trade receivables (including interest on trade receivables)	11.8	(5)	(108)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>2,224</b>	<b>1,521</b>
Finance income	11.6	78	95
Finance expenses	11.7	(838)	(808)
<b>Net finance income/expense</b>		<b>(760)</b>	<b>(713)</b>
(Impairment)/reversal of impairment on other financial assets	11.8	-	(8)
Share in profit (loss) of entities accounted for using the equity method		10	(73)
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>1,474</b>	<b>727</b>
Income tax	12	(227)	(388)
<b>Net profit/(loss) for the period</b>		<b>1,247</b>	<b>339</b>
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company		1,243	376
Non-controlling interests		4	(37)
<b>Earnings/(loss) per share (in PLN)</b>	<b>23</b>		
- basic		<b>3.00</b>	<b>0.91</b>
- diluted		<b>3.00</b>	<b>0.91</b>

(\*) A detailed description of the reclassifications made is provided in note 9.33

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)*
<b>Net profit or loss for the period</b>		<b>1,247</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		<b>(88)</b>	<b>(35)</b>
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	25.1	(109)	(44)
Deferred tax		21	9
<b>Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		<b>(13)</b>	<b>6</b>
Foreign exchange differences from translation of foreign entities		(1)	(2)
Cash flow hedges	29.6	(14)	10
Deferred tax		2	(2)
<b>Share in other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using the equity method</b>		<b>(1)</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Net other comprehensive income</b>		<b>(102)</b>	<b>(27)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>1,145</b>	<b>312</b>
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company		1,142	349
Non-controlling interests		3	(37)

(\*) A detailed description of the reclassifications made is provided in note 9.33

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)*	As at 1 January 2024 (restated data)*
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	13	29,075	24,886	20,513
Intangible assets	14	988	832	985
Right-of-use assets	15	1,480	1,300	1,152
Goodwill	16	612	545	-
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	17	103	89	163
Deferred tax assets	12.3	429	224	248
Other non-current financial assets	29.1	13	21	32
Other non-current assets	21.1	561	146	252
		<b>33,261</b>	<b>28,043</b>	<b>23,345</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Inventories	18	194	264	409
Income tax receivables		57	59	372
Trade receivables	29.4.1	3,077	4,377	5,135
Other current financial assets	29.1	1,493	1,038	1,276
Cash and cash equivalents	20	1,174	989	521
Other current assets	21.2	1,013	903	637
		<b>7,008</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>8,350</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>40,269</b>	<b>35,673</b>	<b>31,695</b>

	Note	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)*	As at 1 January 2024 (restated data)*
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Share capital	22.1	4,522	4,522	4,522
Foreign exchange differences from translation of a foreign entity		(4)	(3)	(1)
Reserve capital	22.4	1,031	1,031	1,031
Supplementary capital	22.5	2,055	1,748	1,711
Cash flow hedge reserve	22.6, 29.6	(13)	(1)	(9)
Retained earnings	22.7	5,231	4,383	4,076
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company</b>		<b>12,822</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>11,330</b>
<b>Non-controlling interest</b>	22.8	<b>894</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>928</b>
		<b>13,716</b>	<b>12,571</b>	<b>12,258</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Credits and loans	29.4.2	10,454	9,070	1,543
Debt securities issued	29.4.2	1,749	1,774	1,811
Non-current provisions	25	1,045	770	644
Deferred tax liability	12.3	951	1,011	948
Non-current deferred income and grants	27	1,452	435	378
Lease liabilities	34	1,182	1,047	903
Other non-current financial liabilities	26.1, 29.1	77	162	37
Contract liabilities	29.1	5	6	7
		<b>16,915</b>	<b>14,275</b>	<b>6,271</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Trade payables	29.1	1,510	1,894	1,593
Contract liabilities	29.1	532	729	691
Current credits and loans	29.4.2	2,402	183	2,551
Debt securities issued	29.4.2	42	40	39
Income tax payable		35	24	5
Deferred income and grants	27	346	251	218
Current provisions	25	1,970	1,082	2,318
Other financial liabilities	29.1	2,525	4,396	5,324
Other current liabilities	26.2	276	228	427
		<b>9,638</b>	<b>8,827</b>	<b>13,166</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>26,553</b>	<b>23,102</b>	<b>19,437</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>40,269</b>	<b>35,673</b>	<b>31,695</b>

(\*) A detailed description of the reclassifications made is provided in note 9.33

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company						Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Share capital	Foreign exchange differences from translation of a foreign entity	Reserve capital	Supplementary capital	Cash flow hedge reserve	Retained earnings			
<b>As at 1 January 2025</b>		<b>4,522</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>11,793</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>12,684</b>
Error corrections	9.33	-	-	-	-	-	(113)	(113)	-	(113)
<b>As at 1 January 2025 (restated data)*</b>		<b>4,522</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>12,571</b>
Net other comprehensive income	22.7	-	(1)	-	-	(12)	(88)	(101)	(1)	(102)
Net profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	1,243	1,243	4	1,247
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,145</b>
Distribution of profits/offset of accumulated losses		-	-	-	307	-	(307)	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>		<b>4,522</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>12,822</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>13,716</b>
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>		<b>4,522</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>11,514</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>12,442</b>
Error corrections	9.33	-	-	-	-	-	(184)	(184)	-	(184)
<b>As at 1 January 2024 (restated data)*</b>		<b>4,522</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>11,330</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>12,258</b>
Net other comprehensive income	22.7	-	(2)	-	-	8	(33)	(27)	-	(27)
Net profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	376	376	(37)	339
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>312</b>
Distribution of profits/offset of accumulated losses		-	-	-	37	-	(37)	-	-	-
Acquisition of ZCP		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
<b>As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)*</b>		<b>4,522</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>12,571</b>

(\*) A detailed description of the reclassifications made is provided in note 9.33

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)*
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,474	727
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Share in (profit)/loss of entities accounted for using the equity method		(10)	73
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)		20	(18)
Amortization and depreciation		1,478	1,279
Net interest and dividends		661	566
(Profit)/loss on investing activities	31	(132)	620
Change in provisions	31	1,529	(153)
Change in contract liabilities and consideration refund liabilities		(328)	169
Other adjustments	31	(41)	72
<b>Change in working capital:</b>			
Change in current receivables, current prepaid expenses and accrued income	31	1,257	530
Change in inventories		75	173
Change in current liabilities, excluding credits and loans, current accrued expenses and deferred income	31	(283)	185
		<b>5,700</b>	<b>4,223</b>
Income tax (paid)		(457)	59
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>5,243</b>	<b>4,282</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments into investment property		15	7
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	31	(5,397)	(4,339)
Purchase of property rights and CO <sub>2</sub> emission allowances		(506)	(881)
Net cash flow from cash pooling		(476)	197
Acquisition of subsidiary or organized part of enterprise less cash		(156)	(886)
Other cash flows from financial assets		(21)	(70)
Sale of organized part of enterprise		21	-
Acquisition of shares in entities accounted for using the equity method		-	(1)
Interest received		42	45
Other		-	(35)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>(6,478)</b>	<b>(5,963)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from debt incurred	29.4.2	4,068	6,035
Repayment of debt incurred	29.4.2	(684)	(1,597)
Net cash flow from cash pooling		(1,979)	(1,446)
Repayment of lease liabilities	29.4.2	(85)	(66)
Grants received from the National Recovery Plan (KPO)		1,040	-
Other grants received		111	103
Interest paid	29.4.2	(1,009)	(776)
Other		(43)	(105)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>1,419</b>	<b>2,148</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>184</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>		<b>989</b>	<b>521</b>
<i>Change in cash due to foreign exchange differences</i>		1	1
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>		<b>1,174</b>	<b>989</b>
<i>of which restricted cash</i>		100	132

(\*) A detailed description of the reclassifications made is provided in note 9.33

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION**
**1. General information**

The Energa SA Group (the "Group") consists of **Energa Spółka Akcyjna** (the "Parent Company", the "Company") and its subsidiaries (see Note 2).

Name of the Parent Company: Energa SA

Legal form: joint stock company

Country of establishment: Republic of Poland

Registered office: Gdańsk

Address: al. Grunwaldzka 472, 80-309 Gdańsk

National Court Register number (KRS): 0000271591

Business statistical number (REGON): 220353024

Tax identification number (NIP): 957-095-77-22

The Parent Company has been established for an indefinite time.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are for the year ended 31 December 2025 and contain the relevant comparative data.

The core business of the Group is:

- distribution and sale of electricity and heat;
- production of electricity and heat;
- trading in electricity.

As at 31 December 2025, ORLEN SA (formerly PKN ORLEN SA) is the Parent Company and the ultimate controlling party of the Company and the Energa SA Group.

**2. Composition of the Group, joint ventures and associates**
**2.1. Composition of the Group at the end of the reporting period**

As at 31 December 2025, the Group consists of Energa SA and the following subsidiaries:

No.	Company name	Registered office	Line of business	% stake held by the Group in share capital as at	
				31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>Distribution</b>					
1	Energa-Operator SA	Gdańsk	distribution of electricity	100.00	100.00
2	Energa Operator Wykonawstwo Elektroenergetyczne Sp. z o.o.	Słupsk	contracting and design	100.00	100.00
<b>New Energy</b>					
3	Energa Wytwarzanie SA <sup>1</sup>	Gdańsk	production of energy	100.00	100.00
4	Energa MFW 1 Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	production of energy	100.00	100.00
5	Energa MFW 2 Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	production of energy	100.00	100.00
6	Energa Wind Service Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	holdings and management of companies and enterprises	100.00	100.00
7	E & G Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	implementation of investment projects	100.00	100.00
8	VRW 11 Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	implementation of investment projects	100.00	-
9	Energa Green Development Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	implementation of investment projects	100.00	100.00
10	Energa Prowis Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	implementation of investment projects	100.00	100.00
11	Farma Wiatrowa Szybowice Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	implementation of investment projects	100.00	100.00
12	ENERGA Storage Sp. z o.o. (formerly Aktywa Ostrolęka Sp. z o.o.)	Gdańsk	implementation of investment projects	100.00	100.00

No.	Company name	Registered office	Line of business	% stake held by the Group in share capital as at	
				31 December 2025	31 December 2024
13	Helios Polska Energia Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	implementation of investment projects	100.00	100.00
14	Solar Serby Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	implementation of investment projects	100.00	-
<b>Conventional Energy</b>					
15	Energa Elektrownie Ostrołęka SA	Ostrołęka	production of energy	89.64	89.64
16	Energa Serwis Sp. z o.o.	Ostrołęka	repair and maintenance services	89.64	89.64
17	ECARB Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	financing activities	89.64	89.64
18	CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o.	Ostrołęka	production of energy	50.00 + 1 share	50.00 + 1 share
19	CCGT Grudziądz Sp. z o.o.	Grudziądz	production of energy	100.00	100.00
20	CCGT Gdańsk Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	production of energy	100.00	100.00
<b>Heating</b>					
21	Energa Kogeneracja Sp. z o.o.	Elbląg	production of energy	100.00	100.00
22	Energa Ciepło Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o.	Ostrołęka	distribution of heat	100.00	100.00
23	Energa Ciepło Kaliskie Sp. z o.o.	Kalisz	distribution of heat	91.24	91.24
24	Centrum Badawczo-Rozwojowe im. M. Faradaya Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	development activity in engineering	100.00	100.00
<b>Energy Retail</b>					
25	Energa-Obrót SA	Gdańsk	trading in electricity	100.00	100.00
<b>Other Activities</b>					
26	Energa Oświetlenie Sp. z o.o.	Sopot	lighting services	100.00	100.00
27	Enspirion Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	organization and management of development of innovative power projects	100.00	100.00
28	Energa Logistyka Sp. z o.o.	Płock	logistics and supply	100.00	100.00
29	Energa Informatyka i Technologie Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk	information and communication technologies	100.00	100.00
30	Energa Finance AB (publ)	Stockholm	financing activities	100.00	100.00

<sup>1</sup> In the last quarter of 2025, Energa Wytwarzanie SA merged with PVE 28 Sp. z o.o. and VRS 14 Sp. z o.o. (02.10.2025), and with Wena Projekt 2 Sp. z o.o. (03.11.2025).

Besides, as at 31 December 2025, the Group holds shares in the joint venture Baltic Offshore Service Solution Spółka z o.o. and in the associate Polimex-Mostostal SA ("Polimex") (see description in Note 2.2).

## 2.2. Changes in the composition of the Group and in the investments in joint ventures and associates in the reporting period

### 2.2.1. Acquisitions of subsidiaries

#### Acquisition of photovoltaic installation and Kleczew wind farm

On 5 December 2024, the Group finalized the purchase of a photovoltaic installation and a wind farm from Lewandpol Holding Sp. z o.o. through the acquisition of 100% of the shares in E&G Sp. z o.o. (hereinafter: E&G). The preliminary purchase agreement for the installation was concluded on 13 October 2023. The transaction involved the purchase of a photovoltaic farm with a total capacity of 225 MW and a wind farm with a capacity of 11.7 MW near Kleczew, Wielkopolskie Province. The photovoltaic farm can be expanded to include installations with a total capacity of 25.43 MW. Energa Wytwarzanie SA of the Energa Group became the direct owner of the farms.

As a result of the transaction, the Group strengthened its generation capacity by increasing the installed capacity of onshore wind farms and photovoltaic farms.

#### Full accounting of the acquisition

The acquisition of shares in E&G is accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations. As at the date of these consolidated financial statements, the accounting of the acquisition, including the process of fair value measurement of the net assets acquired, for which the Group has engaged external advisors, has been completed.

Fair value of identifiable main assets and liabilities acquired as at the acquisition date is as follows:

		05/12/2024
<b>Acquired assets</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>833</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>787</b>
Property, plant and equipment		697
Right-of-use assets		67
Deferred tax assets		23
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>46</b>
Inventories		1
Trade receivables and other receivables		14
Cash and cash equivalents		26
Other assets		5
<b>Acquired liabilities</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>808</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>99</b>
Provisions		48
Lease liabilities		51
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>709</b>
Trade payables and other liabilities		16
Credits, loans and bonds		693
<b>Net asset value</b>	<b>C = A – B</b>	<b>25</b>
Net asset value attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>D</b>	25
% share in share capital	<b>E</b>	100
Value of shares measured in proportion to share in net assets	<b>F = D*E</b>	25
Fair value of consideration paid for the acquisition	<b>G</b>	807
<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>K = G – F</b>	<b>782</b>

The final net asset value as at the acquisition date was PLN 25 m, a decrease by PLN 86 million compared to the preliminary settlement of the transaction presented in the consolidated financial statements for 2024.

The change was mainly due to the measurement of property, plant and equipment. The provisional figures reflected the carrying amounts based on the historical manufacturing cost of the photovoltaic installation and wind farm, and amounted to PLN 780 m. At the time of the transaction, the fair value determined using the replacement cost method was lower (PLN 697 m), mainly as a result of changes in the photovoltaic panel market, which led to a decrease in measurement by PLN 83 m.

In addition, adjustments were made to the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, which decreased by PLN 31 m and PLN 51 m, respectively. Besides, provisions for reclamation were disclosed, increasing the provisions by PLN 46 m.

There were no material changes to other net assets.

The final fair value of the consideration paid was determined at PLN 807 m and comprised the purchase price of the shares, including an estimated fair value of the contingent consideration included in the share purchase agreement, as well as the repayment of loans granted to E&G by the former shareholder, which transactions were a prerequisite for taking control of the shares.

The Group's liability outstanding to Lewandpol Holding as at 31 December 2025 was approx. PLN 99 m and related mainly to contingent payments dependent on the final agreed permitted capacity of the wind farm.

The resulting goodwill of PLN 782 m is mainly due to expected future economic benefits related to the integration of the acquired assets into the Group's RES portfolio. These benefits include, in particular, expected operational synergies, optimization of RES portfolio management and other benefits that did not meet the criteria for separate recognition as identifiable assets acquired in the transaction.

#### Acquisition of photovoltaic installation and Sompolno wind farm

On 16 April 2025, the Energa Group finalized the acquisition from Greenvolt Power Group Sp. z o.o. of 100% of shares in the special purpose vehicle VRW11 Sp. z o.o., which is the owner of the Sompolno hybrid project combining a 26.4 MW wind farm and a 10 MW photovoltaic farm.

The preliminary purchase agreement was concluded on 30 June 2023. The transaction included the acquisition of production assets in Sompolno, Wielkopolskie province. Energa Wytwarzanie SA of the Energa Group became the direct owner of the assets.

As a result of the transaction, the Group strengthened its generation capacity by increasing the installed capacity of onshore wind farms and photovoltaic farms.

### Full accounting of the acquisition

The acquisition of VRW 11 was accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations. At the time of the acquisition, the company held a license to produce and sell electricity, and generated revenue from the sale of electricity it produced.

As at the date of these consolidated financial statements, the accounting of the acquisition, including the process of fair value measurement of the net assets acquired, for which the Group has engaged external advisors, has been completed.

The fair value of identifiable main assets and liabilities acquired as at the acquisition date is as follows:

		16/04/2025
<b>Acquired assets</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>276</b>
Property, plant and equipment		260
Right-of-use assets		16
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>23</b>
Trade receivables and other receivables		5
Cash and cash equivalents		14
Other current assets		4
<b>Acquired liabilities</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>200</b>
Credits, loans and bonds		182
Provisions		4
Lease liabilities		14
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>7</b>
Trade payables and other liabilities		4
Deferred income and government grants		2
Other current liabilities		1
<b>Net asset value</b>	<b>C = A – B</b>	<b>92</b>
Net asset value attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>D</b>	<b>92</b>
% share in share capital	<b>E</b>	100%
Value of shares measured in proportion to share in net assets	<b>F = D*E</b>	92
Fair value of consideration paid for the acquisition	<b>G</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>K = G – F</b>	<b>86</b>

The final fair value of the consideration paid, determined following the settlement of the transaction, was PLN 178 m and included the purchase of shares, as well as the repayment of a loan granted to the company by the former shareholder as a prerequisite for taking control of the company.

The main items of net asset were the acquired property, plant and equipment of PLN 260 m and the acquired bank loans of PLN 182 m.

As a result of the transaction settlement, goodwill of PLN 86 m was recognized; this includes the value of future expected economic benefits arising from concessions, connection agreements and electricity supply contracts acquired but not recognized as separate assets, as well as those to be entered into in the future.

The contribution of the photovoltaic and wind farm to the revenue generated by the Energa Group and to its result for 2025 was immaterial.

### Acquisition of 100% of shares in Solar Serby Sp. z o.o.

On 16 May 2025, Energa Green Development Sp. z o.o. acquired 100% of shares in the special purpose vehicle Solar Serby Sp. z o.o., which implements the 112 MW Serby PV photovoltaic plant project.

The Group has assessed that the assets and related liabilities acquired by the Group in this transaction do not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 and has accounted for this transaction as an acquisition of a group of assets. Under the transaction, the company with a 'ready-to-build' photovoltaic farm was acquired. However, no critical process was identified, as Solar Serby Sp. z o.o. had no employees and generated no revenue at the time of acquisition. The acquired company had achieved the 'ready-to-build' status and on the acquisition date the construction was green-lighted.

The final fair value of the consideration paid under the transaction was PLN 46 m and included the purchase of shares, as well as the repayment of a loan granted to the company by the former shareholders as a prerequisite for taking control of the company.

### 2.2.2. Polimex-Mostostal

On 18 January 2017, the Management Board of Energa SA along with Enea SA, PGE SA, PGNiG Technologie SA (presently ORLEN Technologie SA) ("Investors") and Polimex-Mostostal SA signed an investment agreement ("Investment Agreement") under which the Investors undertook to make an equity investment in Polimex. Energa SA holds approx. 40 m shares with nominal value of PLN 2 each, which translates into a 16.04% stake in Polimex.

The Investors' Committee, established under the Investment Agreement and composed of all Investors, representing 64.15% of the total number of votes at the Annual General Meeting of the company, exerts significant influence on the investment through its role in financial and operational policy-making and determining the composition of Polimex governing bodies.

The Agreement provides, among others, that a joint position will be agreed upon by voting when the key decisions are made by the General Meeting and Supervisory Board of Polimex, including determination of the composition of the Management Board of Polimex.

Because of the Investors' powers mentioned above that result in significant influence, the stake held in Polimex was classified as an associate measured by the equity method.

Polimex is an engineering and construction company with its registered office in Warsaw, listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

Following the measurement of the shares held by the Group, made in the second half of 2025, an increase in the value of these shares was identified and an impairment loss of PLN 5 m was reversed. As at 31 December 2025, the investments in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 amount to PLN 103 m.

### 2.2.3. Baltic Offshore Service Solution

On 19 February 2024, Energa Wytwarzanie SA and Northland Power International Holdings B.V. established Baltic Offshore Service Solution Spółka z o.o., each acquiring a 50% stake in the company.

Baltic Offshore Service Solution Spółka z o.o. is the first consortium in Poland to offer a comprehensive management service for offshore wind farms. The company will also be responsible for the operation of ORLEN Group's planned 24/7 Offshore Wind Farm Management Center. This entity will control, monitor and coordinate the activities of offshore assets.

The Group, through its subsidiary Energa Wytwarzanie, jointly controls the entity with the co-investor Northland Power and must cooperate in order to manage its material activities, which means that none of the co-investors individually controls the entity and cannot manage it without cooperation. Therefore, the investment was classified as a joint venture and is recognized using the equity method.

Baltic Offshore Service Solution Spółka z o.o. is a privately held company and, therefore, there are no market quotes for its share prices.

As at 31 December 2025, the value of the investment in Baltic Offshore Service Solution Spółka z o.o. in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 is PLN 0.4 m.

## 3. Composition of the Parent Company's Management Board

During 2025 and 2026 until the date of these consolidated financial statements, the composition of the Management Board of Energa SA was as follows:

- 1) between 1 January 2025 and 3 February 2025:
  - Sławomir Staszak - President of the Management Board,
  - Piotr Szymanek - Vice-President of the Management Board,
- 2) between 4 February 2025 and 13 June 2025:
  - Sławomir Staszak - President of the Management Board,
  - Magdalena Kamińska - Vice-President of the Management Board,
  - Piotr Szymanek - Vice-President of the Management Board,
- 3) between 14 June 2025 and 30 June 2025:
  - Sławomir Staszak - President of the Management Board,
  - Magdalena Kamińska - Vice-President of the Management Board for Finance
  - Piotr Szymanek - Vice-President of the Management Board,
- 4) between 1 July 2025 and 28 September 2025:
  - Sławomir Staszak - President of the Management Board,
  - Magdalena Kamińska - Vice-President of the Management Board for Finance
  - Piotr Szymanek - Vice-President of the Management Board,
  - Michał Gołębiowski - Vice-President of the Management Board,
- 5) between 29 September 2025 and 11 November 2025:
  - Magdalena Kamińska - Vice-President of the Management Board for Finance
  - Piotr Szymanek - Vice-President of the Management Board,
  - Michał Gołębiowski - Vice-President of the Management Board,
- 6) between 12 November 2025 and 31 March 2026:
  - Magdalena Kamińska - Acting President of the Management Board, Vice-President of the Management Board for Finance,
  - Piotr Szymanek - Vice-President of the Management Board,
  - Michał Gołębiowski - Vice-President of the Management Board,
- 7) between 1 April 2026 and the date of publication of these statements:
  - Magdalena Kamińska - President of the Management Board,
  - Piotr Szymanek - Vice-President of the Management Board,
  - Michał Gołębiowski - Vice-President of the Management Board,

- Przemysław Janiak - Vice-President of the Management Board

#### 4. Approval of the financial statements

These consolidated financial statements were approved for publication by the Company's Management Board on 28 April 2026.

#### 5. Basis for preparation of the financial statements

These consolidated financial statements were prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and hedging derivatives.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of zloty ("PLN m") unless stated otherwise.

These consolidated financial statements were prepared based on the assumption that the Group would continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

##### 5.1. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union (IFRS EU).

IFRSs include standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC).

The Management Board of the Parent Company used its best knowledge in the application of standards and interpretations as well as measurement methods and principles for the individual items of the consolidated financial statements of the Energa SA Group in accordance with IFRS EU as at 31 December 2025. Due diligence was applied in the preparation of the accompanying supplementary information and notes.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) in compliance with Regulation 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format.

##### 5.2. Functional currency, presentation currency and rules for conversion of items in foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Parent Company and other Polish companies covered by these consolidated financial statements, and the presentation currency of these consolidated financial statements is the Polish zloty (PLN). For Energa Slovakia s.r.o. and Energa Finance AB (publ), the functional currency of their individual financial statements is euro (EUR). For the purpose of these financial statements, the underlying accounts of the aforementioned companies have been converted into Polish zlotys as described below.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the Polish zloty are converted upon initial recognition into Polish zloty using the exchange rate applicable on the date of the transaction. At the end of the reporting period:

- cash is converted using the closing exchange rate (it is assumed that the closing exchange rate is the average exchange rate set for a given currency by the National Bank of Poland for the day);
- non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are converted using the exchange rate in effect on the initial transaction date (exchange rate of the entity's bank); and
- non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are converted using the exchange rate from the date the fair value is determined.

Foreign exchange differences arising from conversion are recognized as finance income (expenses), as appropriate.

Foreign exchange differences that are part of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are recognized at the value of the respective assets (see description in Note 9.10).

Foreign exchange differences on non-cash items such as equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized as changes in fair value.

Assets and liabilities of foreign entities consolidated using the full method are converted to the Group's presentation currency at the rate in effect at the end of the reporting period and their statements of profit or loss are converted at the average annual exchange rate for the reporting period. Foreign exchange differences resulting from such a conversion are recognized directly to other comprehensive income. When a foreign entity is sold, the accumulated deferred exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that foreign entity are recognized through profit or loss.

The following exchange rates were used for measurement purposes at the end of the reporting period:

Exchange rate applicable on the last day of the period		
Currency	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
EUR	4.2267	4.2730

The weighted exchange rates for the individual financial years were as follows:

Currency	Average exchange rate in the period	
	1 January – 31 December 2025	1 January – 31 December 2024
EUR	4.2372	4.3042

## 6. Material items subject to professional judgment and estimates

### 6.1. Professional judgment

#### Impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill

The Group assesses whether there are any indications of impairment of Cash Generating Units (CGUs) and individual assets.

This analysis covers external factors, including technological, market, economic or legal changes in the environment in which we conduct our business or on the markets where we use the Group's assets to serve our clients, as well as internal factors associated with the physical condition of property, plant and equipment, and with changes in the way they are used. If we find any such evidence, we test assets for impairment in accordance with the rules described in Note 9.9. For information on impairment testing, see Note 13.

Professional judgement also involves determining the level at which goodwill is monitored and tested for impairment. A detailed description in this regard is presented in Note 9.8.

#### Identification of CGU

Management uses its professional judgement to assess which assets or groups of assets that generate cash flows independently can be identified as separate CGUs.

#### Financial instruments

The Group exercises judgement in classifying financial instruments, assessing the nature and extent of the risks associated with financial instruments, and applying cash flow hedge accounting. Financial instruments are classified into specific categories depending on the purpose of their acquisition and the nature of the assets purchased.

