ENERGO - PRO a.s.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements and Independent Auditor’s Report

for the three months ended 31 March 2025

Building a better working world

Report on Review of Interim Financial Information

To the Shareholders of ENERGO - PRO a.s.:

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of ENERGO - PRO a.s. and its subsidiaries ("ENERGO - PRO Group"), which comprise the Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2025, and the related Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income, Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity and Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash-Flows for the three-month period then ended, including a material accounting policy information. For details of the ENERGO - PRO Group, see Note 1 to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by European Union ("IAS 34"). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of ENERGO - PRO Group are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34.

Ernst & Young Audit, s.r.o.
License No. 401

Martin Skácelík, Auditor
License No. 2119

20 June 2025
Prague, Czech Republic

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(EUR'000)	Note	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,948,298	1,744,771
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	7	3,845	1,630
Goodwill	8	75,977	75,901
Other intangible assets	9	39,531	39,828
Non-current financial assets	11	4,997	16,612
Deferred tax assets		46,568	49,611
Non-current portion of issued loans	10	47,635	148,657
Other non-current assets		5,130	5,355
Total non-current assets		**2,171,981**	**2,082,365**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	46,610	43,861
Trade and other receivables	13	124,914	150,855
Current income tax asset		1,544	3,590
Current portion of issued loans	10	4,789	5,256
Contract assets		50,356	53,767
Cash and cash equivalents	14	179,867	106,289
Other current assets	15	45,880	20,114
Total current assets		**453,960**	**383,732**
Total assets		**2,625,941**	**2,466,097**
EQUITY			
Authorised share capital		3,569	3,569
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29		167,882	113,750
Result from business combinations and asset acquisitions	10	(160,012)	(185,594)
Translation reserve		(97,624)	(21,678)
Retained earnings		1,053,590	995,206
Equity attributable to the company's owners		**967,405**	**905,253**
Non-controlling interest		31,511	30,672
Total equity		**998,916**	**935,925**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities		78,515	79,611
Non-current income tax payable		4,475	5,643
Non-current portion of provisions	17	9,923	10,528
Non-current portion of borrowings	18	1,163,774	1,121,657
Non-current financial liabilities		4,450	1,661
Other non-current liabilities		19,326	16,927
Total non-current liabilities		**1,280,463**	**1,236,027**
Current liabilities			
Current portion of provisions	17	18,930	16,771
Trade and other payables	19	154,597	162,540
Current income tax payable		15,725	5,925
Current portion of borrowings	18	87,829	49,174
Contract liabilities	16	26,512	23,446
Other current liabilities	20	42,969	36,289
Total current liabilities		**346,562**	**294,145**
Total liabilities		**1,627,025**	**1,530,172**
Total liabilities and equity		**2,625,941**	**2,466,097**

(EUR'000)	Note	1 January - 31 March 2025	1 January - 31 March 2024
Revenue			
Sales of electricity in local markets		362,997	271,941
Grid components of electricity sales price		46,934	48,331
Services and other		32,686	36,027
Total revenue		**442,617**	**356,299**
Other income		11,166	13,017
Changes in inventory of products and in work in progress		(1)	(11)
Purchased power		(268,675)	(182,835)
Service expenses	21	(38,281)	(26,245)
Labour costs		(32,402)	(30,996)
Material expenses		(11,039)	(14,932)
Other tax expenses		(3,627)	(2,483)
Other operating expenses		(6,870)	(4,224)
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)[1]		**92,888**	**107,590**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(31,095)	(27,232)
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)[1]		**61,793**	**80,358**
Finance income	22	2,193	5,355
Finance costs	22	(412)	(73,917)
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29 - Monetary gains/(losses)	2	11,613	12,990
Finance costs – net		**13,394**	**(55,572)**
Income before income tax (EBT)		**75,187**	**24,786**
Income tax		(14,382)	(9,087)
Deferred taxes		(1,855)	(2,540)
Total income tax expense		**(16,237)**	**(11,627)**
Profit/(loss) for the period		**58,950**	**13,159**
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
- Owners of the company		58,111	11,692
- Non-controlling interest		839	1,467
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Currency translation differences		(75,946)	22,851
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial loss		-	-
Gross amount		-	-
Tax effect		-	-
Net amount		-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		**(75,946)**	**22,851**
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		**(16,996)**	**36,010**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
- Owners of the company		(17,835)	34,543
- Non-controlling interest		839	1,467

[1] EBITDA and EBIT are non-GAAP measures in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (there is no IFRS standard for their specification). The Group considers both EBITDA and EBIT to be important indicators of its economic performance. EBITDA is calculated as total revenues minus certain operating expenses, as shown above. EBIT represents earnings before interest and taxes and is calculated as EBITDA minus depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.

	Equity attributable to the company's owners							
(EUR'000)	**Authorised share capital**	**Hyperinflationary effect - IAS29 (Note 2)**	**Result from business combinations and asset acquisitions (Note 10)**	**Translation reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total equity without non-controlling interest**	**Non-controlling interest**	**Total equity**
1 January 2024	**3,569**	**-**	**-**	**(14,114)**	**880,175**	**869,630**	**27,678**	**897,308**
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	11,692	11,692	1,467	13,159
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	22,851	-	22,851	-	22,851
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	22,851	11,692	34,543	1,467	36,010
Result from business combinations and asset acquisitions (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	(185,594)	(185,594)	-	(185,594)
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS29 (Note 2)	-	40,736	-	-	-	40,736	-	40,736
Other changes in equity	-	-	-	-	243	243	-	243
31 March 2024	**3,569**	**40,736**	**-**	**8,737**	**706,516**	**759,558**	**29,145**	**788,703**
1 January 2025	**3,569**	**113,750**	**(185,594)**	**(21,678)**	**995,206**	**905,253**	**30,672**	**935,925**
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	58,111	58,111	839	58,950
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(75,946)	-	(75,946)	-	(75,946)
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(75,946)	58,111	(17,835)