#### Identification of government grants

Professional judgement is also required to determine whether the debt financing received meets the criteria for recognition as a government grant under IAS 20 – Government Grants, as it constitutes a benefit in the form of a government loan at an interest rate below market rates. A more detailed description of the identified government grants is provided in note 27.2.

#### Recognition of entities as joint ventures

The Group also applies professional judgement in determining whether a contractual arrangement constitutes a joint venture, within which the parties exercise joint control, or a joint operation. To this end, management considers the totality of the rights and obligations of the parties to the contractual arrangement.

#### Identification of a business in acquisition transactions

In determining whether the entity being acquired constitutes a business or a group of assets, management exercises professional judgement by performing a concentration test and analysing the guidelines regarding the definition of a business.

### 6.2 Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies, the following issues, which involve significant estimates and affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements, including the notes, were also of significant importance. The assumptions used in making these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current and future activities and events in specific areas. Detailed information on the adopted assumptions is presented in the relevant notes to these consolidated financial statements.

The key assumptions for the future and other main sources of uncertainty occurring as at the end of the reporting period, which entail a significant risk of considerable adjustment of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next financial year, are discussed below.

#### Measurement of provisions

Provisions for employee benefits (provision for retirement and disability severance payments, death gratuities, long service bonuses, employee energy tariff, additional allowances for the Company Social Benefit Fund due to employees of Group companies after the period of employment) are estimated using actuarial methods in accordance with the rules described in Note 9.16.

Other provisions are measured according to the best estimate of the expenditures necessary to fulfill the existing obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is equal to the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to meet that obligation. For a more extensive description of other provisions recognized, see Note 9.17.

Detailed information on the assumptions made and provisions recognized is presented in Note 25.

#### The useful lives of assets and depreciation and amortization rates adopted

Depreciation and amortization rates and charges are determined on the basis of the anticipated useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets, and estimates regarding their residual value. Every year, Group companies review the adopted periods of useful life, based on the current estimates.

#### Energy price paths

An important element of the Group's estimates of the value in use of cash-generating are energy price paths developed by independent industry experts, and in the case of estimates of provisions for post-employment benefits in the form of employee

energy tariffs – energy price paths developed internally based on long-term models created on the basis of studies made by independent industry experts.

Electricity price paths, coal and natural gas prices, prices of certificates of origin and prices of CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances used by the Energa Group have been recognized in the amounts derived from macroeconomic assumptions prepared for the Orlen Group.

The detailed macroeconomic assumptions are set out in Note 13.

#### **Estimation of revenue on sales of electricity and distribution services**

Meter readings of electricity sold to retail customers are made predominantly in the periods different from the reporting periods. Therefore, the entities comprising the Group make estimations of electricity and distribution services sold as at every last day of the reporting period, for the period not covered by meter readings. The estimate is to determine the value of electricity and distribution services sold to customers billed on a deliverable settlement basis, which were supplied by the end of the reporting period and will be invoiced in the following period in accordance with the customer's billing cycle. The estimate is calculated in billing systems based on the average 24-hour consumption of electricity from the date of the last actual reading to the billing date.

Revenue is also estimated due to the lack of information on sales invoiced at the end of the reporting period as a result of the fast close accounting. In that case, sales is estimated based on contracting data from CRM systems as well as historical data and invoicing cycles. In connection with the fast close accounting, the monthly estimate of sales is made on the basis of a regularly updated revenue plan, taking into account the effect of spot prices, indexed prices, other price list changes, prosumer consumption and the impact of legislative changes, among others.

#### **Deferred tax asset value**

Deferred tax assets are measured using the tax rates that will be applied at the moment when the asset is utilized, based on the tax regulations in force on the day ending the reporting period. The Group recognizes a deferred tax asset provided that it is probable that a taxable profit will be generated in the future, allowing the Group to utilize the asset. Any deterioration of taxable results in the future could make this assumption groundless. Details on the deferred tax assets are provided in Note 12.3.

#### **Financial instruments**

The fair value of financial instruments, for which no active markets exist, is measured using appropriate measurement techniques. The Group applies professional judgment to select such appropriate methods and assumptions. The method used to determine fair value of individual financial instruments is presented in Note 29.3.

#### **Impairment losses on receivables**

Impairment losses on receivables are recognized in conjunction with the past due period of receivables based on ratios estimated using historical data on the repayment of receivables and recoveries from counterparties. The Group incorporates forward-looking information into the parameters used in the expected loss estimation model through a management adjustment of the underlying default probability ratios.

In the case of impairment losses on trade and other receivables, the Group may carry out an individual assessment of the level of credit risk based on reasonable, documented and available information, and make an individual business decision on the level of impairment losses for the customer being assessed.

The amounts of impairment losses on receivables are provided in Note 29.4.1.

### **7. Changes in estimates**

In the reporting period, there were no changes in accounting estimates that had a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

### **8. New standards and interpretations**

No new standards and interpretations were introduced in the reporting period that would have a material impact on the Group's Accounting Policy and consolidated financial statements.

#### **8.1. Amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)**

The following amendments to existing standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed for use in the EU are applicable for the first time to the Group's 2025 financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability, endorsed by the EU on 12 November 2024 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025).

The aforementioned amendment to the existing standard did not have a material effect on the Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements.

#### **8.2. Standards and interpretations adopted by the IASB and endorsed by the EU but not yet applicable**

The following standards and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU are not yet applicable and the Group has not decided to apply them early:

- Amendments to classification and measurement of financial instruments (amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), endorsed by the EU on 27 May 2025 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026);
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), endorsed by the EU on 30 June 2025 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026);
- Annual improvements to IFRS standards vol. 11, endorsed by the EU on 9 July 2025 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026), including amendments to: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments; Disclosures, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Cost Method;
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, endorsed by the EU on 13 February 2026 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).

### 8.3. Standards and interpretations adopted by the IASB and pending endorsement by the EU

IFRS as endorsed by the EU do not differ significantly from the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) save for the following new standards and amendments to standards that have not yet been endorsed for use in the EU:

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027);
- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027);
- Amendments to IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).

According to the Group's estimates, except for IFRS 18, the aforementioned new standards and amendments to existing standards would not have a material impact on the financial statements if applied by the Group as at the reporting date.

The introduction of IFRS 18 will have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, particularly on the structure of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and on the classification and presentation of individual categories of income and expenses.

The standard makes it mandatory to allocate all items of income and expenses to five defined categories (operating, investing, financing, income tax and discontinued operations), and introduces new mandatory subtotals. As a result, some items previously presented under other operating income and expenses may need to be reclassified to other categories, depending on the nature of the transaction and the core business of the Group.

In addition, IFRS 18 also introduces new disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures (MPMs) used in the Group's external communications. According to the preliminary assessment of the Group, the previously presented performance measure that is not defined under IFRS – adjusted EBITDA – meets the definition of MPM under IFRS 18 and remains consistent with Alternative Performance Measure (APM) disclosure guidelines of ESMA.

On the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, the Group is conducting a detailed analysis of the classification of income and expenses into various performance categories, including the identification of items that may need to be reclassified. The work also includes a review of the subtotals used, the new aggregation and disaggregation requirements, and the presentation of management-defined metrics.

In addition, the Group is also examining the impact of changes in other standards resulting from the implementation of IFRS 18, including amendments to IAS 7 regarding the classification of cash flows.

### 9. Significant accounting policies

The Group's accounting policies are applied on a continuous basis and the material accounting policies applied by the Group are the same as those described in the financial statements for the year 2024, except for the presentation changes described in Note 9.33.

#### 9.1. Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Energa SA and financial data of its subsidiaries prepared in each company for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements are considered to be the entities controlled by Energa SA. Control is exercised by the Company when, because of its investment, it is subject to exposure to varying returns, or if it holds rights to the variable returns and can also influence those returns by effecting control over the subsidiary.

The Group accounts for transactions of taking control over subsidiaries by using the purchase method. A payment made under the transaction is determined as the fair value of assets transferred, obligations assumed towards previous owners of the acquiree and equity interests issued by the acquiring entity.

The identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired company are measured as at the acquisition date at fair value. Non-controlling interest in an acquiree is recognized as the proportionate share (corresponding to non-controlling interest) of identifiable, recognized net assets of the acquiree. Goodwill from the acquisition of a business is initially recognized at purchase price being the surplus of the price paid for shares in the acquiree plus the value of non-controlling interest, over the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

The costs related to the acquisition of a subsidiary are recognized in expenses for the period.

Unrealized profits from transactions concluded within the Group are fully eliminated. Unrealized losses are eliminated, unless they are a proof of impairment.

Changes in the Group's interest in an investee which do not result in the Group obtaining or losing control thereof are accounted for through equity as transactions between owners.

#### 9.2. Business combinations of entities under common control

In the case of business combination under common control (the so-called BCUCC merger) including the acquisition of an organized part of an enterprise that meets the definition of a business in accordance

with IFRS 3, the Group uses the predecessor value method by applying carrying amounts for the acquiree from the consolidated financial statements of the acquirer or the acquirer's parent company as at the merger date, or, in the absence of such consolidated financial statements, based on the carrying amounts of the acquiree from its financial statements as at the merger date. The effect of business combination under common control does not affect the consolidated financial data of the Group within which the BCUCC transaction occurred.

#### 9.3. Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint contractual arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Group is considered to have joint control where the contractual arrangements in place indicate that significant decisions regarding the entity's operations require the unanimous consent of the parties exercising joint control.

Investments in joint ventures are recognized using the equity method after deducting impairment losses, if any. Application of the equity method involves the initial recognition of the investment at purchase price plus transaction cost. Starting from the purchase date, the Group's share in the profit or loss of the entities measured using the equity method (calculated taking into account the effect of the fair value measurement as at the investment purchase date) is recognized through the Group's profit or loss, except for the profit or loss on operating activity, while the Group's share in other comprehensive income of such an entity, starting from the purchase date, is recognized through the Group's other comprehensive income. Unrealized gains and losses on account of transactions between the investor and the joint venture are eliminated in the amount corresponding to the investor's share in such gains/losses.

#### 9.4. Investments in associates

Associates are entities on which the Parent Company exerts, directly or through subsidiaries, significant influence but does not have control or joint control over them.

In assessing whether it has control, joint control or significant influence over a reporting entity, the Group considers all facts and circumstances, including the nature of its influence on the entity's financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Investments in associates are carried in the statement of financial position at purchase price plus transaction cost and subsequent changes in the Parent Company's share in net assets of those entities less impairment losses, if any.

Starting from the purchase date, the Group's share in the profit or loss of the entities measured using the equity method (calculated taking into account the effect of the fair value measurement as at the investment purchase date) is recognized through the Group's profit or loss, except for the profit or loss on operating activity, while the Group's share in other comprehensive income of such an entity, starting from the purchase date, is recognized through the Group's other comprehensive income. Unrealized gains and losses on account of transactions between the investor and the associate are eliminated in the amount corresponding to the investor's share in such gains/losses.

#### 9.5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is measured at its net value, i.e. the initial value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The initial value of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price plus all the costs directly related to the purchase and making the asset fit for use. The cost also includes the expected cost of dismantling the property, plant and equipment, removing it and restoring the asset's site to its original condition; the obligation to incur this cost arises upon installation of the asset or its use for purposes other than the production of inventories. The costs of purchase or manufacturing are capitalized until the asset is adapted to the place and conditions needed to begin its operation.

As at the date of purchasing of property, plant and equipment, all relevant elements with different useful lives comprising the asset are identified and separated (components). Property, plant and equipment also includes costs of general overhauls, periodic inspections, provided that their value is material, and cost of replacement of major parts.

Depreciation charges are calculated on the basis of purchase price/manufacturing cost of an item of property, plant and equipment component less its residual value. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated based on a depreciation plan defining the expected useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment. The depreciation method used reflects the manner in which the business consumes economic benefits provided by the asset.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method for the estimated period of the asset's useful life, i.e. for respective groups of property, plant and equipment:

Buildings, premises and civil engineering structures, of which:	5 – 100 years
– Buildings	10 – 100 years
– Premises and civil engineering structures	5 – 50 years
– Power lines	15 – 35 years
– Wind and photovoltaic farms	14 – 30 years
Machinery and technical equipment	3 – 50 years
Motor vehicles	3 – 14 years
Office equipment, of which:	1 – 15 years
– Computer hardware	1 – 5 years
– Other	1 – 15 years
Other property, plant and equipment	2 – 15 years

Depreciation methods, rates and residual values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Any changes resulting from such reviews are recognized as changes in estimates, with possible adjustments of depreciation charges accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment may be derecognized from the statement of financial position after its disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from further usage of such asset. All gains or losses arising from derecognition of an asset (calculated as a difference between the net proceeds from sale and the carrying amount of the item) are recognized through profit or loss in the period when such derecognition took place.

#### 9.6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets include the Group's identifiable non-monetary assets that do not have physical form.

Intangible assets are carried at purchase price or manufacturing cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Expenditure on intangible assets developed in-house, except for capitalized development expenditure, is not capitalized and is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized with a straight-line method throughout their useful lives and tested for impairment each time when there are indications of impairment. Amortization commences in the month following the month in which the asset is available for use. The amortization period and method applied to intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Any changes in the expected useful life or in the expected consumption of economic benefits from the asset are recognized by changing the amortization period or method, respectively, and treated as changes to estimated amounts.

The estimated period of the economic useful life of software, licenses and patents as well as other intangible assets ranges from 2 to 5 years.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of intangible assets from the statement of financial position are measured as the difference between net proceeds from their sale and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized through profit or loss upon derecognition.

#### Property rights

Property rights generated, acquired or received free of charge, intended for amortization purposes in connection with own consumption or in connection with sales to end-customers, are recognized as intangible assets.

Acquired property rights that are classified as intangible assets are measured at purchase price.

Property rights received free of charge are recognized and presented separately under intangible assets or non-current assets held for sale as deferred income at fair value determined as at the date of registration in the Certificate of Origin Register. Property rights that are due for the year but have not been recorded in the account are recognized as a receivable in correspondence with deferred income (presented separately) at the fair value of the rights due as at the reporting date.

Property rights recognized in intangible assets are not amortized and are tested for impairment.

Property rights recognized in intangible assets are amortized against the carrying amount of the provision for certificates of origin, as its settlement. Disbursement of property rights is accounted for using the weighted average method.

#### CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances

Acquired CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances are measured at purchase price and presented as intangible assets. Allowances are not amortized (due to their high residual value) and are tested for impairment.

Allowances received free of charge are recognized and presented separately under intangible assets in correspondence with deferred income (IAS 20 grant) at the fair value determined at the date of their registration.

The fair value of allowances is determined based on The Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) quotes.

Allowances recognized in intangible assets are amortized against the carrying amount of provision for CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances, as its settlement.

Disbursement of allowances is recognized using the weighted average method.

#### 9.7. Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes as right-of-use assets the assets that are the object of a lease contract or a contract comprising a lease. A contract is a lease or comprises a lease if that contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

On the lease commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost made up of:

- a) the amount of initial measurement of a lease liability (see Note 9.19);
- b) lease payments, if any, made at or prior to the commencement date, less any received lease incentives;
- c) initial direct costs, if any, incurred by the lessee;
- d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is used or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease unless those costs are incurred for the purpose of creation of inventories. The lessee assumes the obligation to cover those costs at the commencement date or as a result of use of the underlying asset over a given period.

Non-deductible VAT is not part of the lease payments and does not affect the initial recognition of the right-of-use asset and lease liability.

After the lease commencement date, right-of-use assets are measured using a cost model, i.e. their value is reduced by depreciation or amortization charges and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability to reflect any reassessment or lease payment modification.

The depreciation or amortization rules applied by the Group to its right-of-use assets are the same as those applied to property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets described, with the proviso that the period of depreciation/amortization of a right-of-use asset equals the term of the lease contract if the purchase of the leased asset is not provided for. Where the contract provides for the option of purchase and the Group intends to exercise this option, the period of depreciation or amortization equal to the period of the economic useful life of the asset is determined.

A right-of-use asset may be derecognized from the statement of financial position analogically to property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets.

The Group presents right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position separately from other assets as an additional item of non-current assets. That rule does not apply to right-of-use assets meeting the definition of investment property, which are presented in the statement of financial position as investment property.

The main categories in which the Group identifies leases include: right of perpetual usufruct of land, utility easements, fees for the placement of infrastructure in the road lane, and real estate leases.

The Group does not apply IFRS 16 Leases to leases or similar contracts involving intangible assets.

In the statement of financial position, the Group does not present leases that meet the following criteria:

- short-term leases, i.e. those which, at the commencement date, have a lease term – including any renewal options – of no more than 12 months; however, this does not apply to leases that include a purchase option;
- leases where the underlying asset has a value not exceeding the equivalent of USD 5,000 at the average closing exchange rate of the National Bank of Poland at the time of the initial recognition of the lease, except for contracts relating to the right of perpetual usufruct of land, fees for the placement of infrastructure in the road lane, and utility easements.

### 9.8. Goodwill

Goodwill from the acquisition of a business is initially recognized at purchase price, representing the surplus of the price paid for shares in the acquiree plus the value of non-controlling interest, over the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Following initial recognition, goodwill is recognized at purchase price less all the accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is not amortized. The impairment test is carried out once a year, or more frequently if necessary.

As at the date of acquisition, the acquired goodwill is allocated to each cash generating unit (or groups of units) which may benefit from merger synergies. An impairment loss is determined by estimating the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (or groups of units) to which the given goodwill has been allocated. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (or groups of units) is lower than its carrying amount, then an impairment loss is recognized.

In 2024, goodwill was monitored at the level of the total value of all WF and PV assets of the Energa Group. In 2025, the RES business area within the New Energy Segment was reorganized, which included the identification of a new CGU, the Market Portfolio, comprising hydro, wind and photovoltaic units linked together to form a virtual power plant (i.e. a group of complementary assets managed comprehensively, including in terms of scheduling, maintenance and operational monitoring) under an agreement with Orlen Energa, a member of the Orlen Group.

As a result of the above actions, the identified synergies, management and monitoring of goodwill within the Group have changed. In 2025, goodwill was reallocated to all production units within the New Energy Business Line, and it was tested for impairment at that level.

### 9.9. Impairment of non-financial non-current assets

At the end of every reporting period, the Group determines whether there are any indications of impairment of non-financial non-current assets. If such indications are found or when an annual impairment test must be carried out, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of such asset or cash generating unit to which such asset is allocated.

Where an individual asset generates no cash flow which would be largely independent of the cash inflows generated by other assets or groups of assets, the Group identifies a cash-generating unit (CGU).

Recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is equal to either its fair value less the cost to sell such an asset or cash generating unit, respectively, or its value in use, whichever is higher. Recoverable amount is determined for individual assets, unless the asset does not by itself generate any cash proceeds, which are mostly independent from those generated by other assets or groups of assets. If the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its recoverable amount, impairment occurs and an impairment loss is made to match the calculated recoverable amount.

When estimating the value in use, the projected cash flows are discounted to their present value using the discount rate before the effects of taxation are taken into account, which reflects the current market estimation of time value of money and risk typical for a given asset. Impairment losses on assets used in the continuing activity are recognized in those cost categories, which correspond to the function of the impaired asset.

When estimating the fair value less the cost to sell, the Group takes into account the capacity of the market player to achieve economic benefits through the highest and most effective use of the asset or its sale to another market player, who would ensure the highest and most effective use of that asset.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. In such a case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount must not exceed the carrying amount of the asset which would be calculated (after deducting accumulated depreciation) if the impairment loss had not been recognized at all on such asset in previous years. A reversal of an impairment loss on an asset is recognized immediately as income through profit or loss.

### 9.10. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized as a portion of the manufacturing cost of property, plant and equipment. Borrowing costs comprise interest and gains or losses on foreign exchange differences up to the amount corresponding to the interest expense adjustment.

The capitalization of borrowing costs commences when measures are taken that are necessary to prepare an asset for usage. Capital expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred for a given asset. When an investment in an asset is discontinued for a longer period, the capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended. Capitalization is stopped when all the measures required to adapt an asset for usage are in principle concluded.

Current costs of special purpose credits and loans, less income from temporary placement of surplus funds, and the relevant portion of current costs of general credits and loans, where expenditure on property, plant and equipment exceeds the value of special purpose credits and loans. General borrowing costs are capitalized in the amount being the product of the capitalization rate and the surplus of expenditure on property, plant and equipment over the value of special purpose borrowings. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the Group's borrowing costs in the reporting period. It includes both the costs of all credits and loans incurred by the Group without a specific purpose and those that originally provided special-purpose financing for specific assets, but, following the completion of their construction and failure to be repaid, have become part of the Group's general debt.

The amount of borrowing costs capitalized in a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred in the period.

### 9.11. Inventories

Inventories include:

- assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business;
- assets in the production process for sale; or
- assets in the form of materials or raw materials consumed in the production process or in the course of providing services;
- as well as registered certificates of origin, energy efficiency certificates and CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances held for sale.

Inventories also include the compulsory stock, which is governed by separate regulations. Due to its high turnover and frequent monthly fluctuations in stock levels, the compulsory stock of coal is presented under current asset. If the Group has compulsory stock that will be held for more than 12 months, it will be presented under non-current assets.

Inventories are measured at the lower of purchase price or manufacturing cost and net realizable amount. Purchase prices used for measurement at the end of the reporting period cannot be higher than the net realizable amount of those assets. Net realizable amount is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The Group measures the consumption of materials which are identical or considered identical due to similarity of their type and purpose as follows:

- coal, electrical engineering materials, CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances and property rights – using the FIFO method;
- materials purchased to fulfill orders – using a detailed price identification method;
- other inventories – using the weighted average method.

#### **Certificates of origin as inventories**

Certificates of origin generated internally or purchased and held for sale outside the Group are recognized as inventory.

Certificates of origin relating to electricity generated during the reporting period are measured on initial recognition at the fair value determined as at the date of registration in the Certificate of Origin Register. Fair value is defined as the average weighted price of the certificates of origin from a given month, determined on the basis of listings on the Polish Power Exchange.

Certificates of origin that were purchased are measured at purchase price on initial recognition and at purchase price or net realizable amount, whichever is lower, at the end of the reporting period.

#### **9.12. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include:

- cash on hand and in current bank accounts; and
- other cash, including bank deposits with maturities no longer than three months.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows consists of the aforementioned cash and cash equivalents less outstanding current account overdrafts.

Bank deposits with initial maturities exceeding three months are presented by the Group as deposits.

The Group classifies cash as a financial asset measured at amortized cost with impairment losses determined in accordance with the expected loss model.

#### **9.13. Other assets**

Other non-financial assets recognized by the Group include accruals and deferred income, public law receivables (except for corporate tax receivables, which are presented as a separate item in the statement of financial position), surplus of assets over liabilities of the Company Social Benefit Fund and advances paid for future purchases of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and inventories as well as biological assets.

Advances for future deliveries of goods or services are presented according to the expected settlement dates. Advances, including for the acquisition of non-current assets, are presented as current if the expected settlement date is less than 12 months or as non-current if the expected date of delivery of the underlying goods or services is 12 months or more.

As non-monetary assets, advances are not discounted.

#### **Prepaid expenses and accrued income**

Prepaid expenses and accrued income are recognized in the amount of incurred and reliably measured expenses that relate to future periods and will bring future economic benefits to the entities.

The Group follows the principle that one-off expenses of less than PLN 10,000 are not subject to accrual, but are recognized in expenses when incurred.

Prepaid expenses and accrued income are amortized over time or in relation to the value of services. The time and manner of accounting depend on the nature of expenses accounted for, in keeping with the prudence principle.

At the end of a reporting period, the Group reviews prepaid expenses and accrued income to find whether the degree of certainty that the entity will achieve economic benefits after the elapse of the current reporting period is sufficient to recognize the item as an asset.

#### **9.14. Assets classified as held for sale**

Non-current assets and groups to be sold are classified by the Group as held for sale, if their carrying amount is recovered as a result of a sale transaction rather than from their continued use. This condition is deemed satisfied only when the sale transaction is highly probable and the asset (or group to be sold) is available for immediate sale in its current condition (according to generally accepted commercial terms).

Classification of an asset as held for sale assumes an intention to make a sale transaction within one year from the change in classification.

If the Group intends to make a sale leading to a loss of control over a subsidiary, all the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale, if all of the above criteria are met and regardless of whether the Group retains any non-controlling interests after the sale transaction.

Non-current assets and groups to be sold classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell.

### 9.15. Equity

Equity is carried at par value, divided by type and according to the principles set forth by the law and the Parent Company's articles of association.

In the consolidated financial statements, share capital is recognized at the amount stated in the Parent Company's articles of association.

Retained earnings include net result of the current year, results carried forward from prior years, reserve capital and supplementary capital of subsidiaries, arising after the acquisition of control, IFRS transition adjustments and adjustments tied to a change in interests held in subsidiaries after the Parent Company acquired control over them.

### 9.16. Provisions for employee benefits

In accordance with the regulations applicable in the individual companies, the Group's employees are eligible to claim certain benefits after their employment period and other long-term employee benefits – long service bonuses.

The Group recognizes provisions for employee benefits in order to allocate costs to the pertinent periods. The present value of those liabilities at the end of each reporting period is calculated by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. The liabilities are calculated as discounted future payments adjusted for employee turnover, and refer to the period up to the end of the reporting period. Demographic information and information on employee turnover are based on historical data.

#### Provisions for pensions and other post-employment defined benefit plans

The Group recognizes provisions for the following post-employment benefits:

- retirement and disability severance payments and similar benefits paid on a one-off basis upon retirement/qualification for disability award;
- cash equivalent resulting from the employee tariff for energy industry employees;
- benefits from the Company Social Benefit Fund; and
- death gratuities.

Provisions are recognized through profit or loss (as operating expenses or finance expenses – discount unwinding, respectively), except for actuarial gains and losses. Gains and losses on actuarial calculations are recognized fully in other comprehensive income.

#### Provision for long service bonuses

Employees of Group companies are eligible to claim long service bonuses paid out after they have worked for a specific number of years.

Provisions established for long service bonuses are recognized fully through profit or loss (as operating expenses or finance expenses – discount unwinding, respectively).

#### Provision for employee restructuring

In the previous reporting periods, voluntary departure programs ("PDO") and individual termination rules ("ZIO") were launched in Group companies. As provisions for employee restructuring, the Group recognizes primarily the provisions for termination benefits under a voluntary departure program and other employment restructuring measures, based on the expected number of employees to terminate work for Group companies and estimated value of severance payment or indemnity. Provisions are recognized when the interested parties are notified of the main elements of the restructuring plan.

### 9.17. Other provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has an existing obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that fulfilment of the obligation by the Group will require an outflow of economic benefits and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Recognized provisions are classified as operating expenses, other operating expenses or finance expenses, respectively, as required by the circumstances.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is equal to the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to meet that obligation. A pre-tax discount rate is used that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The discount rate does not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted. If the discounting method is used, the increase in the provision in time is recognized in finance expenses.

#### Provision for land reclamation and for property, plant and equipment liquidation costs

The provision for land reclamation and future costs of property, plant and equipment liquidation is established in the circumstances where the provisions of law require such assets to be dismantled and removed when they are no longer used, and their sites to be restored to their original condition. The increase of the provision in time (discount unwinding) is recognized in finance expenses. The change in provision resulting from a change of the discount rate or the estimated cost of reclamation/liquidation adjusts the value of the underlying property, plant and equipment.

#### Provision for GHG liabilities

The provision for GHG liabilities is established systematically during the annual reporting period on the basis of the volume of actual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, taking into account free CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances, in accordance with the following principles and in the following order:

- in the part covered by the granted free allowances (pro rata to the total quantity of free emission allowances awarded for the year) – at zero;
- in the part covered by acquired allowances – at purchase price; and
- in the part not covered by allowances held or receivable – based on the contracted allowance purchase prices and then based on market prices of those allowances at the end of the reporting period.

#### Provision for the redemption of property rights (Article 52 of the Act on renewable energy sources)

The provision for the redemption of certificates of origin of electricity generated from renewable energy sources, certificates of origin of electricity generated in cogeneration and energy efficiency certificates, is recognized:

- in the part covered by the certificates of origin held at the end of the reporting period – at the value of certificates held;

- in the part not covered by the certificates of origin held at the end of the reporting period – at the value of contracted property rights and the market value of certificates needed to fulfill the obligation at the end of the reporting period or at the amount of the substitution fee.

#### **Provision for onerous contracts**

If the Group is a party to a contract under which the cost of fulfilling an obligation that is directly attributable to the contract outweighs the benefits that will be received under the contract, the Group's present obligation under the contract is recognized and measured as a provision. The costs under the contract consist of at least the net cost of terminating the contract, corresponding to the lesser of the cost of fulfilling the contract and the cost of any damages or penalties resulting from non-performance.

#### **9.18. Leases**

##### **Group as a lessee**

Lease contracts whereby the right to control the use of an identified asset over a given period of time is conveyed in exchange for consideration are recognized in the statement of financial position as at the lease commencement date in the amount of the discounted future lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between finance expenses and reduction of principal lease debt balance, in order to obtain a fixed interest rate on the outstanding liability. Finance expenses are recognized directly to profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment used under the lease contracts are depreciated during the term of lease that includes the irrevocable term of lease and the periods during which the option to extend the lease exists (if it can be reasonably assumed that the company will exercise that option) and the periods during which the option to terminate the lease exists (if it can be reasonably assumed that the company will not exercise that option). Where the contract provides for the purchase of the leased asset and the Group intends to exercise this option, the period of depreciation equal to the period of the economic useful life of the asset is determined.

##### **9.19. Lease liabilities**

Lease liabilities are liabilities arising under lease contracts or contracts comprising a lease.

A contract is a lease or comprises a lease if that contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As at the lease commencement date, lease payments included in the measurement of a lease liability comprise the following payments charged for the right to use the underlying asset during the term of the lease, outstanding at that date:

- fixed lease payments (including basically fixed lease payments) less due lease incentives, if any;
- variable index- or rate-driven lease payments that are initially measured using that index or rate consistently with their value as at the commencement date;
- the amounts whose payment by the Group is expected within the scope of the guaranteed residual amount;
- the cost of exercising the purchase option if it can be assumed with reasonable assurance that the Group will exercise that option;
- fines for terminating the lease, if the terms and conditions of the lease provide that the Group may exercise the option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability through:

- an increase in the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability;
- a decrease in the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made;
- a remeasurement of the carrying amount to account for any reassessment or modification of the lease or to reflect the revised lease payments.

The Group applies an exemption from recognition for short-term leases with a term of less than 12 months and for low-value leases.

##### **9.20. Contract liabilities**

According to IFRS 15, contract liabilities relate to the Group's obligation to transfer to the customer the goods or services in exchange for which the Group has received consideration (or consideration is receivable) from the customer. If the customer pays consideration or the entity is entitled to the amount of the consideration that is unconditional (i.e. a receivable), before the entity transfers the goods or services to the customer, the entity presents the contract as the contract liability when the payment is made or when the payment becomes due (whichever is earlier).

##### **9.21. Other liabilities**

Other non-financial liabilities include in particular public law liabilities and advance payments to be settled by delivery of goods, services or property, plant and equipment. Other non-financial liabilities are recognized at the amount payable.

##### **9.22. Accrued expenses and deferred income**

###### **Accrued expenses**

Accrued expenses are liabilities payable for goods or services received/provided but not paid for, billed or formally agreed with the supplier, including amounts due to the employees. Even though it is sometimes necessary to estimate the amount or payment term of the accrued expenses, the degree of uncertainty is in general considerably lower than in the case of provisions.

Accrued expenses include, in particular:

- accruals for bonuses and rewards for employees and Management Boards of the companies,
- accruals for unused holiday leaves.

Accrued expenses, measured at the amount of reliably estimated and probable liabilities attributable to the current reporting period, arising in particular from services provided to the Group by external contractors, are disclosed in the statement of financial position as trade payables.

### Deferred income

Deferred income is recorded in keeping with the prudence principle and the matching concept. Deferred income includes:

- equivalent of the granted property rights, energy efficiency certificates and CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances;
- cash received in the form of a grant to finance a purchase or manufacturing of property, plant and equipment. These are settled by gradually increasing other operating income by an amount corresponding to the depreciation on these assets, in the part financed by the said cash.

Grants are recognized when there is sufficient certainty that the Group will meet the conditions associated with such grants and that the grants will be received.

If the Group receives a government credit or loan on preferential terms then, on initial recognition, such financial instrument is measured at fair value equal to the value of discounted cash flows, using market interest rates for similar instruments. The difference between the measurement amount calculated using this method and at amortized cost is recognized in the statement of financial position as a grant and accounted for on a straight-line basis during the repayment period of the liability, against other operating income through profit or loss.

## 9.23. Financial instruments

### 9.23.1. Financial assets

The Group identifies the following categories of financial assets:

- measured after the initial recognition at amortized cost;
- measured after the initial recognition at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- measured after the initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both conditions below have been fulfilled:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of the principal amount and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The principal represents the fair value of a financial asset on initial recognition. Interest covers payment for time value of money, credit risk inherent in the outstanding principal over a specific period of time and for other basic risks and costs associated with granting of credits, as well as the profit margin.

#### Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both conditions below have been fulfilled:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of the principal amount and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

The principal represents the fair value of a financial asset on initial recognition. Interest covers payment for time value of money, credit risk inherent in the outstanding principal over a specific period of time and for other basic risks and costs associated with granting of credits, as well as the profit margin. Profits or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Impairment gains or losses, foreign exchange gains or losses and interest calculated using the effective interest rate method are recognized through profit or loss.

#### Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

On initial recognition, an entity may irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it thus eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would have otherwise arisen as a result of measurement of assets or liabilities, or recognition of related profits or losses according to different principles.

Where instruments are not related to the financing of the Group's business and investments, but rather to operating activities (e.g. forward electricity sale/purchase contracts), the outcome of their measurement is recognized through operating profit or loss.

These instruments are fair-valued at the end of the reporting period. Profit or loss on financial assets classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized through profit or loss.

### 9.23.2. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (except for investments in capital assets). Expected credit losses are credit losses weighted by probability of default.

The Group uses the following approaches to recognize impairment losses:

- general (basic) approach,
- simplified approach.

#### General approach

The general approach is used by the Group for financial assets measured at amortized cost – other than trade and other receivables (to which the simplified approach is used).

Under the general approach, the Group keeps track of changes to the level of credit risk associated with a financial asset and classifies financial assets into one of three stages for determining loss allowances based on observation of the change in the level of credit risk from the initial recognition of the instrument.

Depending on the classification into stages, the loss allowance is estimated over a 12-month horizon (stage 1) or over the life of the instrument (stage 2 and stage 3).

At each closing date of the reporting period, the Group analyses the occurrence of indications resulting in the classification of financial assets into the various stages of loss allowance determination, such as, amongst others, changes in the debtor's rating, serious financial problems of the debtor, the occurrence of a significant adverse change in its economic, legal or market environment.

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into the parameters used in the expected loss estimation approach by calculating probability of default parameters based on current market quotes.

The Group eliminates the risk for receivables in the form of cash and cash equivalents by depositing such assets only in the banks with short-term investment-grade rating for deposits.

#### Simplified approach

The Group uses the expected credit loss model for the category of trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach allowed by IFRS 9. The rationale for the use of the above approach is as follows:

- the receivables held by the Group do not contain a significant financing component within the meaning of the principles set forth in IFRS 15, i.e. there is no significant financing component that could adjust the promised amount of consideration;
- the receivables meet the expectation that they will be repaid in less than a year.

The simplified model permits calculation of credit losses throughout the life of the receivable.

Consequently, in relation to the receivables from buyers, the Group isolated a portfolio of strategic counterparties in respect of whom it is expected that historical payment data do not provide full information on the expected credit losses to which the Group may be exposed. The risk of default of strategic counterparties has been assessed based on the ratings awarded to counterparties using the internal scoring model, duly converted to probability of default.

In the case of receivables from other counterparties, it is expected that historical payment data may reflect the credit risk that will be borne in future periods. Expected credit losses for this group of counterparties have been estimated by assigning percentage rates to individual categories of receivables, thereby enabling an estimate of the value of clients' receivables that are not expected to be repaid.

According to the above methodology of expected credit loss calculation, the value of receivables may be updated also individually, in particular in relation to:

- receivables due from debtors put into liquidation or declared bankrupt;
- the receivables contested by debtors and receivables on the repayment of which the debtor is in arrears and where, based on the debtor's assets and financial standing, the repayment of receivables in the contractual amount is unlikely (in such case, bad debt provision may be recognized in the amount of 100% of the value of the previously recognized debt);
- other overdue receivables, as well as overdue receivables for which the risk of default is significant according to individual assessment.

The concept of measuring the retail credit risk exposure is based on the determination of exposure to credit risk, the probability of the client's default on their contractual obligations and the size of loss at the time of the client's default on their contractual obligations (Exposure at Default).

Loss in the case of the client's default on their contractual obligations, expressed as percentage (%) of receivables which are non-recoverable in the case of the client's default, is strictly connected with the recovery rate, which shows what percentage of credit risk exposure is recoverable.

The recovery rate of receivables claimed at court is also determined.

The data necessary to estimate the expected credit loss are monitored and updated monthly and quarterly.

Uncollectible receivables are understood in the Group as the value of expected loss due to untimely or incomplete repayment of debt by the clients, estimated on a monthly basis, for all receivables and throughout the life of a receivable. The Group defines uncollectible receivables in relation to actual events at the time of default on an obligation by a counterparty after the first day of the receivables' maturity date.

The expected loss is calculated on the basis of the historical receivables repayment ratio with respect to all receivables divided into receivables at the pre-court stage and those claimed at court. The repayment rate is updated at least once a year.

Expected credit loss allowances are recognized and reversed under the (impairment)/reversal of impairment on trade receivables line of other operating income/expenses for principal receivables and under the (impairment)/reversal of impairment on financial instruments line of the finance income/expenses for interest on overdue payments.

### **9.23.3. Financial liabilities**

The Group identifies the following categories of financial liabilities:

- measured at amortized cost,
- measured at fair value through profit or loss for the period

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives that are liabilities, are measured after initial recognition at fair value.

On initial recognition, the entity may irrevocably designate a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss in the following cases:

- 1) if the contract contains one or more embedded derivatives and the host contract is not an asset covered by the scope of IFRS 9 as long as:

- a) the embedded derivative(s) do(es) not change significantly the cash flows that otherwise would have been required by the contract; or
  - b) it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar hybrid instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited, such as a prepayment option embedded in a loan that permits the holder to prepay the loan for approximately its amortized cost;
- 2) when this results in obtaining more relevant information as:
- a) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would have otherwise arisen as a result of measurement of assets or liabilities, or recognition of related profits or losses according to different principles; or
  - b) the group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its results are assessed based on fair value, in accordance with the documented risk management strategy or investment strategy, and the information on the group prepared on this basis is communicated inside the Group to key management.

The liabilities measured at amortized cost include, first of all, trade payables, liabilities relating to purchase of property, plant and equipment, bank credits, loans and debt securities.

On initial recognition, they are recognized at fair value less transaction cost. Following initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

When calculating amortized cost, the cost of obtaining a credit or loan must be taken into account, as well as any discounts and bonuses obtained in connection with the liability.

Income and expenses are recognized through profit or loss upon derecognition of the liability from the statement of financial position and also as a result of accounting using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, taking into account their market value at the end of the reporting period, net of the cost of sales transaction. Changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognized through profit or loss as finance expenses or income.

Where instruments are not related to the financing of the Group's business and investments, but rather to operating activities (e.g. forward electricity sale/purchase contracts), the outcome of their measurement is recognized through operating profit or loss.

The Group uses its professional judgment in determining which of its financial instruments related to operations are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability from its statement of financial position if the liability has expired, i.e. when the obligation defined in the respective contract has been fulfilled, has been canceled or has expired. Replacement of an existing debt instrument with an instrument with substantially different terms, made between the same entities, is recognized by the Group as an expiry of the original liability and recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, significant modifications of terms and conditions of a contract relating to the existing financial liability are recognized by the Group as expiry of the original liability and recognition of a new financial liability. The resulting exchange differences arising from the respective carrying amounts are recognized through profit or loss.

#### 9.23.4. Hedge accounting

For hedge accounting purposes, the Group applies IAS 39 on a consistent basis. The Group may decide to designate selected derivatives as hedges under cash flow hedge accounting in any identified hedge relationship. The Group allows the use of cash flow hedge accounting only if certain criteria are met:

- at the inception of the hedge, the Group formally designates and documents the hedging relationship and the risk management objective as well as the strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of risk and the method for a current assessment of the effectiveness of the hedge in offsetting the risk of changes in cash flows associated with the hedged risk;
- the hedge is expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows attributable to the hedged risk, consistently with the originally documented risk management strategy for that particular hedging relationship;
- the planned transaction, which is the subject of the hedge, must be highly probable and must be exposed to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect the statement of profit or loss;
- effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably assessed, i.e. cash flows related to the hedged position resulting from the hedged risk and the fair value of the hedge can be reliably measured; and
- the hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis and determined to have been highly effective throughout the reporting periods for which the hedge was designated.

#### Accounting policies applied to derivatives designated as hedges under cash flow hedge accounting

Changes in the fair value measurement of derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges, to the extent they are an effective hedge, are recognized in other comprehensive income, whereas any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognized through profit or loss.

The accumulated amounts of hedging instrument remeasurement to fair value, previously recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve, are recognized through profit or loss in the period or periods when the hedged position affects the statement of profit or loss.

The Group ceases to use the cash flow hedge accounting principles when one of the following events occurs:

- the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised (for this purpose, the replacement or rollover of a hedging instrument into another hedging instrument is not an expiration or termination if such replacement or rollover is part of the entity's documented hedging strategy). In this case, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument, which is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period when the hedge was effective, remains recognized separately in equity until the planned transaction occurs;
- the hedge no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria. In this case, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument, which is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period when the hedge was effective, remains recognized separately in equity until the planned transaction occurs;

- the planned transaction is no longer expected to occur, in which case any related cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument, which is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period when the hedge was effective, is recognized through profit or loss. A planned transaction, which is no longer highly probable, may still be expected to occur;
- the Group cancels any hedging relationship. For hedges of planned transactions, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in other comprehensive income in the period when the hedge was effective remains recognized as a separate equity item until the planned transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur. If the transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was recognized directly in equity is recognized through profit or loss.

#### Presentation

In connection with the use of cash flow hedge accounting, the Group applies the following presentation:

- the effective portion of a change in the hedging instruments' fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve;
- interest on hedges is presented in the same line of the statement of profit or loss, which presents interest gains or losses on the hedged position;
- any revaluation of hedges is presented in the same line of the statement of profit or loss in which the currency revaluation of the hedged item is presented;
- the ineffective portion of a change in the hedging instruments' fair value is recognized in gains or losses on financial instruments.

#### 9.24. Income tax

Income tax recognized through profit or loss includes the actual income tax expense for the reporting period and a change in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities which are not recognized in equity or through other comprehensive income.

##### Current tax

The actual income tax expense for the reporting period is calculated by Group companies according to the applicable provisions of the Act on corporate income tax.

For companies comprising a tax group (see Note 12.4), income tax is calculated on income earned in the fiscal year equal to the surplus of aggregated income of all companies comprising the group over their aggregate losses.

##### Deferred tax

In connection with temporary differences between the value of assets and liabilities carried in accounting ledgers and their tax value and tax loss that may be deducted in the future, the Group calculates and recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except for cases where the deferred tax liability follows from:

- initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction other than business combination, which at the moment of the transaction has no effect on financial result before tax or on taxable profit (loss); and
- taxable temporary differences connected with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, in which it is possible to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that those differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized with respect to all deductible temporary differences to the extent to which it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to deduct the deductible temporary differences, except for:

- cases where a deferred tax asset follows from initial recognition of an asset or liability under a transaction other than business combination, which at the moment of the transaction has no effect on financial result before tax or on taxable profit (loss); and
- deductible temporary differences connected with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, where deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that those temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position, after netting at the level of individual entities comprising the Group.

#### 9.25. Revenue from the sale of products, goods and services

Revenue from contracts with customers includes revenue from contracts entered into as part of the Group's core operating activities, which relate to its principal business, i.e. the business for which the Group was established.

Sales revenue is recognized when and to the extent the Group has satisfied its obligation to provide a service or deliver goods. An obligation is performed when the customer takes control of the asset being handed over.

Revenue is recognized in such a way as to reflect the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group only recognizes revenue from contracts with customers where all of the following criteria are met:

- The parties have concluded a contract (in writing, verbally or otherwise consistently with other customary commercial practices) and are bound to fulfil their respective obligations;
- The Company is capable of identifying the rights of each of the parties relating to the goods or services to be transferred;
- The Company is capable of identifying the terms of payment for the goods or services to be transferred;
- The contract has economic content; and
- It is probable that the company will receive a consideration to which it is entitled in exchange for the goods or services to be transferred to the customer.

Depending on satisfaction of the criteria defined in IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, revenue may be recognized on a one-time basis (as control over goods and services is transferred to the customer) or may be spread over time

to reflect the progress of the service – particularly in the case of services provided over time.

Most of the revenue generated by the Group is recognized over time. See Note 10 for details of the over-time vs. point-in-time revenue breakdown.

The Group presents all unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable. The right to consideration is unconditional if the only condition for the consideration to become due is the lapse of a specific period of time.

Revenue of the Group includes specifically:

- amounts due from the sale of: electricity, heat, certificates of origin for electricity generated from renewable sources, certificates of generation of electricity in cogeneration, CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances, transmission and distribution services and core business services determined on the basis of the net price after adjustments for granted discounts and rebates, and for excise tax; and
- amounts due from the sale of materials and goods based on the net price, after adjustments for granted discounts and rebates.

With regard to sales of electricity, heat, and distribution services, the customers are (private and commercial) end users of electricity. The electricity generated by the Group is sold mainly to the entity within the Orlen Capital Group specializing in electricity trading and to the transmission system operator (under the settlement mechanism relating to the forced generation service). Certificates of origin are sold both within the Group and within the Orlen Group.

The point of sale for the supply of electricity and heat is deemed to be the moment at which the energy is delivered to the customer.

Revenue from the sale of electricity purchased by the companies in the Balancing Market is presented as revenue from the sale of goods.

Revenue from connection fees is recognized in the period in which the connection fees are due. The entity being connected is obliged to pay the connection fee or part thereof, depending on the chosen variant of contractual provisions, and must settle the remaining balance once the work has been completed. The fee is charged according to the Tariff in effect on the date of technical acceptance. Grid connection services are a separate obligation to perform.

Rental and operating lease revenue is recognized using the straight-line method over the lease term in relation to existing contracts.

Revenue from recharging is recognized as revenue from core operating activity.

Sales revenue adjustments are allocated to the period to which they relate until the approval of the financial statements for publication.

The Group mostly conducts sales on a deferred payment basis. Payment terms of no more than 30 days are typically used in contracts with customers. Contracts with customers do not include a significant financing component.

## **9.26. Operating expenses**

Cost of sales includes:

- cost of manufacturing products and providing services incurred in the reporting period, adjusted for a change in product inventories and adjusted by the cost of manufacturing products for own needs;
- the value of electricity and materials sold, at purchase prices;
- recognition/reversal of impairment losses on inventories;
- total selling and distribution expenses, general and administrative expenses incurred during the reporting period (recognized separately through profit or loss);
- the value of the granted property rights reducing costs.

Selling and distribution expenses include expenses related to customer service and acquisition, marketing and advertising expenses, and expenses for the recognition of a provision for the redemption of property rights.

General and administrative expenses include expenses related to the governance and administration of the Group as a whole and the companies comprising the Group.

## **9.27. Other operating income and expenses**

Other operating income and expenses include in particular items associated with:

- disposal of non-financial non-current assets;
- recognition and reversal of provisions, except for provisions relating to financial operations or recognized in operating expenses;
- effects of investment property measurement,
- giving or receiving of assets, including cash, free of charge, also as a donation;
- indemnities, penalties and fines, and other expenses not related to ordinary business;
- recognition/reversal of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, right-of-use assets, trade receivables;
- surplus of foreign exchange gains/losses on trade receivables and trade payables;
- interest on trade receivables;
- settlement and measurement of financial derivatives without hedge accounting in respect of exposures to risks associated with operating and investment activities (CAPEX purchases), including hedging of foreign exchange risk associated with these exposures.

### 9.28. Finance income and expenses

Finance income and expenses comprise specifically:

- interest on credits and loans received, to the extent that they are not capitalized;
- gains/losses on the sale of shares classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- gains on the sale of debt securities measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- interest on cash in bank accounts and term deposits;
- interest on own bonds and other securities, interest on leases, commissions on credits, loans and guarantees;
- interest and other similar costs accrued on recognized provisions (including actuarial reserves);
- increase/decrease in the value of financial assets, such as shares and securities;
- surplus of foreign exchange gains/losses, except for foreign exchange gains/losses on trade receivables and trade payables;
- gain or loss on modification of financial assets and liabilities;
- settlement and measurement of financial derivatives without hedge accounting in respect of exposures to risks associated with financing activities and in respect of transactions hedging foreign exchange and interest rate risks for Group companies);
- other items related to financing activities.

Interest income and interest expense are recognized gradually as they accrue, using the effective interest rate method, in relation to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument and in line with the materiality principle.

Dividends are recognized as at the dividend record date.

### 9.29. Related party transactions

Related parties are defined by the Group in accordance with the provisions of IAS 24. Related parties are considered to be entities linked by capital ties, as well as entities linked through key management staff over whom such a person exercises control or joint control.

The Group defines related party transactions as a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a Group company and a related party, regardless of whether the transaction is for consideration.

The Group also discloses information on benefits for key management staff.

All transactions between the Group and related parties are carried out at arm's length.

### 9.30 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets arise as a result of past events, and their existence is confirmed only upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not fully within the entity's control.

The Group does not recognize contingent assets in the statement of financial position. Information on contingent assets is disclosed if the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

A contingent liability is:

- 1) a possible obligation that arises from past events existing at the end of the reporting period (obligating event), the existence of which will be confirmed only upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not fully within the Group entity's control; or
- 2) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized in the financial statements because:
  - a) it is unlikely that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to fulfil the obligation; or
  - b) the amount of the obligation (liability) cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

An obligation to which Group entities are subject may be a legal obligation (arising from a contract or legislation) or a constructive obligation arising from the business of the entity, where:

- 1) through an established course of conduct in the past, the publication of a policy, or a sufficiently specific and current statement, a Group entity has communicated to third parties that it will assume a specific duty; and
- 2) as a result of the above, the Group entity has given rise to a reasonable expectation in those third parties that it will fulfil that duty.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the statement of financial position.

The Group discloses information about contingent liabilities, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. In such a situation, no disclosure of contingent liabilities is made.

### 9.31. Net earnings/loss per share

Net earnings/loss per share for each period are/is calculated by dividing the net earnings/loss allocated to shareholders of the Parent Company for the period by the weighted average number of shares in the reporting period.

### 9.32. Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method.

### 9.33. Change in the presentation of financial data and correction of data for prior years

The Group has applied accounting principles consistently for all reporting periods presented, except for the following changes made in the current reporting period.

#### Change in the presentation of financial data

The Group has changed the presentation of the following items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

- interest income on receivables relating to operating activities presented in operating activities, previously presented in financing activities;
- foreign exchange differences on trade receivables and trade payables presented in operating activities, previously presented in financing activities.

The above changes in the presentation of data are intended to better reflect the results of the Group's operating activities, and thus make the report more usable for the readers.

#### Correction of prior-year errors

In 2025, the Group identified an error in the calculation of the provision for onerous electricity sales contracts, whereby not all unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under those contracts had been included in the provision calculation, which constituted a departure from IAS 37.

The methodology adopted in previous years for calculating the provision was incorrect, as it took into account only three cost elements of performance: the cost of purchasing electricity, the cost of redemption of property rights and the cost of excise tax, without taking into account other unavoidable costs directly related to the performance of contractual obligations.

This error resulted in the provision for onerous contracts being understated by PLN 227 m as at 1 January 2024 and by PLN 140 m as at 31 December 2024, which translated into the cost of goods sold for 2024 being overstated by PLN 87 m and income tax being understated by PLN 16 m, respectively. As a result, the Group's equity capital was overstated by PLN 184 m as at 1 January 2024 and by PLN 113 m as at 31 December 2024.

The Group recalculated the provisions, taking into account a broader range of costs that are unavoidable and directly related to the performance of contractual obligations, which resulted in an increase in their value, as described above, and a correction of the prior-year error.

The corrected calculation model incorporates projections for future contracting, the final price for tariff group G customers, the unit direct cost comprising the planned purchase price of electricity and property rights, excise tax, as well as the cost of distribution charges paid on behalf of the prosumer under the net-metering system, the cost of ensuring electricity supply, the cost of managing contracts during their term, and the cost of meter reading, invoicing and sending invoices.

#### Finalization of the settlement of the acquisition of subsidiaries

In addition, in these consolidated financial statements, the Group finalized the settlement of the acquisition of shares in E&G Sp. z o.o., whose assets include the Kleczew photovoltaic installation and wind farm.

Following the determination of the final fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as at the acquisition date, within the measurement period in accordance with IFRS 3, the Group adjusted the provisional values recognized in the previous reporting period.

These adjustments affected selected items of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and resulted in a corresponding retrospective restatement of comparative data.

For additional information on the final settlement of the above transaction, see Note 2.2.1.

In connection with the changes outlined above, the Group made the following restatements:

- restatement of the comparative data in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024:

	12-month period ended 31 December 2024 (previously reported data)	Change in presentation	Error corrections	12-month period ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
Cost of sales	(19,507)	-	87	(19,420)
<b>Profit on sales before tax</b>	<b>3,246</b>	-	<b>87</b>	<b>3,333</b>
Other operating income	222	45	-	267
Finance income	140	(45)	-	95
<b>Loss before tax</b>	<b>640</b>	-	<b>87</b>	<b>727</b>
Income tax	(372)	-	(16)	(388)
<b>Net loss</b>	<b>268</b>	-	<b>71</b>	<b>339</b>
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	305	-	71	376
Non-controlling interests	(37)	-	-	(37)
<b>Earnings/(loss) per share (in PLN)</b>	<b>0.74</b>	-	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.91</b>
- basic	0.74	-	0.17	0.91
- diluted	0.74	-	0.17	0.91

	12-month period ended 31 December 2024 (previously reported data)	Change in presentation	Error corrections	12-month period ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>3,434</b>

- restatements of comparative figures in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024:

	As at 1 January 2024 (previously reported data)	Error corrections	As at 1 January 2024 (restated data)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	20,513	-	20,513
Right-of-use assets	1,152	-	1,152
Goodwill	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	232	16	248
	<b>23,329</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23,345</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,679</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31,695</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Retained earnings	4,260	(184)	4,076
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company</b>	<b>11,514</b>	<b>(184)</b>	<b>11,330</b>
	<b>12,442</b>	<b>(184)</b>	<b>12,258</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Non-current provisions	644	-	644
Deferred tax liability	975	(27)	948
Lease liabilities	903	-	903
	<b>6,298</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>6,271</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Current provisions	2,091	227	2,318
Other financial liabilities	5,324	-	5,324
	<b>12,939</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>13,166</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>19,237</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>19,437</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,679</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31,695</b>

	As at 31 December 2024 (previously reported data)	Finalisation of the settlement of the acquisition of subsidiaries	Error corrections	As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	24,962	(76)	-	24,886
Right-of-use assets	1,331	(31)	-	1,300
Goodwill	444	101	-	545
Deferred tax assets	184	19	21	224
	<b>28,009</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28,043</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,639</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35,673</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
Retained earnings	4,496	-	(113)	4,383
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company</b>	<b>11,793</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(113)</b>	<b>11,680</b>
	<b>12,684</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(113)</b>	<b>12,571</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Non-current provisions	723	47	-	770

	As at 31 December 2024 (previously reported data)	Finalisation of the settlement of the acquisition of subsidiaries	Error corrections	As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)
Deferred tax liability	1,018	(1)	(6)	1,011
Lease liabilities	1,098	(51)	-	1,047
-	<b>14,286</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>14,275</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Current provisions	942	-	140	1,082
Other financial liabilities	4,378	18	-	4,396
	<b>8,669</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>8,827</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>22,955</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>23,102</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,639</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35,673</b>

- restatements of comparative figures in the consolidated cash flow statement for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024:

	Year ended 31 December 2025 (previously reported data)	Error corrections	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>727</b>
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Share in (profit)/loss of entities accounted for using the equity method	73	-	73
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(18)	-	(18)
Amortization and depreciation	1,279	-	1,279
Net interest and dividends	566	-	566
(Profit)/loss on investing activities	620	-	620
Change in provisions	(66)	(87)	(153)
Change in contract liabilities and consideration refund liabilities	169	-	169
Other adjustments	72	-	72
	-	-	-
<b>Change in working capital:</b>			
Change in current receivables, current prepaid expenses and accrued income	530	-	530
Change in inventories	173	-	173
Change in current liabilities, excluding credits and loans, current accrued expenses and deferred income	185	-	185
	<b>4,223</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,223</b>
<b>Income tax (paid)</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,282</b>

With regard to the statement of changes in equity, the above adjustments only affected retained earnings.

In addition to the above changes, in the reported period the Group introduced an updated division of its business into operating segments, which is presented in Note 10.

## NOTES ON OPERATING SEGMENTS

### 10. Business lines (operating segments)

The Group presents segment information in accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments for the current and comparative reporting periods. The Group is organized and managed within segments, which are distinguished according to the type of products offered.

Starting from the first quarter of 2025, a new division of Energa Group companies into business lines was adopted and some operating activities, which until then had been reported under the Generation Business Line, were separated into individual segments. The updated division into operating segments was introduced, among others, to ensure better management and monitoring of the renewable energy generation area, separated into the New Energy Business Line, which is undergoing a process of dynamic development. These changes were made by the Group primarily to make the Group's financial statements more usable and the information presented therein more transparent, readable and comparable, and in the Group's opinion, they meet the needs of investors and reflect best market practices.

The Group's current reporting setup is split into five core segments and other activities, which are referred to as business lines in the Group's nomenclature. They are as follows:

- Distribution - distribution of electricity by Energa-Operator SA (Distribution System Operator) and activities directly associated with the distribution operations conducted by other Group companies;
- New Energy - production of electricity from renewable sources. The New Energy Business Line also includes entities that implement investment projects in the renewable energy generation infrastructure and the area of energy storage;
- Conventional Energy - production of electricity from conventional sources, maintenance and repair activity related directly to the production of energy. The Conventional Energy Business Line also includes entities that implement investment projects in the conventional generation infrastructure;
- Heating - production and distribution of heat and cogeneration of electricity;
- Energy Retail - trade in electricity and gas, as well as servicing end-users and sale of energy-related products and services;
- Other Activities - a shared ICT services center, as well as financing activities, real estate management, logistics and procurement. The Other Activities Business Line also includes entities providing energy services, including lighting services. The Parent Company's operations are also included in the Other Activities Business Line.

The key measures used by the Management Board of Energa SA to assess the performance of the business lines are net profit and EBITDA, i.e. operating profit/(loss) (calculated as the profit or loss before tax adjusted by the share in profit/(loss) of entities accounted for using the equity method, (impairment)/reversal of impairment on other financial assets, finance income and finance expenses), plus amortization and depreciation, and impairment losses on non-financial non-current assets.

The rules applied to determine the business line results and measure the business line assets and liabilities are consistent with the rules used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The share in the result of the entities measured using the equity method is recognized in consolidation eliminations and adjustments.

Transactions between the business lines are accounted for on an arm's-length basis.

The Group does not present information by geographic segment since its operations conducted for international clients and its international assets are not material for the Group's business.

The tables below show the allocation of revenue and expenses to individual reporting segments for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, as well as financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025, together with relevant restated comparative data.

Year ended 31 December 2025 or as at 31 December 2025	Distribution	New Energy	Conventional Energy	Heating	Energy Retail	Other Activities	Consolidation eliminations and adjustments	Total business
<b>Revenue</b>								
Sales to external customers	7,352	726	1,388	423	10,675	574	-	<b>21,138</b>
Sales between business lines	72	28	74	20	68	828	(1,090)	-
Revenue from the Price Difference Payout Fund	(3)	-	-	16	590	-	-	<b>603</b>
<b>Total business line revenue</b>	<b>7,421</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>11,333</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>(1,090)</b>	<b>21,741</b>
<b>EBITDA</b>								
	<b>3,348</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>(474)</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>3,601</b>
Amortization and depreciation	1,139	187	20	28	44	73	(13)	<b>1,478</b>
Impairment losses on non-financial non-current assets	-	(151)	47	3	-	-	-	<b>(101)</b>
<b>Operating profit or loss</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(518)</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>2,224</b>
Net finance income/expenses								<b>(760)</b>
(Impairment)/reversal of impairment on other financial assets								-
Share in profit/(loss) of the entities measured using the equity method								<b>10</b>
<b>Profit or loss before tax</b>								<b>1,474</b>
Income tax								<b>(227)</b>
<b>Net profit or loss</b>								<b>1,247</b>
<b>Assets and liabilities</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	8	37	538	-	13	578	-	<b>1,174</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>21,682</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>8,393</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>13,167</b>	<b>(12,357)</b>	<b>40,269</b>
Financial liabilities	6,721	3,333	4,276	579	899	4,353	(3,045)	<b>17,116</b>
<b>Other business line information</b>								
Capital expenditures	3,215	866	1,107	258	77	144	(63)	<b>5,604</b>

12-month period ended 31 December 2024 (restated data) or as at 31 December 2024	Distribution	New Energy	Conventional Energy	Heating	Energy Retail	Other Activities	Consolidation eliminations and adjustments	Total business
<b>Revenue</b>								
Sales to external customers	6,621	799	1,161	385	11,289	632	-	20,887
Sales between business lines	89	35	80	14	113	920	(1,251)	-
Revenue from the Price Difference Payout Fund	379	-	-	34	1,453	-	-	1,866
<b>Total business line revenue</b>	<b>7,089</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>12,855</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>(1,251)</b>	<b>22,753</b>
<b>EBITDA</b>								
Amortization and depreciation	1,023	131	12	23	38	66	(14)	1,279
Impairment losses on non-financial non-current assets	-	561	62	11	-	-	-	634
<b>Operating profit or loss</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>(203)</b>	<b>(170)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>1,521</b>
Net finance income/expenses								(713)
(Impairment)/reversal of impairment on other financial assets								(8)
Share in profit/(loss) of the entities measured using the equity method								(73)
<b>Profit or loss before tax</b>								<b>727</b>
Income tax								(388)
<b>Net profit or loss</b>								<b>339</b>
<b>Assets and liabilities</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	5	90	458	4	17	415	-	989
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>19,652</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>6,013</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>12,886</b>	<b>(12,376)</b>	<b>35,673</b>
Financial liabilities	6,634	2,627	2,548	689	1,799	4,350	(3,263)	15,384
<b>Other business line information</b>								
Capital expenditures	2,948	646	1,292	76	52	128	(80)	5,062

Year ended 31 December 2025	Distribution	New Energy	Conventional Energy	Heating	Energy Retail	Other Activities	Consolidation eliminations and adjustments	Total business
<b>Revenue from sales of goods, products and materials, of which:</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>10,644</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>(655)</b>	<b>13,368</b>
Electricity	42	600	1,150	38	10,678	-	(98)	12,410
Gas	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
Other goods, products and materials	7	135	307	348	24	752	(557)	1,016
Excise tax	-	-	-	-	(71)	-	-	(71)
<b>Revenue from sales of services, of which:</b>	<b>7,326</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>(404)</b>	<b>7,726</b>
Distribution and transit services	7,192	-	-	43	-	-	(50)	7,185
Customer connection fees	97	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	96
Other services	37	16	4	2	99	640	(353)	445
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers (IFRS 15)</b>	<b>7,375</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>10,743</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>(1,059)</b>	<b>21,094</b>
<b>Compensation for distribution services</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Compensation for electricity prices</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>590</b>
<b>Compensation for gas prices</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Compensation for heat prices</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Other revenue</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,421</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>11,333</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>(1,090)</b>	<b>21,741</b>
<b>By submission date:</b>								
Revenue from goods, products and materials transferred or services provided on a continuous basis	7,258	745	1,454	428	10,702	1,232	(1,059)	20,760
Revenue from goods, products and materials transferred or services provided at a specific time	117	6	7	3	41	160	-	334
<b>Depending on the term of the contract:</b>								
Short-term	7,375	751	1,461	431	10,743	1,392	(1,059)	21,094

Year ended 31 December 2024	Distribution	New Energy	Conventional Energy	Heating	Energy Retail	Other Activities	Consolidation eliminations and adjustments	Total business
<b>Revenue from sales of goods, products and materials, of which:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>11,268</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>(796)</b>	<b>13,744</b>
Electricity	8	639	967	24	11,139	-	(88)	12,689
Gas	-	-	-	-	179	-	(1)	178
Other goods, products and materials	6	119	267	320	22	922	(707)	949
Excise tax	-	-	-	-	(72)	-	-	(72)
<b>Revenue from sales of services, of which:</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>(422)</b>	<b>7,096</b>
Distribution and transit services	6,482	-	-	37	23	-	(63)	6,479
Customer connection fees	116	-	-	-	-	-	(29)	87
Other services	52	73	6	3	110	616	(330)	530
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers (IFRS 15)</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>11,401</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>(1,218)</b>	<b>20,840</b>
Compensation for distribution services	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	379
Compensation for electricity prices	-	-	-	-	1 451	-	-	1 451
Compensation for gas prices	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Compensation for heat prices	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	34
Other revenue	46	3	1	15	1	14	(33)	47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,089</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>12,855</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>(1,251)</b>	<b>22,753</b>
<b>By submission date:</b>								
Revenue from goods, products and materials transferred or services provided on a continuous basis	6,533	814	1,234	381	11,365	1,364	(1,218)	20,473
Revenue from goods, products and materials transferred or services provided at a specific time	131	17	6	3	36	174	-	367
<b>Depending on the term of the contract:</b>								
Short-term	6,664	831	1,240	384	11,401	1,538	(1,218)	20,840

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS**
**11. Income and expenses**
**11.1 Costs by type**

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
Depreciation/amortization of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	1,478	1,279
Consumption of materials and energy, of which:	1,382	1,890
- Consumption of fuels (including transport)	477	624
- Electricity relating statistical difference	607	994
Third party services, of which:	2,738	2,761
- Transmission and transit fees	1,809	1,724
Taxes and fees, including:	1,401	1,027
- Real estate tax	499	449
- Costs associated with CO <sub>2</sub> emission allowances	538	325
- Costs associated with property rights to certificates of origin	331	202
Employee benefit expenses	1,855	1,658
Impairment loss on inventories	1	49
Other costs by type	111	117
Granted property rights to certificates of origin	(4)	(12)
Change in product inventories	12	(14)
Self-supply of services	(389)	(438)
Value of goods and materials sold	10,702	12,278
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>19,287</b>	<b>20,595</b>
of which:		
Cost of sales	17,940	19,420
Selling and distribution expenses	791	667
General and administrative expenses	556	508

**11.2. Amortization/depreciation costs recognized through profit or loss**

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
<b>Items included in cost of sales:</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1,202</b>
Depreciation/amortization of property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use assets	1,326	1,164
Amortization of intangible assets	59	38
<b>Items recognized in selling and distribution expenses:</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>
Depreciation/amortization of property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use assets	24	20
Amortization of intangible assets	34	28
<b>Items included in general and administrative expenses:</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>
Depreciation/amortization of property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use assets	29	24
Amortization of intangible assets	6	5

### 11.3. Employee benefit expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Wages and salaries	1,288	1,184
Social security contributions	257	229
Post-employment benefits and long service bonuses	59	32
Other employee benefit expenses, of which:	251	213
Energy tariff – current costs	20	15
Company Social Benefit Fund – charges for the current financial year	55	49
Employee Pension Plan	68	60
Employee training	9	7
Expenses related to health and safety	4	3
Other	95	79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>1,658</b>

### 11.4. Other operating income

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment/intangible assets/right-of-use assets	17	4
Penalties, fines, indemnities received	48	48
Grants	71	40
Reversal of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	220	-
Reversal of provisions (e.g. court cases)	93	19
Reimbursement of tax (including excise duty refund)	71	3
Reimbursement of costs of court proceedings	8	10
Liabilities written off	1	-
Revenue in connection with illegal energy consumption	9	10
Infrastructure received free of charge	18	12
Overpayments	1	1
Settlement and measurement of financial instruments (operational risk)	20	25
Interest on receivables and surplus of foreign exchange gains relating to operating activities	48	45
Profit on change in ownership structure	-	42
Other	9	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>267</b>

### 11.5. Other operating expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
Loss on disposal/liquidation of property, plant and equipment/intangible assets	-	1
Cost of remedying accidental losses	34	32
Donations	16	18
Recognition of impairment losses on non-current assets	101	373
Recognition of provisions	608	29
Indemnities	6	5
Costs relating to illegal energy consumption	4	5
Litigation expenses	11	14
Goodwill impairment loss	18	261
Settlement and measurement of financial instruments (operational risk)	42	47

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
Membership fees	2	1
Written off VAT adjustments	9	-
Other	8	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>796</b>

#### 11.6. Finance income

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
<b>Income on financial instruments, of which:</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>93</b>
Interest income	58	48
Gain on disposal of investments	-	-
Revaluation of financial assets (including reversal of impairment losses)	8	45
<b>Other finance income</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>
Revaluation of investments measured using the equity method	5	-
Other	7	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>95</b>

#### 11.7. Finance expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
<b>Cost of financial instruments, of which:</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>388</b>
Interest expense	498	307
Revaluation of financial assets (including recognition of impairment losses)	8	63
Foreign exchange differences	32	18
<b>Other finance expenses, of which:</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>420</b>
Revaluation of investments measured using the equity method	-	5
Lease interest	73	59
Cash pooling interest, actuarial interest and other interest	216	340
Other	11	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>808</b>

#### 11.8. (Impairment)/reversal of impairment on trade receivables and other financial assets and (impairment)/reversal of impairment on interest on trade receivables and other financial assets

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
(Impairment) on trade receivables and other financial assets	189	207
Reversal of impairment on trade receivables and other financial assets	188	99
	<b>1</b>	<b>108</b>
(Impairment) on interest on trade receivables and other financial assets	13	12
Reversal of impairment on interest on trade receivables and other financial assets	9	4
	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>116</b>

## 12. Income tax

### 12.1. Income tax expense

The main items of income tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
<b>Statement of profit or loss</b>		
Current income tax expense	(469)	(273)
Adjustments to income tax for prior years	(3)	1
Deferred tax	245	(116)
<b>Tax expense recognized through profit or loss</b>	<b>(227)</b>	<b>(388)</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income</b>		
Deferred tax	23	7
<b>Income tax expense/benefit recognized through comprehensive income</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>

With regard to income tax, the Group was principally subject to the general regulations in 2025. Except for the 2024 ENERGA Tax Group (see description in Note 12.4), there were no other occurrences that would require calculation of income tax expense using methods different from the general regulations in this respect.

As part of the implementation of the global minimum tax regulations (known as Pillar 2), the Group has analysed whether the conditions for qualifying for the temporary safe harbours for 2025 have been met in the Polish and Swedish jurisdictions. In both tax jurisdictions, the relevant conditions were met, with the result that none of the Energa Group companies was subject to the obligation to pay an additional equalisation tax.

The date of the right to use tax loss by Energa Group companies is no later than 31 December 2030.

The value of the unused tax loss for which no deferred tax asset was recognized is presented in the table below.

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
<b>Unused tax loss for which no deferred tax asset was recognized</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>2,020</b>
Expiration date of unused tax loss up to 1 year	608	9
Expiration date of unused tax loss from 1 year to 2 years	311	1,161
Expiration date of unused tax loss from 2 to 3 years	529	293
Expiration date of unused tax loss from 3 to 4 years	155	557
Expiration date of unused tax loss from 4 to 5 years	6	-

## 12.2. Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

Reconciliation of income tax on the financial result before tax using the statutory tax rate, with income tax calculated according to the Group's effective tax rate, is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
<b>Profit or loss before tax</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>727</b>
<b>Income tax expense at Poland's statutory rate of 19%</b>	<b>(280)</b>	<b>(138)</b>
Adjustments to income tax for prior years	(3)	1
Difference between tax at 19% rate and at 9% rate	-	(9)
Income tax expense on permanently non-deductible expenses	(35)	(131)
Income tax expense on permanently non-taxable income	40	26
Income tax expense on profit/(loss)-sharing in entities measured using the equity method	2	(14)
Tax loss for the period that will not be used in the future/ Use of tax losses that were not recognized as a tax asset	15	(37)
Temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset was recognized and a new asset was recognised that had not previously been recognised	34	(86)
<b>Income tax expense at the effective tax rate through profit or loss</b>	<b>(227)</b>	<b>(388)</b>
<b>Effective tax rate in %</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>

The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of applicable tax regulations. Application of those regulations differentiates between the tax profit (loss) and accounting net profit (loss) in connection with elimination of non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses and items of income or expense which are never taxable. The income tax expense is calculated on the basis of tax rates applicable in the given financial year. In 2025, the basic tax rate of 19% applied, and in 2024, also 19%. Current regulations do not provide for a change in tax rates for future periods.

The fiscal year and the period for which these financial statements are prepared correspond to a calendar year.

### 12.3. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is derived from the following items:

	As at 31 December 2025	Change recognized through profit or loss	Change recognized through other comprehensive income/equity	As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>948</b>
On the difference between the tax and carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and inventories	105	(49)	-	154
On the difference between the tax and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities	284	21	2	261
On provisions for post-employment benefits	78	2	17	59
On provisions for long service bonuses	52	5	-	47
On provisions for the redemption of property rights	64	22	-	42
On provisions for restructuring	2	2	-	-
On provisions for land reclamation and cost of liquidation of property, plant and equipment	24	17	-	7
On provisions for GHG emission liabilities	9	3	-	6
Unpaid employee wages, salaries and benefits	1	1	-	-
On other provisions	217	141	-	76
Accrued expenses	21	(7)	-	28
Other liabilities and deferred income	212	199	-	13
Tax losses	137	(59)	-	196
Other	65	6	-	59
<b>Set-off</b>	<b>(842)</b>	<b>(105)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(724)</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets after set-off</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>224</b>

	As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)	Change recognized through profit or loss	Change recognized through other comprehensive income/equity	Acquisition of subsidiary/Sale of contribution in kind	As at 31 December 2023 (restated data)
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>(192)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,111</b>
On the difference between the tax and carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and inventories	154	(8)	-	22	140
On the difference between the tax and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities	261	8	(2)	-	255
On provisions for post-employment benefits	59	(16)	9	-	66
On provisions for long service bonuses	47	(4)	-	-	51
On provisions for the redemption of property rights	42	(40)	-	-	82
On provisions for land reclamation and cost of liquidation of property, plant and equipment	7	(13)	-	-	20
On provisions for GHG emission liabilities	6	(36)	-	-	42
Unpaid employee wages, salaries and benefits	-	(1)	-	-	1
On other provisions	76	(111)	-	-	187
Accrued expenses	28	(114)	-	-	142
Other liabilities and deferred income	13	(2)	-	-	15
Tax losses	196	125	-	-	71
Other	59	20	-	-	39
<b>Set-off</b>	<b>(724)</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(863)</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets after set-off</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>248</b>

The total amount of temporary differences with regard to investments in subsidiaries where no deferred income tax asset was recognized is PLN 3,368 m as at 31 December 2025, and PLN 3,326 m as at 31 December 2024, respectively. The reason why no deferred income tax asset was created is that the Group does not intend to sell these investments or does not expect these temporary differences to be reversed in the future.

In order to justify the recognition of deferred tax assets on tax losses, the Group prepared a projection of taxable profits confirming that the losses can be offset against future income of the companies.

	As at 31 December 2025	Change recognized through profit or loss	Change recognized through other comprehensive income/equity	Acquisition of subsidiary	As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)
<b>Deferred tax liability</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,735</b>
On the difference between the tax and carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	1,214	36	-	3	1,175
Accrued revenue	39	(13)	-	-	52
On the difference between the tax and carrying amount of energy certificates	1	1	-	-	-
On the difference between the tax and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities resulting from interest accrued, unrealized exchange differences, measurement of instruments	364	229	-	-	135
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	39	(2)	-	-	41
Other liabilities and deferred income	45	(24)	-	-	69
On provisions for post-employment benefits	-	-	(4)	-	4
Other	91	(168)	-	-	259
<b>Set-off</b>	<b>(842)</b>	<b>(105)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(724)</b>
<b>Deferred tax liability after set-off</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,011</b>

	As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)	Change recognized through profit or loss	Change recognized through other comprehensive income/equity	As at 31 December 2023 (restated data)
<b>Deferred tax liability</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>(76)</b>	-	<b>1,811</b>
On the difference between the tax and carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	1,175	(33)	-	1,208
Accrued revenue	52	(3)	-	55
On the difference between the tax and carrying amount of energy certificates	-	(5)	-	5
On the difference between the tax and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities resulting from interest accrued, unrealized exchange differences, measurement of instruments	135	4	-	131
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	41	9	-	32
Other liabilities and deferred income	69	(12)	-	81
On provisions for post-employment benefits	4	-	-	4
Other	259	(36)	-	295
<b>Set-off</b>	<b>(724)</b>	<b>139</b>	-	<b>(863)</b>
<b>Deferred tax liability after set-off</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>63</b>	-	<b>948</b>

The total amount of temporary differences with regard to investments in subsidiaries where no deferred income tax liability was recognized is PLN 6,820 m as at 31 December 2025, and PLN 5,750 m as at 31 December 2024, respectively. The reason why no deferred income tax liability was created is that the Group does not intend to sell these investments, i.e. the temporary differences will not reverse in future.

#### 12.4. ENERGA Tax Group

On 26 October 2023, Energa SA and its related entities: Energa-Operator SA, Energa Wytwarzanie SA, Energa Logistyka Sp. z o.o., Energa Oświetlenie Sp. z o.o. entered into the 2024 Energa Tax Group Agreement. The agreement was concluded for three fiscal years, that is until 31 December 2026. In a tax group, income tax is calculated on income earned in the fiscal year equal to the surplus of aggregated income of all companies comprising the group over their aggregate losses. The Energa Tax Group companies posting tax profit transfer the appropriate income tax amount to Energa SA, which handles the settlements with the tax authority as the representative company. The Energa Tax Group companies posting tax losses obtain a tax benefit in the amount in which they contributed to reducing the tax liability attributable to the entire Tax Group. Settlements on account of the Energa Tax Group do not affect deferred tax but only the current tax liability.

Cash flows between Energa Tax Group companies are carried out during the year on the dates preceding the payment of income tax advances. Accordingly, at the end of the reporting period, Energa SA presents settlements with companies on account of Tax Group operations. The final settlement between Tax Group companies is conducted after the representing company files the annual tax returns.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## 13. Property, plant and equipment

	Own land	Buildings, premises and civil engineering structures	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Other property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress	Total
<b>Gross value</b>							
<b>As at 1 January 2025 (restated data)</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>19,702</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>39,236</b>
Direct purchase	-	-	-	-	-	4,768	4,768
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	130	131	-	-	40	301
Settlement of capital work in progress	21	2,057	1,180	87	318	(3,663)	-
Sale, disposal	-	-	-	(23)	(1)	(1)	(25)
Liquidation	(1)	(74)	(32)	-	(99)	(8)	(214)
Received free of charge	-	18	1	-	-	-	19
Reclassification between groups	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	(3)
Capitalized borrowing costs	-	-	-	-	-	322	322
Sale of organized part of enterprise	-	-	(15)	-	(2)	-	(17)
Provision for land reclamation and liquidation costs	-	6	34	-	-	-	40
Other changes in value	-	(5)	-	-	-	(31)	(36)
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>21,834</b>	<b>11,318</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>8,529</b>	<b>44,391</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>							
<b>As at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(8,095)</b>	<b>(4,788)</b>	<b>(343)</b>	<b>(823)</b>	<b>(297)</b>	<b>(14,350)</b>
Depreciation and net liquidation value	3	(655)	(430)	(33)	(172)	(15)	(1,302)
Recognition of impairment losses	(3)	(17)	(44)	-	-	(36)	(100)
Other increases in impairment losses	-	(10)	(49)	-	-	-	(59)
Reversal of impairment losses	-	8	33	-	-	141	182
Other decreases in impairment losses	-	2	1	-	-	67	70
Sale, disposal	-	-	-	23	1	-	24
Liquidation	-	73	31	-	99	-	203
Reclassification between groups	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Sale of organized part of enterprise	-	-	11	-	1	-	12
Other changes in value	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(8,692)</b>	<b>(5,234)</b>	<b>(353)</b>	<b>(894)</b>	<b>(140)</b>	<b>(15,316)</b>
<b>Net value as at 1 January 2025 (restated data)</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>11,607</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>24,886</b>
<b>Net value as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>13,142</b>	<b>6,084</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>29,075</b>

	Own land	Buildings, premises and civil engineering structures	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Other property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress	Total
<b>Gross value</b>							
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>17,963</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>33,665</b>
Direct purchase	-	-	-	-	1	4,576	4,577
Acquisition of subsidiary or organized part of enterprise	57	267	448	-	1	225	998
Settlement of capital work in progress	14	1,512	651	60	305	(2,542)	-
Sale, disposal	-	(1)	(6)	(12)	-	-	(19)
Liquidation	-	(44)	(40)	(1)	(119)	-	(204)
Received free of charge	-	11	1	-	-	-	12
Reclassification between groups	-	-	(3)	(5)	5	1	(2)
Capitalized borrowing costs	-	-	-	-	-	226	226
Provision for land reclamation and liquidation costs	-	(5)	(1)	-	-	-	(6)
Other changes in value	-	(1)	(10)	-	-	-	(11)
<b>As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>19,702</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>39,236</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>							
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(7,521)</b>	<b>(4,445)</b>	<b>(328)</b>	<b>(793)</b>	<b>(64)</b>	<b>(13,152)</b>
Depreciation and net liquidation value	(3)	(608)	(346)	(27)	(147)	(8)	(1,139)
Recognition of impairment losses	-	(10)	(45)	-	(2)	(225)	(282)
Sale, disposal	-	1	6	11	-	-	18
Liquidation	-	43	40	1	119	-	203
Reclassification between groups	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(8,095)</b>	<b>(4,788)</b>	<b>(343)</b>	<b>(823)</b>	<b>(297)</b>	<b>(14,350)</b>
<b>Net value as at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>10,442</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>20,513</b>
<b>Net value as at 31 December 2024 (restated data)</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>11,607</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>24,886</b>

### Impairment testing of property, plant and equipment

In 2025, property, plant and equipment was assessed for any internal and external indications of impairment of recoverable amount.

Since there were indications of impairment of non-current assets of certain companies of the Energa Group in the second half of the year, cash generating units (CGUs) were tested for impairment to determine their value in use. The tests were conducted using the income method, on the basis of the discounted value of estimated cash flows from operating activities, taking into account, among others, the following assumptions:

- the test date is 31 December 2025,
- macroeconomic assumptions for the Orlen Group are used, including electricity prices by source, prices of coal, natural gas, certificates of origin and CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances, based on in-house projections; for biomass, projections of companies using this raw material were used; the pathways assume a change in the energy mix, including specifically a lower output and phasing out of coal-fired units in the long term,
- the projected price of CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances for 2026 is EUR 86.00 per ton. In subsequent years, the projections increase to EUR 116 per ton in 2030,
- replacement capital expenditures at the levels allowing for maintenance of the production capacity of the existing non-current assets, including capital expenditures to adjust industrial emission levels to the requirements of Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions and the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/2326 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions which was published on 30 November 2021,
- support was maintained for production of energy from the existing renewable sources in the form of revenue from property rights and incorporation for some installations of the won auctions for sale of electricity from renewable energy sources and revenue from the FIT/FIP mechanism, in accordance with the Act of 20 February 2015 on renewable energy sources, as amended (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 68, as amended),
- revenue from the capacity market in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 8 December 2017 on the capacity market, as amended (Journal of Laws 2025, items 610, 1302), with the rates adopted on the basis of the auctions held and won in 2018-2025 and for the years that go beyond the contracted period based on the price paths (prices of multi-year power contracts are adjusted annually in accordance with capacity market regulations),
- the length of the financial projections of each CGU has been determined so that the cash flows used to calculate the residual value are as close as possible to the expected flows in future years,
- in order to reflect the uncertainty of the environment in which the Group operates, additional estimates based on alternative macroeconomic scenarios were prepared for RES assets. The key parameter differentiating the scenarios, was the assumption regarding the pace of the energy transition and its impact on macroeconomic assumptions:
  - The baseline scenario, which has been given the highest weighting of 70%, assumes an increase in the share of energy from renewable sources; however, fossil fuels remain relatively unaffected by these changes, and not all of the EU's emission reduction targets will be met.
  - The scenario that assumes the fastest path of emission reductions was considered the least likely and was assigned a weight of 10%, while the remaining 20% was assigned to the scenario that assumes the slowest path of emission reductions,
- for most CGUs, detailed cash flow projections for the years 2026-2030 were prepared to estimate the value in use, based on which a representative cash flow was established for extrapolation to subsequent years. A growth rate of 2% was used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the period covered by the detailed forecast for photovoltaic farms, in order to account for the degradation factor of photovoltaic installations. For the remaining tested assets of the New Energy Business Line with a finite life, the applied rate is equal to the projected inflation target for Poland, which stands at 2.5%,
- a growth rate of 2.5%, equal to the projected inflation target for Poland, was adopted to extrapolate the cash flow projection for the purpose of calculating residual value.

Discount rates based on the after-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) adopted for the calculation ranged from 5.61% to 7.86% for 2026, and were then adjusted for the expected levels of 10-year bond yields in Poland in each period, reaching a target level in the range of 7.49% to 9.83% in 2030 and subsequent years. Discount rates adopted for the calculation in 2024 ranged from 8.03% to 9.31% for 2025, reaching a target level in the range of 7.46% to 8.71% in 2030 and subsequent years.

The results of tests indicating the need to recognize an impairment loss on assets are presented below.

#### New Energy Business Line

##### Photovoltaic farms, wind farms and hydroelectric power plants ("PV Łosienice CGU, VRW 11 CGU, WF Szybowice CGU, Market Portfolio CGU")

The value in use calculations for the **PV Łosienice CGU, VRW 11 CGU and WF Szybowice CGU** were based on the prepared detailed cash flow projections for the years 2026-2030, based on which a representative cash flow was established for extrapolation to subsequent years, with the total useful life of these assets being limited, on a model basis, to 30 years from the commissioning of the farm. Calculations to determine the value in use cover the period from January 2026 until December 2054 for VRW11 CGU, and from January 2026 until December 2055 for PV Łosienice and WF Szybowice. Discount rates based on the after-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) adopted for the calculation amounted to 5.61% for 2026, and were then adjusted for the expected levels of 10-year bond yields in Poland in each period, reaching a target level of 7.49% in 2030 and subsequent years.

The value in use of the **Market Portfolio CGU** was calculated on the basis of financial projections for the period from January 2026 until December 2030 and the residual value.

Discount rates based on the after-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) adopted for the calculation amounted to 5.61% for 2026, and were then adjusted for the expected levels of 10-year bond yields in Poland in each period, reaching a target level of 7.49% in 2030 and subsequent years.

Based on the outcome of impairment tests, it was concluded that:

- an impairment loss on PV Łosienice CGU, VRW 11 CGU and FW Szybowice CGU needs to be recognized in the amount of PLN 47.3 m. The recoverable value was set at PLN 662.8 m.
- an impairment loss on the Market Portfolio CGU needs to be reversed in the amount of PLN 219.9 m. The recoverable value was set at PLN 3,803.1 m.

### Conventional Energy Business Line

#### Elektrownia B in Ostrołęka ("Ostrołęka B CGU")

The value in use in the test was calculated on the basis of financial projections for a finite useful life, namely from January 2026 until December 2029, taking into account the planned discontinuance of the company's production activities in 2029. To calculate the value in use of Ostrołęka B CGU:

- for 2026-2028, it was assumed that the power plant would participate in the capacity market auction; and
- a discount rate based on the after-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 7.86% was adopted for 2026, and was then adjusted for the expected levels of 10-year bond yields in Poland in each period, reaching a target level of 9.52% in 2029. In 2024, a discount rate of 9.31% was adopted for the calculation of value in use in the test for 2025, reaching a level of 8.71% in 2030 and subsequent years.

Based on the outcome of the test performed as at 31 December 2025, it was concluded that an impairment loss needs to be recognized on the whole assets of Ostrołęka B CGU, excluding land and rights of perpetual usufruct of land. The impairment loss amounted to PLN 47.6 m.

After the impairment loss, the value of assets of Ostrołęka B CGU (excluding land and rights of perpetual usufruct of land) was nil as at 31 December 2025.

### Sensitivity analysis

The estimated impact of a change in selected parameters on the overall measurement of aforementioned assets tested as at 31 December 2025 is presented below. The sensitivity analysis shows that the factors with the highest impact on the estimated value in use of the CGUs for which it was necessary to recognize and reverse an impairment loss on goodwill are discount rates and electricity prices.

### New Energy Business Line

A change in discount rates and electricity prices in the New Energy Business Line assets, taken into consideration throughout the forecast period, could give rise to the need to recognize additional impairment losses or reverse the same at the values estimated below.

Consequently, it should be borne in mind that a change in market conditions gives rise to a risk of overvaluation or undervaluation of these assets.

Parameter	Value and direction of change	Impact on measurement of PV Łosienice CGU, VRW 11 CGU, WF Szybowice CGU, Market Portfolio CGU [PLN m]		Change in impairment loss/reversal amount [PLN m]
		Increase in value	Decrease in value	
		Discount rates	[+ 0.5 pp]	
	[- 0.5 pp]	455.7		31.9
Electricity prices	[+ 1%]	96.20		9.5
	[- 1%]		-96.2	-9.5

### Conventional Energy Business Line

The change in the parameters of Ostrołęka B CGU, taken into consideration throughout the forecast period, does not give rise to the need to recognize additional impairment losses or reverse the same.

## 14. Intangible assets

	Software, licenses and patents	Property rights and CO <sub>2</sub> emission rights	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets not in use	Total
<b>Gross value</b>					
<b>As at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1,758</b>
Direct purchase	21	506	-	240	767
Settlement of intangible assets not in use	161	-	35	(196)	-
Liquidation	(3)	-	(2)	-	(5)
Reclassification between groups	13	-	(13)	1	1
Donations and free of charge items	-	12	-	-	12
Redemption of property rights	-	(521)	-	-	(521)
Sale of organized part of enterprise	(18)	-	-	-	(18)
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1,994</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization and impairment losses</b>					
<b>As at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>(868)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(926)</b>
Amortization and net liquidation value	(95)	-	(4)	-	(99)
Increase in impairment losses	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Liquidation	3	-	1	-	4
Sale of organized part of enterprise	16	-	-	-	16
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(945)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(1,006)</b>
<b>Net value as at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>832</b>
<b>Net value as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>988</b>

	Development costs	Software, licenses and patents	Property rights and CO <sub>2</sub> emission rights	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets not in use	Total
<b>Gross value</b>						
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,843</b>
Direct purchase	-	-	881	-	104	<b>985</b>
Settlement of intangible assets not in use	-	83	-	2	(85)	-
Sale, disposal	-	-	(1)	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Liquidation	(1)	-	-	(4)	-	<b>(5)</b>
Acquisition of subsidiary or organized part of enterprise	-	3	-	-	-	<b>3</b>
Donations and free of charge items	-	-	13	-	-	<b>13</b>
Redemption of property rights	-	-	(1,067)	-	-	<b>(1,067)</b>
Other changes in value	-	1	(14)	-	-	<b>(13)</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1,758</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization and impairment losses</b>						
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(801)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(30)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(858)</b>
Amortization and net liquidation value	-	(66)	-	(5)	-	<b>(71)</b>
Increase in impairment losses	-	(1)	-	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Liquidation	-	-	-	4	-	<b>4</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(868)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(926)</b>
<b>Net value as at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>985</b>
<b>Net value as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>832</b>

## 15. Right-of-use assets

	Land*	Buildings, premises and civil engineering structures	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
<b>Gross value</b>					
<b>As at 1 January 2025 (restated data)</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,703</b>
New leases/lease modifications resulting in new assets	134	5	3	8	150
Acquisition of subsidiary	51	-	-	-	51
Revaluation – increase	26	5	-	1	32
Leases terminated before initial lease term	(1)	-	(4)	(5)	(10)
Revaluation – decrease	(9)	(3)	-	-	(12)
Reclassification between groups	1	-	-	-	1
Sale of organized part of enterprise	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,913</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>					
<b>As at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>(291)</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(403)</b>
Depreciation and net liquidation value	(51)	(18)	(1)	(7)	(77)
Reversal of impairment losses	38	-	-	-	38
Leases terminated before initial lease term	-	-	4	5	9
Reclassification between groups	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Sale of organized part of enterprise	-	1	-	-	1
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(305)</b>	<b>(109)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>(433)</b>
<b>Net value as at 1 January 2025 (restated data)</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Net value as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,480</b>

\* Land includes Rights of perpetual usufruct of land.

The costs associated with leases of low-value assets stand at PLN 0.3 m as at 31 December 2025, whereas the costs associated with variable lease payments not included in measurement of lease liabilities amount to PLN 8.0 m and the costs associated with short-term leases are PLN 0.4 m.

Total expenditures under leases presented in the statement of cash flows in 2025 amounted to PLN 149 m.

Additional information on lease liabilities is presented in Notes 29.4.2 and 34.

	Land*	Buildings, premises and civil engineering structures	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
<b>Gross value</b>					
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,409</b>
New leases/lease modifications resulting in new assets	105	5	-	5	115
Acquisition of subsidiary	193	-	-	-	193
Revaluation – increase	12	14	-	-	26
Leases terminated before initial lease term	(27)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(38)
Revaluation – decrease	(1)	(1)	-	-	(2)
<b>As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,703</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>					
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>(159)</b>	<b>(78)</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(257)</b>
Depreciation and net liquidation value	(44)	(18)	(1)	(6)	(69)
Recognition of impairment losses	(90)	-	-	-	(90)
Leases terminated before initial lease term	2	4	3	4	13
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(291)</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(403)</b>
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,152</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,300</b>

\* Land includes Rights of perpetual usufruct of land.

The costs associated with leases of low-value assets stand at PLN 0.3 m as at 31 December 2024, whereas the costs associated with variable lease payments not included in measurement of lease liabilities amount to PLN 7.2 m and the costs associated with short-term leases are PLN 0.6 m.

Total expenditures under leases presented in the statement of cash flows in 2024 amounted to PLN 122 m.

Additional information on lease liabilities is presented in Notes 29.4.2 and 34.

## 16. Goodwill

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
<b>Net value at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>-</b>
Acquisition of companies	85	806
Impairment loss on goodwill	(18)	(261)
<b>Net value at the end of the period</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>545</b>

The goodwill recognized in the acquisition of wind farms and photovoltaic farms was tested for impairment in 2025. As at 31 December 2025, the goodwill indicated in the table represents the value allocated to all production units within the New Energy Business Line. For a detailed description, see Note 9.8.

The goodwill was tested for impairment using the income method, on the basis of the discounted value of estimated cash flows from operating activities, determined by tests prepared for all production units within the New Energy Business Line, taking into account, among others, the following assumptions:

- the test date is 31 December 2025,
- macroeconomic assumptions for the Orlen Group are used, including electricity prices by source, prices of certificates of origin based on in-house projections; the pathways assume a change in the energy mix, including specifically a lower output and phasing out of coal-fired units in the long term,
- support is maintained for production of energy from the existing renewable sources in the form of revenue from property rights and incorporation for some installations of the won auctions for sale of electricity from renewable energy sources and revenue from the FIT/FIP mechanism, in accordance with the Act of 20 February 2015 on renewable energy sources, as amended (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 68, as amended),
- the length of the financial projections of individual units has been determined so that the cash flows used to calculate the residual value are as close as possible to the expected flows in future years,
- in order to reflect the uncertainty of the environment in which the Group operates, additional estimates based on alternative macroeconomic scenarios were prepared for RES assets. The key parameter differentiating the scenarios, was the assumption regarding the pace of the energy transition and its impact on macroeconomic assumptions:
  - The baseline scenario, which has been given the highest weighting of 70%, assumes an increase in the share of energy from renewable sources; however, fossil fuels remain relatively unaffected by these changes, and not all of the EU's emission reduction targets will be met.
  - The scenario that assumes the fastest path of emission reductions was considered the least likely and was assigned a weight of 10%, while the remaining 20% was assigned to the scenario that assumes the slowest path of emission reductions,
- for most CGUs, detailed cash flow projections for the years 2026-2030 were prepared to estimate value in use. A growth rate of 2% was used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the period covered by the detailed forecast for photovoltaic farms, in order to account for the degradation factor of photovoltaic installations. For the remaining tested assets of the New Energy Business Line with a finite life, the applied rate is equal to the projected inflation target for Poland, which stands at 2.5%,
- a growth rate of 2.5%, equal to the projected inflation target for Poland, was adopted to extrapolate the cash flow projection for the purpose of residual value calculations. The discount rates used are shown in Note 13.

As at 31 December 2025, the tested carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment of the production units within the New Energy Business Line stood at PLN 3,357.7 m, while goodwill amounted to PLN 612 m. Based on the outcome of impairment testing, no need was identified for recognizing an impairment loss on goodwill. The recoverable amount was calculated as the sum of the recoverable amounts of all production units within the New Energy Business Line and amounted to PLN 7,014.5 m.

## 17. Investments in joint ventures and associates measured using the equity method

The key information about investments in joint ventures and associates is presented in Note 2.2.

Investments measured using the equity method	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Polimex-Mostostal SA	103	89
Baltic Offshore Service Solution Sp. z o.o.	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>89</b>

Below we present condensed financial information of the company Polimex-Mostostal SA and reconciliation of the financial information to the carrying amount of shares in the company recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The 2025 data for Polimex-Mostostal SA are based on consolidation package as at and for the 12-month period ended 30 November 2025 (comparative data are based on consolidation package as at and for the 12-month period ended 30 November 2024). The 2025 data for Baltic Offshore Service Solution Sp. z o.o. and their share of the company's net assets is negligible.

Condensed statement of comprehensive income	2025	2024
Revenue	4,011	2,617
Amortization and depreciation	53	47
Interest income	13	21
Interest expense	7	15
<b>(Loss)/profit before tax from continuing operations</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>(548)</b>
Income tax	28	(101)
<b>Net (loss)/profit from continuing operations</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>(447)</b>
<b>Net profit on discontinued operations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>(440)</b>

  

Condensed balance sheet	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	923	494
Other current assets (excl. cash)	1,386	1,675
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>2,169</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>889</b>
Financial liabilities (excl. trade payables)	62	89
Other current liabilities (incl. trade payables)	2,242	2,199
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>2,288</b>
Financial liabilities	64	100
Other liabilities	119	92
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>578</b>

  

Condensed financial information	2025	2024
<b>Net assets of the joint venture/associate at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>1,008</b>
Net profit/(loss) for the period	60	(447)
Other comprehensive income	(5)	6
Recapitalization by investors	-	-
Other differences	11	10
<b>Net assets of the joint venture/associate at the end of the period</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>578</b>
Stake held by the Group in the joint venture/associate	16.04%	16.33%
Interest in the joint venture/associate	103	94
Other differences	-	-
Impairment loss on investments	-	(5)
<b>Carrying amount of shares</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>89</b>

**18. Inventories**

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Historical cost	Impairment loss	Net value	Historical cost	Impairment loss	Net value
Energy certificates of origin	1	-	1	6	-	6
Materials	207	(54)	153	258	(54)	204
Finished products	5	-	5	5	-	5
Semi-finished products and work in progress	15	-	15	27	-	27
<b>Goods</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>(55)</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>(54)</b>	<b>264</b>

**19. CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances**

CO <sub>2</sub> emission allowances	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from all installations ('000 tons), of which:</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>1,169</b>
number of emission allowances granted free of charge	40	45
number of emission allowances paid for	1,687	1,124
<b>Obligation to redeem CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances (PLN m), of which:</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>338</b>
number of granted emission allowances	12	13
cost of the redemption of emission allowances	538	325

**20. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash at bank earns interest at variable interest rates, which are driven by the interest rates for overnight deposits - under the cash pooling systems operating in the ORLEN Group.

In 2025, due to the accumulated cash balance, it was possible to pay obligations without delay. During periods of declining cash balance, available credit facilities and overdraft limits in cash pooling systems were used.

The Group conducts ongoing monitoring of financial institutions' ratings, depositing cash only in banks with investment-grade rating. The Group does not recognize an impairment loss on funds kept in fixed-term deposits as the related credit risk is deemed immaterial.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows comprises the following items:

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Cash at bank and on hand	637	855
Short-term deposits up to 3 months	537	134
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>989</b>
<i>of which restricted cash</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>132</i>

*Restricted cash presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows constitutes primarily the funds kept in the VAT account (split payment) and security for the liability from acquisition of shares in E&G Sp. z o.o.*

**21. Other assets**
**21.1. Other non-current assets**

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Non-current prepaid expenses	38	36
Investment property	7	7
Advances for capital work in progress and intangible assets	509	97

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Non-current receivables	-	6
Other	7	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>146</b>

## 21.2 Other current assets

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Input VAT receivables	560	516
Prepayments for shares in companies	-	112
Advances for deliveries	11	16
Advances for non-current assets	282	167
Deferred costs	155	79
Other tax and property right receivables	3	8
Other current assets	2	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>903</b>

## 22. Share capital and other components of equity

### 22.1. Share capital

As at 31 December 2025, Energa SA's share capital is PLN 4,522 m and is divided into shares as specified below:

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Series AA bearer shares with a par value of PLN 10.92 each	269,139,114	269,139,114
Series BB registered shares with a par value of PLN 10.92 each	144,928,000	144,928,000
<b>Total number of shares</b>	<b>414,067,114</b>	<b>414,067,114</b>

### 22.2. Major shareholders

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
ORLEN SA		
share in capital	92.03%	90.92%
share in voting rights	94.09%	93.28%
Other shareholders		
share in capital	7.97%	9.08%
share in voting rights	5.91%	6.72%

### 22.3. Shareholder rights

At the end of the reporting period, ORLEN SA owns 381,055,710 shares of the Company constituting 92.03% of its share capital and carrying 525,983,710 votes at the General Meeting, which makes up 94.09% of the total number of votes at the General Meeting (including 144,928,000 registered series BB shares, voting preferred with one series BB share carrying two votes at the General Meeting).

On 17 November 2025, the Management Board of ORLEN SA resolved to take actions to increase ORLEN SA's stake in ENERGA SA to 100% share capital. On 26 November 2025, the Management Board of ORLEN SA approved the implementation of the above plan in the form of an Invitation to Tender Offer for the Sale of ENERGA SA Shares ("Invitation"), together with an option to purchase ENERGA SA shares on and off the regulated market, starting from the trading session on 27 November 2025. The proposed price per ENERGA SA share is PLN 18.87.

### 22.4. Reserve capital

Reserve capital was created as a result of the share capital reduction made in connection with the reverse split of the Parent Company's shares in 2013 and upon distribution of the Parent Company's net profit for 2016, 2021 and 2022. Reserve capital may be used only to cover future losses or to increase the Parent Company's share capital.

## 22.5. Supplementary capital

Supplementary capital was created from allowances from profit generated by the Parent Company in previous reporting periods. Pursuant to the requirements of the Commercial Company Code, joint stock companies are required to create supplementary capital to cover losses. At least 8% of the company's profit for a given financial year presented in the company's separate financial statements is transferred to supplementary capital until the capital reaches at least one third of the company's share capital. The use of the supplementary capital is resolved by the General Meeting, however, the portion of the supplementary capital representing one-third of the share capital may only be used to cover a loss posted in the separate financial statements and cannot be allocated to other purposes.

## 22.6. Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve follows from the measurement of cross-currency interest rate swaps (CCIRs) concluded to hedge the foreign exchange risk associated with Eurobonds issued by the subsidiary, Energa Finance AB (publ), and with hybrid bonds issued by Energa SA, and IRS interest rate swaps concluded to hedge the interest rate risk associated with the borrowing used (see the description in Note 29.6).

## 22.7. Retained earnings and restrictions on dividend payment

The Group's retained earnings include amounts that are not subject to distribution, or cannot be paid out as dividend by the Parent Company. This refers, in particular, to the retained earnings of subsidiaries (taking into account consolidation adjustments), adjustments arising from the transition of the Parent Company's financial statements from the Act on accounting to IFRS EU, and actuarial gains and losses from the measurement of provisions for post-employment benefits recognized in other comprehensive income.

Other comprehensive income included in the statement of changes in equity consists of the following items:

	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company						Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Note	Foreign exchange differences from translation of a foreign entity	Cash flow hedge reserve	Retained earnings	Total			
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	25.1	-	-	(87)	(87)	(1)	(88)	
Foreign exchange differences from translation of foreign entities		(1)	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	
Cash flow hedges	29.6	-	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	
Share in other comprehensive income of entities measured using the equity method		-	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	
<b>Net other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025</b>		<b>(1)</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>(101)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(102)</b>	
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	25.1	-	-	(35)	(35)	-	(35)	
Foreign exchange differences from translation of foreign entities		(2)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	
Cash flow hedges	29.6	-	8	-	8	-	8	
Share in other comprehensive income of entities measured using the equity method		-	-	2	2	-	2	
<b>Net other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024</b>		<b>(2)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(27)</b>	

## 22.8. Non-controlling interest

As at 31 December 2025, equity attributable to non-controlling interest refers to minority shareholders of companies in the Conventional Energy Business Line, in particular Energa Elektrownie Ostrołęka SA and CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o.

Significant non-controlling interest within the Energa Group is held by the following subsidiary:

Name of subsidiary	CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o.
Business venue	Ostrołęka
minority shareholders' % share in capital	0.5+1 share
Subsidiary's profit or loss attributable to minority shareholders (PLN m)	(17)
Total shares in subsidiary attributable to minority shareholders (PLN m)	907
<b>Financial information on the subsidiary (PLN m):</b>	
Current assets	287
Non-current assets	2,890
Non-current liabilities	592
Current liabilities	771
Revenue	-
Profit/loss	-35
Total comprehensive income	-35

## 23. Net earnings per share

There were no diluting instruments in the Parent Company, therefore net diluted earnings per share are equal to basic earnings per share. The data used to calculate earnings/loss per share are presented below.

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
Net profit or loss attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	1,243	376
<b>Net profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Parent Company</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>376</b>
Number of shares used to calculate earnings per share	414	414
<b>Earnings or loss per share (basic and diluted) (in PLN)</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>0.91</b>

## 24. Dividends

By the date of preparation of these financial statements, no decision had been made as to the distribution of profit for 2025.

On 13 June 2025, the Annual General Meeting of Energa SA adopted a resolution on the distribution of profit for 2024, which was allocated in whole to the supplementary capital.

## 25. Provisions

### 25.1. Provisions for employee benefits

The Group measures provisions for post-employment benefits and for long service bonuses (see description in Note 9.16) using actuarial methods.

The amounts of provisions for employee benefits and the reconciliation of changes to the balances are presented in the tables below.

	Pension and similar benefits	Energy tariff	Company Social Benefit Fund	Long service bonuses	Death gratuities	TOTAL
<b>As at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>638</b>
Current service cost	8	2	1	17	-	28
Actuarial gains and losses, of which arising from changes in assumptions:	21	85	2	31	1	140
financial	10	56	1	17	1	85
demographic	-	1	-	(2)	-	(1)
other	11	28	1	16	-	56
Benefits paid	(25)	(17)	(1)	(41)	-	(84)
Interest expense	10	9	2	17	-	38

	Pension and similar benefits	Energy tariff	Company Social Benefit Fund	Long service bonuses	Death gratuities	TOTAL
<b>As at 31 December 2025, of which:</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>760</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Non-current</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>686</b>

The impact on other comprehensive income of the actuarial profit and loss on the provisions for pensions and similar benefits, energy tariff, the Company Social Benefit Fund and Death gratuities is (-)109 m, and it is reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

	Pension and similar benefits	Energy tariff	Company Social Benefit Fund	Long service bonuses	Death gratuities	TOTAL
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>605</b>
Current service cost	8	2	1	16	-	27
Past service cost	-	-	(11)	(1)	(1)	(13)
Actuarial gains and losses, of which arising from changes in assumptions:	1	39	5	17	(1)	61
financial	(6)	(9)	4	(7)	-	(18)
demographic	2	5	2	3	(1)	11
other	5	43	(1)	21	-	68
Benefits paid	(20)	(16)	(1)	(36)	-	(73)
Interest expense	9	6	2	14	-	31
<b>As at 31 December 2024, of which:</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>638</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Non-current</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>572</b>

The impact on other comprehensive income of the actuarial profit and loss on the provisions for pensions and similar benefits, energy tariff, the Company Social Benefit Fund and Death gratuities is PLN (-)44m, and it is reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Key assumptions adopted by the actuary to calculate the liability at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Discount rate	5.20%	5.90%
Employee turnover rate	3.02%	3.18%
Expected salary growth rate	5.00%*	5.40%
Expected growth rate of the base of the Company Social Benefit Fund charge	9.80%**	9.60%
Expected energy equivalent growth rate	-0.07%	-1.72%

\* 5.0% in 2026, and 2.5% thereafter.

\*\* 9.8% in 2026, 6.4% in 2027, and 6.2% thereafter.

Based on data received from the actuary, the Group estimates that the change in assumptions would affect the amount of provisions for pension and similar benefits, long service bonuses, death gratuities, the Company Social Benefit Fund and the energy tariff as follows:

Actuarial reserves	Carrying amount PLN	Analysis of sensitivity to discount rate changes		Analysis of sensitivity to salary growth rate changes		Analysis of sensitivity to energy equivalent changes	
		Deviation in PLN					
		+0.5 pp	-0.5 pp	+0.5%	-0.5%	+0.5%	-0.5%
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>							
Provision for pension and similar benefits	188	(8)	8	7	(7)	-	-
Energy tariff	233	(11)	12	-	-	12	(11)
Company Social Benefit Fund	38	(3)	3	3	(3)	-	-
Long service bonuses	297	(9)	10	10	(9)	-	-
Death gratuities	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(11)</b>
Contribution to profit before tax		9	(10)	(10)	9	-	-

<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>							
Provision for pension and similar benefits	174	(7)	8	6	(6)	-	-
Energy tariff	154	(6)	7	-	-	7	(7)
Company Social Benefit Fund	34	(2)	3	3	(2)	-	-
Long service bonuses	273	(9)	9	8	(8)	-	-
Death gratuities	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(7)</b>
Contribution to profit before tax		9	(9)	(8)	8	-	-

## 25.2. Other provisions

	Legal claims	Land reclamation and liquidation costs	Liabilities for gas emissions	Redemption of property rights	Other provisions	TOTAL
<b>As at 1 January 2025 (restated data)*</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1,214</b>
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	7	-	-	-	7
Interest expense	-	8	-	-	-	8
Discount Rate	1	-	-	-	-	1
Recognized	33	52	550	331	1,006	1,972
Reversed	(76)	(12)	-	-	(21)	(109)
Utilized	(3)	-	(348)	(216)	(271)	(838)
<b>As at 31 December 2025, of which:</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>2,255</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1,896</b>
<b>Non-current</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>359</b>

(\*) A detailed description of the reclassifications made is provided in note 9.33

The change in the provision for reclamation and liquidation costs in 2025 arises, among others, from the discount rates used. Variable discount rates were used in the calculations at 2025 year-end, which were as follows for the respective years:

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and beyond
<b>Discount rate</b>	3.41%	4.12%	4.69%	5.12%	5.45%	4.76%

	Legal claims	Land reclamation and liquidation costs	Liabilities for gas emissions	Redemption of property rights	Other provisions	TOTAL
<b>As at 1 January 2024 (restated data)*</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>2,357</b>
Acquisition of subsidiary	23	49	-	-	-	72
Interest expense	-	5	-	-	-	5
Recognized	37	-	338	202	205	782
Reversed	(14)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(26)
Utilized	(125)	-	(699)	(410)	(742)	(1,976)
<b>As at 31 December 2024 (restated data), of which:</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1,214</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,016</b>
<b>Non-current</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>198</b>

(\*) A detailed description of the reclassifications made is provided in note 9.33

The change in the provision for land reclamation and liquidation costs in 2024 arises mainly from a decrease of the discount rate. Variable discount rates were used in the calculations at 2024 year-end, which were as follows for the respective years:

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 and beyond
<b>Discount rate</b>	5.25%	5.64%	5.92%	6.10%	6.20%	4.63%

#### Provision for land reclamation and liquidation costs

In 2008, Energa Elektrownie Ostrołęka SA recognized the provision for ash landfills reclamation, which will be amortized until 2030. The provision for reclamation of furnace waste sites of ENERGA Kogeneracja Sp. z o.o., to be amortized by 2053, is also presented in that line. This category also includes provisions for the costs of dismantling wind farms and solar power plants.

#### Provisions for legal claims

One key purpose of the provisions for legal claims are court cases relating to power infrastructure located on private land without the necessary legal titles. The balance of these provisions was PLN 64 m at the end of 2025 vs. PLN 55 m at the end of 2024.

A provision of PLN 36 m was recognized in 2021 in view of the risk of unfavorable outcome of the dispute with Mostostal Warszawa SA. The total value of the provision as at the end of 2023 was PLN 50.7 m. On 24 January 2024, in connection with the judgment of the Regional Court in Gdańsk of 9 May 2022, Case No IX GC 190/18, and the judgment of the Court of Appeals in Gdańsk of 15 January 2024, Case No I AGa 165/22, Energa Kogeneracja Sp. z o.o. made two transfers to Mostostal Warszawa SA, amounting to: PLN 39,266,573.05 and PLN 30,000.00. In April 2024, the company filed a cassation appeal to the Supreme Court. The cassation proceedings are still pending. The total value of the provision as at the end of 2025 was PLN 13.4 m.

The provision of PLN 43.4 m in connection with a decision of the President of the Energy Regulatory Office ("ERO") imposing a PLN 193.7 m fine on the Energa Obrót SA in proceedings concerning the fulfilment of the obligation to redeem certificates of origin for 2018, due to the fact that the company did not fulfil its 2018 obligation as specified in Article 52(1) of the Act of 20 February 2015 on renewable energy sources, i.e. to obtain and present for redemption to the President of ERO certificates of origin or certificates of origin for biogas issued for electricity or agricultural biogas, respectively, generated in RES installations located in the territory of Poland or in the exclusive economic zone by 30 June 2019. In accordance with Article 52(1) of the Act of 20 February 2015 on renewable energy sources, the Company fulfilled the obligation imposed by this provision for 2018 by paying a substitution fee of PLN 149.5 m to the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management. Since in light of the decision of the President of ERO it was not possible to fulfil the aforementioned obligation in the manner required, this fee should be refunded to the company as an undue benefit. As a result of the above, the amount of the provision was reduced by the aforementioned substitution fee.

The company exercised its right to appeal against the decision in question. On 16 October 2025, the first instance judgment of the Court of Competition and Consumer Protection was issued, in which the Court repealed the decision of the President of ERO in the part relating to the penalty imposed on the company for payment of the substitution fee of PLN 750,000. In all other respects, the Court dismissed the company's appeal. The company has filed an appeal in the case. Since the President of ERO did not appeal against the judgment of the Court of first instance, the company reduced the previously established provision of PLN 44.2 m by PLN 750,000.

The provision for legal claims relating to the discontinuation of contracts for the sale of property rights arising from certificates of origin (CPAs) is PLN 15.4 m at the end of 2025.

The numerous other legal proceedings are described in the Report by the Energa SA Management Board on the activities of the Energa Group and Energa SA in 2025, under section 9.2.

#### Other provisions

In Energy Detail segment the provision of PLN 304 m for onerous contracts, associated with contracts for the sale of electricity, was recognized following the decision of the President of ERO of 17 December 2025 approving the 2026 electricity tariff for tariff group G customers (connected to the network of operated by Energa-Operator SA), to whom the Company provides the universal service. The impact of the provision on the gross profit for 2025 is PLN 162 m. The value of the provision was estimated based on a revised calculation model. The new provision calculation model and the effect of this calculation on the 2024 and 2025 opening balances is presented in Note 9.33

The provision of PLN 551 m, related to the administrative decision of the President of ERO (ref. DMR.WMK.717.8.2.3.2026.ATr) dated 6 March 2026 requiring Energa-Obrót SA to transfer to the Price Difference Payout Fund account the amount representing the difference between the contribution to the Fund as calculated by the President of ERO and the contribution to the Fund as disclosed in the company's statements for the months of: December 2022, January 2023, February 2023, April 2023, May 2023, June 2023, July 2023, August 2023, September 2023, October 2023, November 2023 and December 2023. The amount of the contribution to the Fund calculated by the President of ERO is PLN 587 m, and the amount of the contribution calculated and transferred by the company to the Fund account is PLN 36 m. The Group is of the opinion that the method used by Energa-Obrót SA to calculate the contribution is in compliance with applicable laws. Disagreeing with the position of the President of ERO on the correctness of calculating the basis for the contribution to the Fund, the Group filed an appeal with the court. Additional information on the administrative decision of the President of ERO is presented in Note 38.

This category includes also provisions relating to excise taxes payable on electricity sold to end customers in the amount of PLN 8.3 m, a provision for consideration potentially payable to the State Forests in the amount of PLN 4.7 m, a provision for real estate tax liabilities in the amount of PLN 10.4 m, and a provision related to declared payments to the Polish National Foundation in the amount of PLN 6.5 m.

## 26. Other liabilities

### 26.1. Other non-current financial liabilities

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Financial derivatives	16	5
Liabilities on performance bonds received	13	20
Liabilities on acquisition of shares in subsidiaries	-	108
Liabilities on purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	17	-
Other*	31	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>162</b>

\* refers in particular to a positive balance resulting from the settlement of the electricity auctioning system.

### 26.2 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
<b>Liabilities on account of taxes, customs duties, social security insurance and others</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>159</b>
VAT	57	40
Liabilities on account of social security insurance	80	74
Personal income tax	34	29
Environmental and other fees	9	8
Other	5	8
<b>Other non-financial liabilities</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>69</b>
Payroll liabilities	63	58
Other	28	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>228</b>

## 27. Deferred income and grants

### 27.1. Accruals and deferred income

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Accruals for annual bonus and other employee bonuses	154	148
Accruals for unused holiday leaves	61	36
Bonuses for Management Boards	21	22
Property, plant and equipment received free of charge	-	1
Other accruals and deferred income	2	1
<b>TOTAL, of which:</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>208</b>
Non-current	1	1
Current	237	207

**27.2 Grants**

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Grants for fixed assets	499	421
Grants for preferential loans	18	26
Grants for KPO loans	1,014	-
Grants for energy price compensation	17	19
Grants - property rights	9	9
Other grants	3	3
<b>TOTAL, of which:</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>478</b>
Long-term	1,452	434
Short-term	108	44

This item primarily includes grants to loans from the National Recovery Plan received by Energa-Operator SA, which is described in more detail in Note 38. The Group also recognizes as grants the measurement effect of preferential loans from the European Investment Bank, which is accounted for over the loan repayment period (see the description in Note 29.5).

Grants for fixed assets are also a significant item. In this category of grants in 2023 and 2025, Energa-Operator SA secured a grant of PLN 126 m for the purchase of single and three-phase remote read meters with backup LTE modems; as at 31 December 2025 the balance of the grant is PLN 100 m. Earlier, in 2017-2024, Energa-Operator SA received also PLN 166 m in co-financing for the "Rebuilding of district heating networks to meet Smart Grid standards through installation of intelligent grid metering and automation to mobilize consumers to improve efficient energy consumption and effective management of the electricity and heating system to improve security of supplies" project; as at 31 December 2025 the balance of the grant is PLN 129 m. Furthermore, in 2025, the company received PLN 28 m in co-financing for the development of smart power grids at its Branch in Plock and Branch in Olsztyn to increase the capacity for RES connections, and PLN 57 m in co-financing to increase the connection capacity of main supply points for the development of electric vehicle charging stations at motorway service areas.

The Group also treats the co-financing of PLN 16.5 m received to execute the project of construction of a biomass-fired power unit in Elbląg, which is recognized throughout the asset depreciation period until 2054, as a capital grant. Additionally, companies from the Generation Business Line disclose the funding received from the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for the reconstruction of district heating networks; as at 31 December 2025 the balance of this capital grant is PLN 21 m. Energa Wytwarzanie SA, meanwhile, received specialized equipment needed to build an energy storage facility worth PLN 23 m from the Japanese government. Energa Wytwarzanie SA, meanwhile, received specialized equipment needed to build an energy storage facility worth PLN 23 m from the Japanese government.

**28. Social assets and liabilities of the Company Social Benefit Fund**

Pursuant to the Act of 4 March 1994 on the Company Social Benefit Fund, as amended, the Company Social Benefit Fund is established by employers (companies) employing more than 20 employees on a full time equivalent basis. Group companies create such funds and make periodic contributions thereto. The Funds of Energa SA Group companies contain no property, plant and equipment. The purpose of the Funds is to subsidize the social activity of the individual Group companies, grant loans to employees and subsidize other social expenses, such as co-payments to employee holidays.

Group companies offset the Fund's assets with their liabilities towards the Fund at the individual entity level, because these assets do not constitute separate assets of the companies.

The table below presents the structure of the Fund assets, liabilities and expenses.

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024*
Loans granted to employees	4	4
Cash	3	2
Fund liabilities	7	6
<b>Balance after set-off</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Contributions to the Fund in the period	55	49

(\*) - adjusted figures

**NOTES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**
**29. Financial instruments**
**29.1. Carrying amount of financial instruments by category and class**

As at 31 December 2025	Measured at fair value through profit or loss for the period	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortized cost	Financial instruments excluded from the scope of IFRS 9	TOTAL
<b>Assets</b>					
Trade receivables	-	-	3,077	-	<b>3,077</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,174	-	<b>1,174</b>
Other financial assets	20	-	1,486	-	<b>1,506</b>
Financial derivatives	10	-	-	-	<b>10</b>
Cash pooling receivables	-	-	1,436	-	<b>1,436</b>
Other	10	-	50	-	<b>60</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,737</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,757</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Credits and loans	-	-	12,856	-	<b>12,856</b>
Preferential credits and loans	-	-	987	-	<b>987</b>
Credits and loans	-	-	11,869	-	<b>11,869</b>
Debt securities issued	-	-	1,791	-	<b>1,791</b>
Trade payables	-	-	1,510	-	<b>1,510</b>
Contract liabilities	-	-	537	-	<b>537</b>
Other financial liabilities	3	25	2,521	1,235	<b>3,784</b>
Liabilities on purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	-	-	1,088	-	<b>1,088</b>
Financial derivatives	3	25	-	-	<b>28</b>
Dividend liabilities	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	1,235	<b>1,235</b>
Cash pooling liabilities	-	-	1,234	-	<b>1,234</b>
Other	-	-	199	-	<b>199</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19,215</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>20,478</b>

As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)	Measured at fair value through profit or loss for the period	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortized cost	Financial instruments excluded from the scope of IFRS 9	TOTAL
<b>Assets</b>					
Trade receivables	-	-	4,377	-	<b>4,377</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	989	-	<b>989</b>
Other financial assets	19	24	1,009	7	<b>1,059</b>
Financial derivatives	5	24	-	-	<b>29</b>
Cash pooling receivables	-	-	960	-	<b>960</b>
Other	14	-	49	7	<b>70</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6,375</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6,425</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Credits and loans	-	-	9,253	-	<b>9,253</b>
Preferential credits and loans	-	-	669	-	<b>669</b>
Credits and loans	-	-	8,584	-	<b>8,584</b>
Debt securities issued	-	-	1,814	-	<b>1,814</b>

As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)	Measured at fair value through profit or loss for the period	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortized cost	Financial instruments excluded from the scope of IFRS 9	TOTAL
Trade payables	-	-	1,894	-	<b>1,894</b>
Contract liabilities	-	-	735	-	<b>735</b>
Other financial liabilities	2	5	4,504	1,094	<b>5,605</b>
Liabilities on purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	-	-	893	-	<b>893</b>
Financial derivatives	2	5	-	-	<b>7</b>
Dividend liabilities	-	-	2	-	<b>2</b>
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	1,094	<b>1,094</b>
Cash pooling liabilities	-	-	3,223	-	<b>3,223</b>
Other	-	-	386	-	<b>386</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>19,301</b>

## 29.2. Items of income, expenses, profits and losses recognized through comprehensive income, by category of financial instruments

Year ended 31 December 2025	Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss for the period	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Hedging derivatives	TOTAL
Interest income/(expense)	-	57	(466)	(31)	<b>(440)</b>
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	(1)	(31)	<b>(32)</b>
Reversal of impairment losses	-	196	-	-	<b>196</b>
Recognition of impairment losses	-	(200)	-	-	<b>(200)</b>
Measurement of derivatives	(2)	-	-	-	<b>(2)</b>
Revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net profit/(loss)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>(467)</b>	<b>(62)</b>	<b>(478)</b>
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(14)	<b>(14)</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>(467)</b>	<b>(76)</b>	<b>(492)</b>

Year ended 31 December 2024	Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss for the period	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Hedging derivatives	TOTAL
Interest income/(expense)	-	93	(271)	(36)	(214)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	(11)	(7)	(18)
Reversal of impairment losses	-	104	-	-	104
Recognition of impairment losses	-	(217)	-	-	(217)
Measurement of derivatives	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Revaluation of investments	(18)	-	-	-	(18)
<b>Net profit/(loss)</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(282)</b>	<b>(43)</b>	<b>(364)</b>
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	10	10
<b>Comprehensive income</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(282)</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>(354)</b>

### 29.3. Fair value of financial instruments

#### 29.3.1. Financial instruments measured at fair value on a continuing basis

Some of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

The table below presents an analysis of financial instruments measured at fair value, grouped according to a three-level hierarchy:

- level 1 – fair value based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date;
- level 2 – fair value 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 – fair value based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

	31 December 2025 Level 2	31 December 2024 Level 2
<b>Assets</b>		
Hedging derivatives (CCIRS III)	-	10
Hedging derivatives (CCIRS IV)	-	14
Call options	10	2
Other derivatives (IRS)	-	4
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Hedging derivatives (CCIRS III)	7	-
Hedging derivatives (CCIRS IV)	18	5
Other derivatives (currency forward)	3	1

Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps (CCIRSs) and Interest Rate Swaps (IRSs) are measured at fair value by discounting future cash flows. The interest rates and the basis spread used in discounting are retrieved from Bloomberg.

The item Assets – Call options includes options to purchase shares in Polimex-Mostostal SA. The options were purchased from Towarzystwo Finansowe Silesia Sp. z o.o. under the agreement of 18 January 2017 as subsequently annexed and refer to the purchase, in 22 tranches, of a total of approx. 7 million shares in Polimex-Mostostal SA, at the nominal price of PLN 2 per share. The options exercise dates were set between 31 August 2021 and 30 November 2026. The fair value measurement of the call options to purchase shares in Polimex-Mostostal SA was carried out using the Black-Scholes model. The measurement considered the current price and historic volatility of the company's share prices. The risk-free rate was determined on the basis of the yield of treasury bonds with maturities similar to the option expiration date.

The item Liabilities on derivatives measured at fair value through profit and loss discloses forward transactions entered into by Energa Elektrownie Ostrołęka SA on PEAK contracts listed on the Polish Power Exchange ("POLPX") for the purchase and sale of electricity. Futures transactions concluded via POLPX in relation to purchase and sale of electricity constitute transactions with physical delivery, with financial settlement of the transaction usually taking place in the net amount. In 2025, realized contracts amounted to PLN 13 m, while the value of existing contracts as at the reporting date was PLN 2 m. In 2024, realized contracts amounted to PLN 22 m, and their carrying amount was PLN 1.

In the profit and loss account, contract settlements and fair value measurements are posted to other operating activities.

According to the standard, when classifying contracts the Group shall assess primarily whether:

- the contract was concluded for the purpose of receiving or delivering non-financial assets consistently with the needs expected by the Group, including specifically whether the volume of sold or purchased non-financial assets corresponds to the scale of the Group's normal operations;
- non-financial assets are physically delivered as a result of the execution of the contract;
- the contract cannot be deemed a written call or put option on a non-financial instrument in compliance with IFRS 9.

The fair value of contracts entered into is determined by comparing the strike price with current forward rates calculated on the basis of market data. Those instruments are recognized as assets when their value is positive and as liabilities when their value is negative.

**29.3.2. Financial instruments not measured at fair value on a continuing basis**

Except for the information given in the table below, the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities do not depart in a material way from their fair values.

Eurobonds and hybrid bonds issued	Carrying amount	Fair value	
		Level 1	Level 2
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>562</b>
Eurobonds	1,288	1,259	-
hybrid bonds	503	-	562
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>592</b>
Eurobonds	1,300	1,258	-
hybrid bonds	514	-	592

Fair value measurement of liabilities arising from the bonds issued in euro was estimated: in the case of Eurobonds on the basis of quotations from the Bloomberg system from 31 December 2025, which are determined based on transactions on the Luxembourg stock exchange and over-the-counter trading, and in the case of hybrid bonds – based on the analysis of future cash flows discounted using the interest rates in effect as at 31 December 2025.

**29.4. Material items by financial instrument category**
**29.4.1. Financial assets**
**Assets measured at amortized cost**

The main item of the category of financial instruments recognized as assets measured at amortized cost are trade receivables.

Trade receivables and contract receivables	Not overdue	Overdue (days)					Total
		<30	31-90	91-180	181-360	>360	
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>							
Before impairment losses	2,824	149	57	17	38	414	<b>3,499</b>
Impairment losses	(16)	(19)	(21)	(13)	(29)	(324)	<b>(422)</b>
<b>After impairment losses</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3,077</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>							
Before impairment losses	4,091	201	89	32	59	412	<b>4,884</b>
Impairment losses	(52)	(21)	(19)	(19)	(42)	(354)	<b>(507)</b>
<b>After impairment losses</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4,377</b>

**Hedging derivatives**

Hedging derivatives, CCIRS and IRS, are described in detail in Note 29.6.

**Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss**

The Group classifies, in particular, call options on shares of Polimex-Mostostal SA and shares in other entities as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (see Note 29.3 for details).

**Impairment losses on financial assets**

	Impairment losses on trade receivables	Impairment losses on shares in associates and joint ventures	Impairment losses on shares
<b>Impairment losses as at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>
Recognition of impairment losses	200	-	4
Utilization	(89)	-	-
Reversal of impairment losses	(196)	(5)	-
<b>Impairment losses as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Impairment losses as at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>
Recognition of impairment losses	217	5	1
Utilization	(50)	-	-
Reversal of impairment losses	(104)	-	-
<b>Impairment losses as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>

**29.4.2. Financial liabilities**

All of the Group's financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, except for hedging derivatives. In this category of financial instruments, the Group primarily presents credits and loans received and bonds issued, as well as lease liabilities.

	Credits and loans	Debt securities issued	Lease liabilities	Cash pooling liabilities	Total financing liabilities
<b>As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)</b>	<b>9,253</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>15,384</b>
Disbursement	4,068	-	-	2,357	<b>6,425</b>
Repayment/Redemption	(684)	-	(85)	(4,336)	<b>(5,105)</b>
Changes due to gain/loss of control	181	-	51	-	<b>232</b>
Foreign exchange differences	-	(18)	-	-	<b>(18)</b>
Payment of interest	(704)	(51)	(64)	(160)	<b>(979)</b>
Interest accrued in the period	727	46	73	150	<b>996</b>
New leases, increase/decrease in lease payments	-	-	170	-	<b>170</b>
Other changes	15	-	(4)	-	<b>(4)</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>12,856</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>17,101</b>

The interest paid recognized in the consolidated statement of cash flows includes also amounts related to hedges on interest payments related to financial liabilities held in the amount of 31 m.

	Credits and loans	Debt securities issued	Lease liabilities	Cash pooling liabilities	Total financing liabilities
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>4,094</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>11,575</b>
Disbursement	6,035	-	-	<b>3,703</b>	<b>9,738</b>
Repayment/Redemption	(1,597)	-	(66)	<b>(5,149)</b>	<b>(6,812)</b>
Changes due to gain/loss of control	758	-	88	-	<b>846</b>
Foreign exchange differences	-	(32)	(1)	-	<b>(33)</b>
Payment of interest	(403)	(52)	(56)	<b>(278)</b>	<b>(789)</b>
Interest accrued in the period	418	48	59	<b>273</b>	<b>798</b>
New leases, increase/decrease in lease payments	-	-	139	-	<b>139</b>
Other changes	(52)	-	(26)	-	<b>(78)</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)</b>	<b>9,253</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>15,384</b>

The interest paid recognized in the consolidated statement of cash flows includes also amounts related to hedges on interest payments related to financial liabilities held in the amount of -13 m.

#### Credits and loans

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
<b>Currency – PLN</b>		
<b>Reference rate – WIBOR, rediscount rate</b>		
<b>Credit/loan amount</b>	<b>12,856</b>	<b>9,253</b>
<b>of which maturing in:</b>		
up to 1 year (short-term)	2,402	183
1 year to 3 years	4,633	4,361
3 to 5 years	559	1,515
over 5 years	5,262	3,194

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the credit limits available to the Group were PLN 26,965.7 m (51.8% utilized) and PLN 16,160.8 m (57.8% utilized), respectively.

Detailed information on contracted credits and loans is presented in Note 29.5.

#### Bonds issued

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
<b>Currency – EUR</b>		
<b>Reference rate – Fixed</b>		
<b>Value of the issue</b>		
in foreign currency	424	425
in PLN	1,791	1,814
<b>of which maturing in:</b>		
up to 1 year (short-term)	42	40
1 year to 2 years	1,749	6
2 to 3 years	-	1,768

Detailed information on bonds issued is presented in Note 29.5.

#### 29.5. Available borrowing

In addition to the events described below, the Group found no other events of default on contractual obligations under the terms and conditions of any borrowing contracted.

As at 31 December 2025, CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o. identified a violation of the terms and conditions of a credit facility agreement in the part related to the implementation schedule of an investment project, which is currently being agreed upon with the general contractor. The company is in the process of making arrangements with financial institutions to regulate this violation, and has also taken actions to implement new assumptions in financing agreements. Accordingly, long-term debt under this agreement, in the amount of PLN 626 m, is presented in this report as short-term.

Following an approval by the consortium of banks funding the project, on 16 April 2026, CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o. signed an amendment to the contract with the contractor for the construction of a combined cycle gas turbine plant. The document introduces stabilization and mobilization mechanisms designed to support the contractor's effective implementation of the construction and to ensure completion within the scheduled timeframe.

The borrowing available as at 31 December 2025 is presented in the table below:

Financing institution	Type of liability	Interest rate	Purpose of financing	Date of the agreement	Financing limit/ Value of the agreement	Available financing amount	Nominal debt as at 31 December 2025	Repayment date
European Investment Bank	Credit facility	"Tranche I Wibor 3M + 1.135% Tranche II Wibor 3M + 1.113% Tranche III fixed rate 1.269%"	Energa-Operator SA CapEx Program	10-07-2013	1,000	-	329	15-09-2031
European Investment Bank	Hybrid bonds	fixed rate 4.57%	Energa-Operator SA CapEx Program	04-09-2017	528 <sup>1</sup>	-	528 <sup>1</sup>	12-09-2037 <sup>2</sup>
European Investment Bank	Credit facility	"Tranche I Wibor 3M + 0.736% Tranche II fixed rate 7.331% Tranche III fixed rate 7.467%"	Energa-Operator SA CapEx Program	16-12-2021	634 <sup>3</sup>	-	540	16-12-2038
Bondholders	Eurobonds	fixed rate 2.125%	General corporate purposes	07-03-2017	1,268 <sup>4</sup>	-	1,268 <sup>4</sup>	07-03-2027
Syndicate of banks	Credit facility	Wibor 1M + 2.56906%	CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	29-06-2023	2,640	1,938	702	15-12-2036 <sup>5</sup>
NFOŚiGW	Loan	base rate + KE 0.75%	Energa Elektrownie Ostrołęka SA CapEx Program	30-08-2018	134	-	52	20-12-2028
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 1M + 0.90%	Financing of general corporate purposes	09-12-2022	3,000	720	2,280	14-05-2027
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 6M + 3.12%	CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	28-06-2023	650	596	54	02-01-2037
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 6M + 2.99204%	CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	03-10-2023	325	-	243	02-01-2037
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 1.90%	CCGT Grudziądz Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	29-12-2023	1,746	-	1,746	30-09-2028
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 2.30%	Energa Wytwarzanie SA CapEx Program	29-12-2023	270	-	235	30-09-2028
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 2.30%	Energa Wytwarzanie SA CapEx Program	25-01-2024	1,485	-	1,433	31-12-2039
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 1.85%	Energa Informatyka i Technologie Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	30-01-2024	22	13	9	31-12-2028
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 2.50%	Energa Wytwarzanie SA CapEx Program	08-03-2024	125	-	118	31-12-2038
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 2.00%	Energy Green Development Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	12-03-2024	100	-	93	28-02-2039
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 3.53%	Wena Projekt 2 Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	18-06-2024	420	53	367	31-03-2039
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 2.00%	Farma Wiatrowa Szybowice Sp. z	07-08-2024	284	-	284	29-07-2039

Financing institution	Type of liability	Interest rate	Purpose of financing	Date of the agreement	Financing limit/ Value of the agreement	Available financing amount	Nominal debt as at 31 December 2025	Repayment date
o.o. CapEx Program								
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 1.53%	Energa-Operator SA CapEx Program	23-10-2024	3,500	1,000	2,500	30-09-2039
Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego	Loan	fixed rate 0.50%	Energa-Operator SA CapEx Program	19-02-2025	9,378	7,884	1,494	19-02-2050
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 2.00%	Helios Polska Energia Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	11-03-2025	100	10	90	31-12-2039
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 1.03%	Solar Serby Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	17-06-2025	253	46	207	30-04-2026
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 1.12%	CCGT Grudziądz Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	04-08-2025	922	325	597	30-04-2026
Orlen SA	Loan	Wibor 3M + 1.12%	CCGT Gdańsk Sp. z o.o. CapEx Program	04-08-2025	914	314	600	30-04-2026
<b>TOTAL</b>				-	<b>29,698</b>	<b>12,899</b>	<b>15,769</b>	

<sup>1</sup> hybrid bonds liability of EUR 125 m converted using the average NBP exchange rate of 31 December 2025

<sup>2</sup> the bond redemption date is 12 September 2037, with a defined first financing period of 10 years from the issue date

<sup>3</sup> liability of EUR 150 m converted using the average NBP exchange rate of 31 December 2025

<sup>4</sup> liability under Eurobonds in the total amount of EUR 300 m converted using the average NBP exchange rate of 31 December 2025

<sup>5</sup> financing under the Project Finance

## 29.6. Hedge accounting

### Foreign exchange risk hedging

In 2017, the Group issued Eurobonds in EUR. In order to hedge foreign exchange risk under the aforesaid issuance, the Group concluded cross-currency interest rate swaps with the nominal value of EUR 200 m ("CCIRS III") in April 2017. The nominal value of CIRS III transactions as at 31 December 2025 was EUR 100 m, which was due to the partial exchange of nominal amounts in correspondence to the CIRS III transactions schedule.

As a hedged item in the above hedging relationships, the Group designated the foreign exchange risk on the Eurobonds issued by Energa Finance AB.

As the hedge, the Group designated a CCIRS transaction under which the Group receives fixed-rate cash flows in EUR and pays fixed-rate cash flows in PLN. Cash flows received by the Group correspond to the cash flows under the Eurobonds. The Group expects that the hedged cash flows on the Eurobonds will continue until February 2027.

In September 2017, Energa SA issued hybrid bonds for the total amount of EUR 250 m. In order to hedge the foreign exchange risk under these bonds, the Group entered into CCIRS transactions ("CCIRS IV"). In September 2023, due to the redemption of hybrid bonds in the amount of EUR 125 m, some of the transactions concluded under CCIRS IV were settled.

As a hedged item in the above hedging relationships, the Group designated the foreign exchange risk on the issue of hybrid bonds denominated in EUR. The foreign exchange risk is hedged at the level of 100% of the total nominal amount of the issued bonds.

As the hedge, the Group designated CCIRS transactions under which the Group receives fixed-rate cash flows in EUR and pays fixed-rate cash flows in PLN. The cash flows received by the Group correspond to the cash flows from the bonds issued. The Group expects that the hedged cash flows will continue until September 2027.

Since December 2023 until 15 December 2025, CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o. had an IRS mechanism to hedge a credit facility for a plant construction project. The interest rate hedging agreement was concluded between the Company, ORLEN SA and the Bank. The interest rate hedging agreement between the Company and ORLEN SA hedges the risk of changes in interest rates on credits and loans. Under this agreement, ORLEN SA enables the Company to enter into transactions on the terms specified in the agreement, and where a transaction is subject to the provisions of the EMIR Regulation – to fulfil the Company's obligations arising from that regulation. The aforesaid IRS mechanism is not subject to hedge accounting policy.

Fair value of the hedges amounted to:

	Amount (PLN m)	Recognition in the statement of financial position	Change in the fair value of the hedge used as the basis for recognizing hedge ineffectiveness for the period	Nominal amounts of the hedge in millions of	
				EUR	PLN
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>					
CCIRS III	7	Liabilities – Other financial liabilities	None	100	-
CCIRS IV	18	Liabilities – Other financial liabilities	None	125	-
IRS	-	Assets – Other financial assets	None	-	-
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>					
CCIRS III	10	Assets – Other financial assets	None	140	-
CCIRS IV	14	Assets – Other financial assets	None	125	-
CCIRS IV	5	Liabilities – Other financial liabilities	None	125	-
IRS	4	Assets – Other financial assets	None	-	515

For hedge accounting purposes, the Group applies IAS 39 on a consistent basis. The Group found no material hedge ineffectiveness during the period under review.

Under cash flow hedge accounting, the cash flow hedge reserve (the effective portion of changes in the value of the hedge less deferred tax) decreased by PLN 12 m in the reporting period and increased by PLN 8 m in the corresponding period.

The table below presents the change in the cash flow hedge reserve in the reporting period:

Change in cash flow hedge reserve in the reporting period	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
<b>At the beginning of the reporting period</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(9)</b>
Amount recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve in the period, equal to the change in the fair value of hedges	(44)	3
Revaluation of hedges transferred from the reserve to finance income/expenses	31	7
Income tax on other comprehensive income	1	(2)
<b>At the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

As at 31 December 2025, no ineffectiveness was identified resulting from the applied cash flow hedge accounting.

### 29.7. Assets pledged as collateral

Some of the Group's credit obligations are secured by the assets of Group entities and/or by corporate guarantees. These security arrangements relate in particular to syndicated loans and Project Finance. Their provision comes with certain contractual obligations, including the requirement to maintain financial ratios. Provision of collateral imposes restrictions on the free disposal of these assets – in particular, their sale, further encumbrance or use as security for other creditors without the approval of the financing institution.

Details of the collateral for repayment of liabilities are presented in the table below.

Type of collateral	Pledged asset	Carrying amount of the pledged asset (PLN m)	Main conditions and limitations
Mortgages	Property, plant and equipment	2,858	conditions and restrictions typical of Project Finance and other standard bank financing were applied
Registered pledges/freezes	Cash in bank accounts	447	
Power of attorney to bank accounts	Trade receivables	118	
Assignments of receivables	Property, plant and equipment	77	
Registered pledges	Property, plant and equipment	8	
		<b>3,508</b>	

The amounts shown in the table correspond to the carrying amounts of the pledged assets as at the balance sheet date. The Group did not record any breaches of the terms governing the provision of collateral during the reporting period.

### 30. Financial risk management objectives and principles

The major financial instruments used by the Group include bank credits, bonds, cash, short-term investments and hedging instruments. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to secure funds to finance the Group's operations or to mitigate financial risks.

Major risks generated by the Group's financial instruments include:

- market risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- credit risk.

The Management Board verifies and agrees on the principles of managing these risks. On 20 December 2017, the Management Board of Energa SA signed with Energa Group companies a Cooperation Agreement, whose integral elements include the Energa Group Liquidity Management Policy and the Energa Group Market Risk Management Policy (for foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk). The two documents have been introduced across the Energa Group, which allows the holding company to manage these risk groups effectively. Both documents define financial risk management procedures for individual Group companies and introduce appropriate reporting obligations.

#### 30.1. Market risk

The Group identifies the following major market risks to which it is exposed:

- interest rate risk;
- foreign exchange risk; and
- commodity risk.

For the purposes of analysis of sensitivity to changes in market risk factors, the Energa Group uses the scenario analysis method, which relies on expert scenarios reflecting the Group's subjective assessment of how individual market risk factors will develop in the future.

Scenario analyses presented in this section aim to analyse the impact of changes in market risk factors on the Group's financial results. Only those items, which satisfy the definition of financial instruments, are subject to analysis.

#### Interest rate risk

The Energa Group is exposed to interest rate risk in connection with the fact that it holds assets and liabilities for which income and expenses are calculated on the basis of market interest rates, which are subject to fluctuations.

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in

The Energa Group has reviewed its existing financial contracts and has not identified any risks related to the lack of adequate provisions specifying the rules for the continuation of these contracts in the event that the benchmark is not published ('fallback clauses').

The current IBOR rates and the alternative benchmarks to be adopted by the Group differ significantly from each other. IBORs concern future periods and are set for a specific period (e.g. three months) at the beginning of such period, taking into account the credit spread in the interbank market. Alternative benchmarks are usually risk-free overnight rates published at the end of the day that do not include a credit spread. These differences will create additional uncertainty regarding interest payments at variable interest rates, but the Group believes they will not have a material impact on liquidity management.

Due to its financial liabilities, the Group uses WIBOR as at 31 December 2025.

Below are details of the non-derivative financial instruments that will be affected by the transition to alternative benchmarks.

Non-derivative financial instrument	Benchmark	Maturity	Nominal value as at 31.12.2025 (in PLN m)	Advanced transition for non-derivative financial instrument
European Investment Bank loan	WIBOR	2031	329	fallback clause in the contract
European Investment Bank loan	WIBOR	2038	540*	fallback clause in the contract
CCGT Ostrołęka syndicated loan	WIBOR	2036	702	fallback clause in the contract

\* including tranches currently based on a fixed rate (subject to revision in accordance with the agreement with the bank) with a nominal value of PLN 385 m

The Group identifies exposure to the risk of WIBOR interest rate changes, which involves primarily long-term financial debt. The Group's financial policy envisages that the risk of interest rate fluctuations is mitigated by keeping a portion of debt at fixed rates. In its analyses of sensitivity to the interest rate risk, the Group applies a parallel shift of the interest rate curve by a potential possible change in the reference interest rates during the next year. The levels of reference interest rates on the final day of the reporting period were used for this purpose. The extent of potential changes to interest rates was assessed on the basis of volatility of implied interest rate options quoted on the inter-bank market. In the case of WIBOR, due to the low liquidity of the interest rate option market, the shift of the interest rate curve has been assumed arbitrarily.

In the case of the analysis of sensitivity to interest rate changes, the effect of changes to risk factors would be carried to:

- other comprehensive income for hedging derivatives;
- interest income/expense for the remaining financial instruments.

The table below presents sensitivity of the financial result before tax and other comprehensive income to reasonably possible interest rate changes, assuming that there are no variations in other risk factors for these financial instrument classes that are exposed to the interest rate risk.

Financial assets and liabilities	31 December 2025		Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2025				
	Carrying amount	Value at risk	WIBOR		EURIBOR		
			PLN	PLN	WIBOR +50 bp	WIBOR -50 bp	EURIBOR R +50 bp
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,174	1,174	6	(6)	-	-	-
Other derivatives	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Preferential credits and loans	987	987	5	(5)	-	-	-
Credits and loans granted on market terms	11,869	11,869	59	(59)	-	-	-
Bonds and debt securities issued*	1,791	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Change in profit before tax</b>			<b>(58)</b>	<b>58</b>	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives (liabilities)	25	25	(5)	5	5	(5)	(5)
<b>Change in other comprehensive income</b>			<b>(5)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(5)</b>

\*The bonds and debt securities issued are fixed-rate instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities	31 December 2024		Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2024				
	Carrying amount	Value at risk	WIBOR		EURIBOR		
			PLN	PLN	WIBOR +50 bp	WIBOR -50 bp	EURIBOR +100 bp
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	989	989	5	(5)	-	-	-
Other derivatives	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Preferential credits and loans	669	669	3	(3)	-	-	-
Credits and loans granted on market terms	8,584	8,584	43	(43)	-	-	-
Bonds and debt securities issued	1,814	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Change in profit before tax</b>			<b>(41)</b>	<b>41</b>	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives (assets)	24	24	(109)	(130)	(158)	(120)	(120)
Hedging derivatives (liabilities)	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Change in other comprehensive income</b>			<b>(109)</b>	<b>(130)</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(120)</b>	<b>(120)</b>

### Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk on account of trade and financial transactions that it concludes. The risk arises as a result of the Group companies entering into purchase or sale transactions or incurring financial liabilities in currencies other than the measurement currency or holding financial assets in such currencies.

The Group identifies exposure to the risk of EUR/PLN exchange rate fluctuations.

The table below presents carrying amounts in PLN, including EUR amounts converted into PLN, as well as the sensitivity of the financial result before tax and other comprehensive income to reasonably possible changes of exchange rates, assuming that there are no changes of other risk factors for such classes of financial instruments which are exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations: Exchange rate volatility was set based on the average annual volatility of daily historical data for 2025:

Financial assets and liabilities	31 December 2025		Foreign exchange risk sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2025	
	Carrying amount	Value at risk	EUR/PLN	
	PLN	PLN	exchange rate EUR/PLN +15.00%	exchange rate EUR/PLN -15.00%
<b>Assets</b>				
Trade receivables	3,077	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,174	846	127	(127)
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Trade payables	1,510	-	-	-
Bonds and debt securities issued	1,791	1,791	(269)	269
Hedging derivatives (liabilities)	25	959	(144)	144
<b>Change in profit before tax</b>			<b>(260)</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>Change in other comprehensive income*</b>			<b>(26)</b>	<b>28</b>

\* in respect of hedging derivatives

Financial assets and liabilities	31 December 2024		Foreign exchange risk sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2024	
	Carrying amount	Value at risk	EUR/PLN	
	PLN	PLN	EUR/PLN rate +15.0%	EUR/PLN rate -15.0%
<b>Assets</b>				
Trade receivables	4,377	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	989	496	74	(74)
Hedging derivatives (assets)	24	1,144	172	(172)
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Trade payables	1,894	-	-	-
Bonds and debt securities issued	1,814	1,814	(272)	272
Hedging derivatives (liabilities)	5	-	-	-
<b>Change in profit before tax</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>(11)</b>
<b>Change in other comprehensive income*</b>			<b>(37)</b>	<b>37</b>

\*in respect of hedging derivatives

With regard to trade transactions, the Group is not exposed, to a material extent, to the exchange rate risk because the Group's cash settlements are mainly in PLN.

With regard to financial transactions, the Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk connected with issued Eurobonds. To hedge that risk, the Group has entered into cross-currency interest rate swap (CCIRS) transactions and has implemented hedge accounting (see the description in Note 29.6).

### Commodity risk

The Group is exposed to risks tied to variation in prices of commodities used in the operating activity.

The most significant risk is the risk of changing purchase prices of electricity and certificates of origin on the wholesale market in long-, medium- and short-term contracts executed by Energa-Obrót SA on the Polish market.

Accordingly, it is important to refer the actual risk exposure to the assumed financial result for the year. The above risks are managed by measuring, controlling and recommending actions to reduce risk exposure, which is determined by the Management Board of Energa-Obrót SA. Market risk exposure includes all of the company's open positions, and is mainly mitigated through built tools and models. Measurement and control are based on the concept of measuring the Value at Risk (VaR). The models developed help mitigate market risks, including those related to the volatility of prices for electricity, gaseous fuel, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions or property rights. According to the methodology used, the company can only bear risk within the allocated VaR limits. The Value at Risk is regularly monitored and reported to make sure that it does not exceed the limits determined by the Management Board of Energa-Obrót SA and takes into account, amongst others, the open position volume (the difference between the volumes sold and purchased), the volatility of product prices and the correlation among the particular products in the portfolio. In addition, in order to mitigate the risks associated with commodity price volatility, the company takes hedging measures, including by minimizing the open position on the electricity portfolio, which involves coordinating and optimizing the buying and selling process

so that the difference between volumes purchased and sold does not exceed pre-defined levels. For diversification purposes, contracts are concluded in specific proportions and for different products. Furthermore, as part of customer bidding, a change in the value of the contract being offered to the customer from the time the bid is submitted to the customer until it is accepted is also subject to risk hedging.

Furthermore, the significant risk of changes in the prices of commodities such as coal or CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances (EUA), is controlled within the framework of market risk management at Energa Elektrownie Ostrołęka SA. In this regard, the company is taking active steps to negotiate the best possible terms for purchasing coal from suppliers outside the Group and to secure a favorable partnership with a specialist entity within the Orlen Capital Group for the procurement of EUAs.

### 30.2. Credit risk

In the Group, credit risk is defined as the probability that a counterparty defaults on its financial obligations. Minimizing credit risk can be achieved through activities aimed at value-based risk assessment, monitoring the financial condition of counterparties, and securing trade credit with available tools such as bank guarantees, sureties, assignments, mortgages, deposits, prepayments, submission to enforcement in a notarized deed, promissory note, registered pledge, etc.

Guarantees and sureties granted to subsidiaries in favor of third parties amounted to PLN 14,777.3 m and PLN 5,381.4 m as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively. They mainly concerned the surety granted to Energa Finance AB (publ) for liabilities arising from the issuance of Eurobonds as well as security for liabilities of Energa Group companies under the ORLEN SA cash-pooling arrangement and other liabilities of CCGT Gdańsk Sp. z o.o., CCGT Grudziądz Sp. z o.o., Energa Operator SA and Enspirion Sp. z o.o.

Information on Energa's surety and guarantee activities as at 31 December 2025

No.	Date surety or guarantee granted	End date of surety or guarantee	Entity for which surety or guarantee was granted	Entity in favor of which surety or guarantee was granted	Form of surety or guarantee granted	Amount of surety or guarantee (in PL m)	Amount of liability as at 31 December 2025 covered by surety or guarantee (in PLN m)
1.	2012-11-15	2033-12-31	Energa Finance AB	bondholders	surety agreement*	5,283.4	1,269.8
2.	2018-10-31	2026-01-01	ENSPIRION Sp. z o.o.	Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne SA	surety agreement	10.1	1.5
3.	2019-11-15	2027-01-01	ENSPIRION Sp. z o.o.	Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne SA	surety agreement	10.8	2.1
4.	2020-12-03	2028-01-01	ENSPIRION Sp. z o.o.	Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne SA	surety agreement	17.2	15.1
5.	2025-02-19	2056-12-31	Energa Operator SA	Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego	surety agreement	1,805.3	1,494.0
6.	2025-04-25	2025-12-31	Energa Group companies	ORLEN SA	surety agreement	5,400.1	1,234.4
7.	2025-12-15	2032-01-01	CCGT Gdańsk Sp. z o.o.	Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne SA	surety agreement	22.6	22.6
8.	2025-12-15	2032-01-01	CCGT Grudziądz Sp. z o.o.	Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne SA	surety agreement	22.6	22.6
9.	2025-12-31	2026-10-30	CCGT Gdańsk Sp. z o.o.	ORLEN SA	surety agreement	1,096.8	600.0
10.	2025-12-31	2026-10-30	CCGT Grudziądz Sp. z o.o.	ORLEN SA	surety agreement	1,106.4	596.8
11.			Other Energa Group companies		Surety – guarantee agreement**	2.0	0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>14,777.3</b>	<b>5,259.3</b>

\* The Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) program for up to EUR 1,000,000,000 was established on 15 November 2012. As part of the EMTN Program, Energa Finance AB (publ), a Swedish law subsidiary of Energa SA, can issue Eurobonds with maturities of one to ten years. Under a surety agreement dated 15 November 2012, as amended on 16 February 2017, Energa undertook to unconditionally and irrevocably guarantee the Eurobond liabilities of Energa Finance AB (publ) up to EUR 1,250,000,000 through 31 December 2033. On 19 March 2013, Energa Finance AB (publ) issued the first series of Eurobonds totaling EUR 500,000,000 which were redeemed on 19 March 2020; on 7 March 2017, it issued the second series of Eurobonds totaling EUR 300,000,000 and maturing on 7 March 2027.

\*\* Civil-law sureties granted by Energa for liabilities of the Energa Group companies arising from bank guarantees granted by Bank PKO BP SA under guarantee facilities dedicated to Energa Group companies. Each facility is available until 19 September

2022. The end dates of guarantees provided under each facility can fall beyond the end date of the facility itself. The repayment of liabilities is secured by a civil-law surety.

The credit risk is mitigated for counterparties with the largest turnovers or for the portfolio of wholesale accounts and the portfolio of strategic accounts. The following are of special importance in this respect: credit rating, trade limits, special provisions in contracts with counterparties and obtaining security from clients with a low credit rating.

	As at 31 December 2025			As at 31 December 2024		
	Weighted average loss ratio	Gross amount	Impairmen t loss	Weighted average loss ratio	Gross amount	Impairmen t loss
Highest client rating	0.0%	993	-	0.0%	1,025	-
Medium client rating	0.0%	60	-	0.0%	223	-
Lowest client rating	3.9%	14	(1)	4.3%	39	(2)

Appropriate procedures have been put in place within the Group to minimize the risk of counterparties' insolvency. For the wholesale energy market, respective procedures determine the limits of possible sales of electricity without requiring security. For any transactions in excess of the above limit, security such as a bank guarantee is required.

For sales to strategic and business clients, the procedures impose the obligation to assess clients' creditworthiness. For clients with a low credit rating, the sales may begin on the condition that security acceptable to the seller is obtained.

Moreover, thanks to the ongoing monitoring of the status of receivables, the Group's exposure to the risk of uncollectible receivables is minor.

Uncollectible receivables are understood in the Group as the value of expected loss due to untimely or incomplete repayment of debt by the clients, estimated on a monthly basis, for all receivables and throughout the life of a receivable. The Group defines uncollectible receivables in relation to actual events at the time of the client's default on obligation after the first day from the receivables' maturity date.

Below are disclosures relating to credit risk by rating and other categories for trade receivables:

	As at 31 December 2025			As at 31 December 2024		
	Weighted average loss ratio	Gross amount	Impairmen t loss	Weighted average loss ratio	Gross amount	Impairm ent loss
Clients with no rating in the Sales Business Line	3.0%	1,070	(32)	2.8%	1,014	(28)
Disputed receivables	77.8%	423	(329)	84.6%	442	(374)
Other receivables	6.4%	939	(60)	4.8%	2,141	(103)

With respect to the Group's other financial assets, such as cash and cash equivalents and certain derivatives, the Group's credit risk arises when the other party to a contract is unable to make a payment and the maximum exposure to this risk equals the carrying amount of such instruments. At the same time, we deem those to be low credit risk assets.

In the financial area, credit risk is mitigated through ongoing monitoring of the ratings of financial institutions and by limiting the risk of concentrating surplus cash in a single financial institution.

The carrying amount of financial instruments, by category and class, is presented in Note 29.1.

### 30.3. Liquidity risk

The Group monitors the risk of insufficient funds, which are required to settle the liabilities at maturity dates, using a tool for periodic liquidity planning. This tool is based on projected cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, which are prepared by all Group companies. Additionally, regular reviews are conducted to test the reliability of the projections.

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk arising from the ratio of current assets to current liabilities. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the current liquidity ratio was 0.7 and 0.9, respectively.

In respect to liquidity risk management, the Group aims at maintaining the balance between continuity and flexibility of financing through the use of various sources of financing, such as cash pooling limits, overdraft facilities, bank loans, bonds, Eurobonds and lease contracts.

In terms of liquidity risk management, the Group relies on the support of ORLEN. As part of the ongoing integration to optimize the management of surplus funds, Group companies have been using the ORLEN Group's cash-pooling mechanism since the second half of 2023. At the same time, as part of the integration, the Group is optimizing available sources of borrowing and using a loan for current operations from ORLEN. ORLEN's support for the Group also includes providing coverage for some of the Group's significant capital expenditures, as expressed in bilateral agreements between the Company and ORLEN.

Detailed information on main borrowing contracted by the Group is presented in Note 29.5.

The table below presents the Group's financial liabilities by maturity dates, based on contractual undiscounted payments (at nominal values, including payments of interest, if any).

	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>31 December 2025</b>					
Interest-bearing credits and loans	1,381	1,071	5,400	4,816	<b>12,668</b>
Bonds	52	142	1,114	360	<b>1,668</b>
Trade payables	1,486	24	-	-	<b>1,510</b>
Other financial liabilities	2,188	337	241	1,018	<b>3,784</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>6,194</b>	<b>19,630</b>
<b>31 December 2024 (restated data)</b>					
Interest-bearing credits and loans	64	179	5,769	3,581	<b>9,593</b>
Bonds	66	180	1,155	520	<b>1,921</b>
Trade payables	1,860	34	-	-	<b>1,894</b>
Other financial liabilities	4,176	220	387	822	<b>5,605</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,166</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>7,311</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>19,013</b>

Assets are comprised mainly of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. The structure of cash and cash equivalents is presented in Note 20. The aging analysis is presented in Note 29.4.1 for trade receivables and in Note 34 for lease liabilities.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### 31. Statement of cash flows

#### (Profit)/ loss on investing activities

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Result on disposal of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	(15)	(6)
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, right-of-use assets and investment property	(119)	373
Revaluation of investments	18	261
Settlement and measurement of financial derivatives	17	40
Profit on change in ownership structure	-	(42)
Profit on sale of organized part of enterprise	(8)	-
Other	(25)	(6)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(132)</b>	<b>620</b>

#### Change in provisions

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024 (restated data)
Change in non-current provisions	275	79
Change in current provisions	888	(1,236)
Use of the provision for CO <sub>2</sub> emission allowances, property rights from the previous year	521	1,067
Acquisition of subsidiary	(7)	(25)
Adjustment for change in actuarial reserves recognized in other comprehensive income	(109)	(43)
Adjustment concerning the provision for land reclamation and liquidation costs	(40)	6
Other	1	(1)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>(153)</b>

#### Other adjustments

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Settlement of grants for property rights	(17)	(25)
Settlement of other grants	(70)	(40)
Change in presentation of accruals for investment projects	-	50
Margins	-	3
Other	46	84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(41)</b>	<b>72</b>

#### Change in current receivables, current prepaid expenses and accrued income

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Change in trade receivables	1,300	758
Change in input VAT receivables	(44)	(296)
Change in advances for deliveries	5	(1)
Change in other financial receivables	(470)	201
Change in other non-financial receivables	(12)	28
Adjustment for change in cash pooling receivables	476	(197)
Other	2	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>530</b>

#### Change in current liabilities, excluding credits and loans, current accrued expenses and deferred income

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Change in trade payables	(384)	301
Change in other financial liabilities	(1,871)	(946)
Change in financial liabilities resulting from measurement of derivatives	(1)	38
Change in other current liabilities	48	(199)
Adjustment for change in cash pooling liabilities	1,989	1,451
Adjustment for change in lease balance	(6)	6
Adjustment for change in investment commitments	(142)	(314)
Adjustment for change in liabilities resulting from acquisition of subsidiaries	(57)	(16)
Adjustment for change in consideration refund liabilities	131	(131)
Other	10	(5)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(283)</b>	<b>185</b>

#### Purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	(5,028)	(4,680)
Proceeds from settlements related to purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	158	314
Advances paid for property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	(527)	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(5,397)</b>	<b>(4,339)</b>

## OTHER NOTES

### 32. Investment commitments

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's commitments to incur expenditures for the purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible non-current assets, which had not yet been included in the statement of financial position, were about PLN 9,132 m, of which:

- Undertakings covered by the development plan for Energa-Operator SA, agreed upon with the President of ERO, to satisfy the current and future demand for electricity – approx. PLN 1,022 m;
- CCGT Grudziądz Sp. z o.o. – construction of combined cycle gas turbines – approx. PLN 4,154 m;
- CCGT Gdańsk Sp. z o.o. – construction of combined cycle gas turbines – approx. PLN 3,137 m;
- CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o. – construction of combined cycle gas turbines – approx. PLN 633 m;
- Energa Kogeneracja Sp. z o.o. – construction of a cogeneration system – approx. PLN 110 m;
- Solar Serby Sp. z o.o. – construction of a photovoltaic farm – approx. PLN 50 m.

### 33. Related party disclosures

Related party transactions are made based on arm's length prices of goods, products or services delivered, on the basis of cost of their manufacturing.

#### 33.1. Transactions involving parties related to the State Treasury

As at 31 December 2025, Orlen SA was the Group's Parent Company. The following tables present transactions with the Orlen Group and Orlen SA as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	Orlen SA Group	Orlen SA	Orlen SA Group	Orlen SA
Revenue on the sale of products, goods and materials	2,958	478	3,115	425
General and administrative expenses	9,619	135	12,038	265
Finance income	42	42	45	45
Finance expenses	781	780	665	664

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	Orlen SA Group	Orlen SA	Orlen SA Group	Orlen SA
Trade receivables	129	50	210	43
Cash pooling receivables	1,436	1,436	960	960
Trade payables	730	21	1,041	47
Cash pooling liabilities	1,234	1,234	3,224	3,224

The Group has loans received from Orlen SA, which are presented in Note 29.5.

There were also transactions of financial nature (credits, guarantees, banking fees and commissions) with Bank PKO BP, Bank Pekao SA and Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (banking fees and commissions).

As regards disclosures relating to transactions with parties related to the State Treasury, the Group uses the exemption defined in paragraph 25 of IAS 24.

#### 33.2. Transactions with a joint venture and associate

As at 31 December 2025, the Group holds shares in a joint venture, Baltic Offshore Service Solution Spółka z o.o., and in an associate, Polimex-Mostostal SA.

The Group has no transactions (sale/purchase) with a joint venture and does not report any receivables or payables at the end of 2025 or in the comparative period.

Sales of Energa Group companies to the associate in the period ended 31 December 2025 and in the corresponding period of the previous year were immaterial. Receivables as at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024 were also immaterial.

In the period ended 31 December 2025, the Group recorded purchases from the associate amounting to PLN 241 m, which was related to the commencement of construction of a combined cycle gas turbine unit (CCGT Gdańsk), where Polimex is one of the main contractors.

The Group's liabilities to the associate as at 31 December 2025 amounted to PLN 92 m, (as at 31 December 2024 they were immaterial).

### 33.3. Transactions with the Parent Company's Management Board members

During the reporting period, the Parent Company did not enter into any material transactions with Management Board members.

### 33.4. Remuneration paid or payable to key management and Supervisory Boards of Group companies (including short-term employee benefits and post-employment benefits)

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
<b>Parent Company</b>		
Short-term employee benefits	10.6	10.4
Termination benefits	0.5	4.7
<b>Subsidiaries</b>		
Short-term employee benefits	70.1	67.4
Post-employment benefits	0.1	-
Other non-current benefits	0.8	1.2
Termination benefits	4.0	9.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>93.4</b>

### 34. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are as follows:

	Lease payments payable as at			
	31 December 2025		31 December 2024 (restated data)	
	Payments arising from contracts	Discounted values	Payments arising from contracts	Discounted values
up to 1 year (short-term)	117	53	102	47
1 year to 2 years	148	84	194	142
2 to 3 years	104	44	89	40
3 to 5 years	182	67	164	72
over 5 years	1,983	987	1,607	793
<b>Total lease payments</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>1,094</b>
Less finance expenses	1,299		1,062	
<b>The value of lease liabilities</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,094</b>

### 35. Capital management

The Group manages its capital in order to maintain investment-grade credit rating and safe financial ratios to support the Group's operating activity and increase its value for shareholders. This goal is achieved through the internal regulations adopted at the Group. The Parent Company is responsible for managing the Group's debt policy.

The Group monitors its basic debt ratio, that is net debt to EBITDA, estimated on the consolidated basis. Net debt comprises liabilities arising from credits and loans and the issue of debt securities, adjusted for the cash pooling balance and the value of cash, less restricted cash. The EBITDA metric, on the other hand, means profit/(loss) on operating activity plus amortization and impairment losses on non-financial non-current assets. EBITDA is further adjusted for key one-off events. As at the reporting date, this ratio was 2.86. The Group considers 4.0 to be a safe level for the ratio. The method used to calculate the indicator is shown in the table below.

Additional information about this ratio is presented in the Report by the Energa SA Management Board on the activities of the Energa Group and Energa SA for the year 2025 in Note 4.3. Structure of assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The level of the ratio is also regularly monitored by institutions financing the Group and by rating agencies; therefore, it has a significant influence on the evaluation of the Group's credit rating and, consequently, the availability and cost of borrowing.

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)
Liabilities arising from loans and borrowings and from the issue of debt securities	14,647	11,067

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024 (restated data)
Inclusion of hybrid bonds	-	514
Cash pooling balance (L-R)	(202)	2,264
Cash and cash equivalents excluding restricted cash	1,074	857
Data for excluded project companies*	864	1,782
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>12,507</b>	<b>10,178</b>
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>3,434</b>
Key one-off events**	754	(68)
Data for excluded project companies*	(18)	(15)
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>3,381</b>
<b>Net debt / EBITDA</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>3.01</b>

\* the net debt/EBITDA ratio does not include the data of excluded Project Companies (in 2025, this refers to the data of CCGT Ostrołęka Sp. z o.o., and in 2024 also CCGT Grudziądz Sp. z o.o.) in accordance with the funding agreements.

\*\* In 2025, the value of key one-off events was primarily affected by the recognition of a provision for an additional contribution to the Price Difference Payout Fund and the recognition of a provision for onerous contracts.

### 36. Contingent assets and liabilities

#### 36.1. Contingent liabilities

	1 January 2024	Increase/ (Decrease)	31 December 2024	Increase/ (Decrease)	31 December 2025
Court cases	260	(9)	251	67	318

Litigations relating to the power infrastructure of Energa-Operator SA located on private land are the largest contingent liability. The Group recognizes provisions for any litigations brought. If there is uncertainty as to the validity of a claim amount or legal title to land, the Group recognizes contingent liabilities. As at 31 December 2025, the estimated value of those claims recognized as contingent liabilities is PLN 241 m, compared with PLN 232 m as at 31 December 2024. Based on the available legal opinions, the risk of the liabilities actually arising is below 50%.

Energa-Obrót SA identifies a contingent liability related to case XVII Ame 67/24 concerning the imposition of a fine of PLN 61 m on Energa-Obrót SA by the President of ERO in proceedings concerning violation of obligations under Articles 5(1) and (1a), 6(1) and (2), and 6a of the Act of 28 December 2018 amending the excise tax act and certain other acts. In 2023, in connection with the decision of the President of ERO received on 15 December 2023, the Company recognized a provision for the aforesaid fine. At the same time, the Company filed an appeal against this decision. On 29 October 2025, the first instance Court of Protection of Competition and Consumers in Warsaw issued a ruling in favor of the Company in case XVII Ame 67/24. The court annulled Items 1 and 3 of the contested decision finding Energa-Obrót SA in violation of the Act and imposing a fine of PLN 61 m with interest, and awarded legal costs to Energa-Obrót SA. As a result of reviewing the aforesaid provision and finding that the probability of an unfavorable ruling for the Company was lower than the likelihood of a favorable one, the Company reversed the provision by reclassifying it as a contingent liability.

#### 36.2. Contingent assets

As at the end of the reporting period, there were no material contingent assets.

### 37. Employment structure

Headcount as at 31 December was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Blue collars	3,105	3,201
White collars	5,751	5,869
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,856</b>	<b>9,070</b>

### 38. Other information significantly affecting the assessment of assets, financial standing and the financial result of the Group

#### Impact of the tariffs set by the President of ERO and legislation capping electricity prices on the Group's situation

According to the current wording of:

- the Act of 7 October 2022 on specific solutions to protect electricity customers in 2023 and in 2024 in connection with the situation in the electricity market (hereinafter: Act of 7 October 2022), and
- the Act of 27 October 2022 on urgent measures to cap electricity prices and support certain customers in 2023 and 2024 (hereinafter: the Act of 27 October 2022),

Energa-Obrót SA was required to give a discount in 2024 to the eligible customers specified in these acts, who demonstrated adequate savings in electricity consumption (the so-called "10% discount").

The Group settled PLN 157 m worth of discounts in 2025, compared to PLN 194 m worth of discounts recognized in 2024.

The amounts of the aforementioned discounts are covered by the compensation mechanism for suppliers.

On 30 April 2025, the regulations of the Act of 23 April 2025 on amendment of the Act on specific solutions to protect electricity customers in 2023 and in 2024 in connection with the situation in the electricity market, became effective. The act, through an amendment to the Act of 7 October 2022, introduced a postponement of:

- the effective date of the revised electricity tariffs from 1 July 2025 to 1 October 2025, while maintaining the tariff validity period until 31 December 2025,
- the deadline for energy companies to submit tariff applications for the aforesaid tariff revision from the current deadline of 30 April to 31 July 2025.

The Act of 12 September 2025 on heating vouchers and amendments to certain acts to reduce electricity prices, amending the Act of 27 October 2022, extended the cap electricity price mechanism for tariff group G customers and the so-called building tariff to PLN 500/MWh (price excluding VAT and excise duty) for the fourth quarter of 2025.

The Group is entitled to compensation for cap prices.

Based on applicable regulations, the Group recognized proceeds from compensation due to electricity trading companies, electricity distribution system operators and heat supply companies as a consequence of applying frozen electricity, gas and heat prices to eligible customers, and fees for distribution services under the Revenue from the Price Difference Payout Fund through profit or loss, in the amount of PLN 603 m.

At the same time, on 30 September 2025, the President of ERO approved a revision in the electricity tariff for Energa-Obrót SA for consumers in tariff group G for the period from 1 October 2025 to 31 December 2025.

Following the amendments to the Act of 27 October 2022 and the electricity tariff approved on 17 December 2025, Energa-Obrót SA recognized a provision for onerous contracts of PLN 304 m.

The amount of the provision was estimated based on a calculation model incorporating forecasts for future contracting, the final price for tariff group G customers for 2026 (decision of the President of ERO and the Act), the unit direct cost comprising: the planned purchase price of electricity, property rights and excise tax, as well as the cost of paying distribution charges on behalf of the prosumer under the net-metering system, the cost of ensuring electricity supply, the cost of managing contracts during their term, and the cost of meter reading, invoicing and sending invoices, related directly to the performance of energy sales contracts. The provision was recognized in the cost of sales.

In connection with a package of legislation designed to protect consumers from excessive increases in electricity and gas prices, Energa-Obrót SA was required to make contributions to the Price Difference Payout Fund. The purpose of the Fund was to compensate energy and gas sellers for the difference between the energy price cap contained in the act and the contractual or reference price. The requirement to make contributions to the Fund applied to the period from 1 December 2022 to 31 December 2023. In total, Energa-Obrót SA paid an amount of approx. PLN 36 m to the Price Difference Payout Fund account.

On 5 February 2026, the Group was notified of the initiation of administrative proceedings by the President of ERO to issue an administrative decision requiring Energa-Obrót SA to transfer to the Price Difference Payout Fund account the amount representing the difference between the contribution to the Fund as calculated by the President of ERO and the contribution to the Fund as disclosed in the reports for December 2022, January and February 2023 and April to December 2023. The above was a consequence of the ERO's inspection and findings contained in the Inspection Report, indicating that, according to the President of ERO, Energa-Obrót underestimated the contribution to the Price Difference Payout Fund by PLN 551 m. Disagreeing entirely with the position of the President of ERO, Energa-Obrót filed objections to the findings of the inspection within the deadline set by ERO. On 12 March 2026, the administrative decision was received from the President of ERO, dated 6 March 2026, requiring to transfer to the Price Difference Payout Fund account the amount of PLN 551 m representing the difference between the contribution to the Fund as calculated by the President of ERO and the contribution to the Fund as transferred by the company, within 30 days from the day of serving the decision, together with statutory interest calculated from the day of receiving the decision.

On 26 March 2026, Energa-Obrót paid PLN 553 m to the Price Difference Payout Fund account, as indicated in the decision of the President of ERO dated 6 March 2026 (ref. DMR.WMK.717.8.2.3.2026.ATr), representing the difference between the contribution to the Fund calculated by the authority and the contribution disclosed by the company in the submitted statement. The aforementioned payment consists of the amount indicated in the decision, i.e. PLN 551 m, and statutory interest of PLN 2 m, calculated from the decision receipt date until the payment date.

The payment does not constitute any form of acknowledgement by the Group of the "surcharge" amount as specified in the decision of the President of ERO. The amount indicated and the statutory interest were paid in accordance with Article 411(1) of the Civil Code "subject to refund."

At the same time, on 26 March 2026, Energa-Obrót filed an appeal with the District Court in Warsaw against the aforesaid decision.

#### Loan from the National Recovery Plan for power grid development

On 19 February 2025, Energa-Operator SA signed a loan agreement with Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (“BGK”) for funds from the National Recovery and Resilience Plan as part of Investment G3.1.4 Support for the national energy system for the development of smart power grids in the years 2022-2036 (“Project”).

The subject of the agreement was for Energa-Operator SA to incur a long-term liability of up to PLN 7.7 billion to refinance eligible expenditures for the Project, which aims to support Poland’s energy transition through the construction of modern transmission networks.

Exercising the option to increase the loan amount provided for in the agreement, on 9 September 2025 Energa-Operator SA signed an amendment to the agreement with BGK increasing the loan amount to PLN 9.4 billion. Other terms and conditions of the agreement remained unchanged.

The funds disbursed under the agreement bear fixed interest rate of 0.5% per annum. The loan was granted for 25 years with a repayment period starting after 9 years (quarterly payments from 2034 to 2050).

On 30 June 2025, Energa-Operator SA received the first loan tranche of approx. PLN 1,333 m, and on 31 December 2025, the second loan tranche of PLN 161 m was disbursed.

The funds received meet the definition of a government grant under IAS 20 - *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, which is a benefit in the form of a government loan with an interest rate below arm’s-length rates. In accordance with the provisions of the standard, the Group measured the loan in accordance with IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments*.

Accordingly, at the time of disbursement:

- the debt balance under the first tranche was recognized as a loan of PLN 399 m and a grant of PLN 934 m,
- the debt balance under the second tranche was recognized as a loan of PLN 55 m and a grant of PLN 106 m.

The loan portion of the financing was recognized in the statement of financial position under Non-current liabilities on account of credits and loans, while the grant portion was included as a grant under Non-current deferred income and grants.

As at 31 December 2025, the amount of the grant recognized under this item was PLN 1,013 m.

Given the stated purpose of using the funds from the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, the Group considers the grant as a grant related to assets, and will therefore systematically account for it as an item of other operating income over the useful life of the assets.

In the reporting period ended 31 December 2025, the Group recognized PLN 27 m in other operating income as accounting for the grant.

#### Impact of sustainability issues on the Energa Group’s financial statements

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the Management Board analysed sustainability impacts, including in particular climate change and energy transition, as well as the associated risks and opportunities, on the material judgements and estimates made by the Group, particularly in the context of the decarbonization strategy being implemented, with specific commitments regarding emissions reductions and the achievement of climate neutrality.

In accordance with IFRS, when making assumptions and estimates, the Management Board relies on rational and fact-based assumptions reflecting management’s best possible assessment of the overall economic conditions that may occur in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, estimates regarding the impacts of climate change and energy transition on the Group’s operations are subject to a high degree of uncertainty and may change significantly in subsequent periods depending on the pace of the transition. External data sources on climate change and energy transition, which could provide the basis for estimates, often differ significantly in terms of projections regarding future price levels and their volatility, as well as assumed supply and demand. In the Group’s view, factors such as the final form and time of implementing subsequent legislation – including the revision of the European Emissions Trading Scheme and the European directives on renewable energy sources and energy efficiency – will be of particular significance. The manner in which EU directives on climate issues, energy transition and sustainable development are implemented in the national laws of the region in which the Group’s companies operate will also be important.

The following table provides a mapping of key sustainability issues with a reference to the notes and a summary of the information contained in the indicated notes to these consolidated financial statements covering areas that are or may be impacted by environmental, social and corporate governance issues in the future.

ESG area*	Topic	Note number	Description
Environment (E)	Impact of climate issues on judgements and estimates of non-financial non-current assets	13. Property, plant and equipment 14. Intangible assets 15. Right-of-use assets	The Group verifies the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each year. As part of this process, the Group is currently also taking into account the impact of factors related to climate change, particularly in relation to assets whose useful lives may be shortened as part of the implementation of emission reduction plans.  As part of the assumptions underlying the estimation of future expected cash flows in impairment testing, the Group took into account key macroeconomic parameters, including estimates of the likelihood of the impact of carbon emission allowance prices on product sales revenue.
Environment (E)	Sustainable investing – Investments in renewable energy sources and new technologies	2.2. Changes in the composition of the Group and in the investments in joint	The Group is investing heavily in renewable energy sources as part of its sustainability strategy.  In 2025, the Group, among others:

		ventures and associates in the reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>acquired VRW 11 Sp. z o.o., the owner of a hybrid power plant located in Sompolno, comprising a 26.4 MW wind farm and a 10 MW solar farm,</li> <li>and acquired Solar Serby Sp. z o.o., which implements the 112 MW Serby PV photovoltaic power plant project.</li> </ul> <p>During the reporting period, capital expenditures on climate change mitigation amounted to PLN 4,715 m, whilst investment in climate change adaptation was PLN 414 m. Operating expenses for climate change mitigation amounted to PLN 433 m.</p>
Environment (E)	Recognition of environmental provisions including those related to reclamation and dismantling obligations	25. Provisions	In view of the Group's legal requirements and expected obligations, the Group recognizes environmental provisions based on anticipated remediation costs, as well as provisions for dismantling costs for wind and photovoltaic farms.
Environment (E)	Provision recognized for the effects of legal requirements of redemption of carbon emission allowances and energy certificates, and the payment of environmental charges	11.1. Costs by type 25. Provisions	The Group companies are subject, among others, to the EU regulation establishing a scheme for GHG emission allowance trading; consequently, the Group recognizes provisions for the redemption of emission allowances and energy certificates in accordance with the applicable regulations.
Environment (E)	Government grants	14. Intangible assets 27.2 Grants 29.5. Available borrowing	<p>The Group makes use of available government assistance programs from national and international institutions for projects aimed at the transition to a low-carbon economy as well as research and development of green technologies.</p> <p>The Group obtained financing on preferential terms from, among others, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan for the modernization and digitalization of the power grid in northern and central Poland.</p> <p>The Group also benefitted from funding offered by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW) for the implementation of projects related to environmental protection and sustainable development.</p>
Social responsibility (S)	Free benefits: community, cultural and sports sponsorship	11.5 Other operating expenses	<p>The Group is involved in social and educational projects, both directly and in collaboration with corporate foundations, supporting the development of local communities and promoting environmentally friendly innovation and technologies; it also runs sponsorship program in the areas of social welfare, culture and amateur sport.</p> <p>The Group also engages in employee volunteering programs aimed at supporting local communities and implementing socially significant projects.</p>
Corporate governance (G)	Remuneration policy for key management staff	33.4. Compensation paid or payable to key management staff	<p>Sustainability issues, including climate-related matters, are included in the remuneration of Energa SA Management Board Members and the key management staff through the fulfilment of individual bonus targets.</p> <p>The individual climate-related bonus targets for 2025 are qualitative in nature and mainly concern the implementation of strategic decarbonization projects. The achievement of</p>

			<p>climate-related targets accounts for up to 35% of the variable remuneration of Energa SA Management Board Members.</p> <p>Climate-related bonus targets are cascaded to the Management Board Members of the major companies of the following business lines: New Energy, Distribution, Energy Retail and Conventional Energy that is, respectively: Energa Wytwarzanie SA, Energa Operator SA and Energa Obrót SA, as well as companies developing CCGT projects.</p> <p>In accordance with the Energa SA Management Board Bonus Scheme Regulations, the Supervisory Board of Energa SA formally determines and approves the compensation for individual bonus tasks (bonus targets).</p>
--	--	--	--

### Impact of armed conflicts on the Group's business

The Group monitors the situation in Ukraine and the Middle East on an ongoing basis in terms of its impact on business operations. However, the situation is very volatile and forecasting economic consequences of the war is subject to a high risk of making erroneous assumptions. Considering the highly fluid geopolitical and economic situations, and difficulties in developing or obtaining unreserved and highly likely economic and financial forecasts, it is not possible at the moment to measure the potential impact of the conflict on the Group's business and financial results.

Further military actions, the scope and effectiveness of sanctions imposed on the parties involved, as well as the response from central banks and other financial institutions will be of key relevance for a full assessment of the impact of the current situation on the future financial results of the Group.

Bearing in mind the above, the Group has identified the following market risks:

- The risk of the Polish currency's depreciating against major currencies, including specifically against the euro. The Group hedges currency risk to liabilities held in foreign currencies and takes measures aimed at hedging currency risk with respect to planned investment projects.
- The risk of growth of inflation and interest rates, and consequently the risk of reduced access to external funding sources or less favorable terms of such funding, may drive up the Group's borrowing costs.
- The risk of another increase in prices of energy inputs (coal and gas) as a result of their limited availability. It needs to be stressed that the Group no longer purchases fuels from operators based in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine or Middle East. The Group monitors the availability and level of prices of that fuel on an ongoing basis for the respective periods and takes actions to secure the supply and prices that allow uninterrupted and profitable operations of production plants. The existing production sources of the Group hardly rely on gaseous fuel in their operations (currently, only the peak load and reserve boilers in Elbląg and Kalisz, and the gas engines in Elbląg are exposed to this risk). Three CCGT power plants and smaller gas engines in Elbląg are under construction.
- The risk of increase in prices of electrical engineering materials being purchased as well as other components. Price growth in that area may lead to higher costs of ongoing repairs and higher expenditure on ongoing investment projects of distribution and generation infrastructure. In particular, the Group monitors the situation as regards timely delivery of measuring infrastructure items and takes the relevant adaptive actions to ensure the continuity of its operating activities in terms of the installation of meters in the distribution network.
- The continuing greater risk of attacks against the IT, generation and distribution infrastructure, used to achieve the Group's main business objectives, necessitates higher expenditure on protection of IT systems, facilities, buildings and civil structures, and the use of more advanced tools, equipment and security systems.
- In addition, the economic situation (possible higher inflation, worsening GDP forecasts, high borrowing costs) may affect the liquidity situation of businesses and households in Poland, potentially resulting in a deterioration of payment behaviors of the Group's customers. At the time of preparing this report, the Group does not identify any risk of significant delays in the collection of receivables from its customers, however, it takes this possibility into account, and therefore, the payment situation of individual customer groups is constantly monitored.

On the other hand, the Group has not identified any direct impact of the war in Ukraine or in the Middle East on its financial performance in 2025.

The Group companies have no business relations with business operators registered in the territory of Ukraine, Russia, Belarus or Middle East countries.

### 39. Material subsequent events

#### Issuance of shares

On 2 April 2026, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Energa SA was held, during which a resolution was adopted on the increase of the Company's share capital through the issuance of series CC shares by means of closed subscription (i.e. respecting pre-emptive rights of existing shareholders).

During the Extraordinary General Meeting, a resolution was also adopted on the registration in Central Securities Depository of CC series shares and pre-emptive rights to CC series shares and on applying for admitting CC series shares and pre-emptive rights to CC series shares to trading on the regulated market of the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

Signatures of Members of the Management Board of Energa SA:

Magdalena Kamińska

President of the Management Board

.....

Piotr Szymanek

Vice-President of the Management Board

.....

Michał Gołębiowski

Vice-President of the Management Board

.....

Przemysław Janiak

Vice-President of the Management Board

.....

Signature of the person responsible for the preparation of the financial statements:

Łukasz Minuth

Director of the Finance Department

.....

Bartłomiej Bieńkowski

Head of the Financial Reporting and Taxes Section

.....

Gdańsk, 28 April 2026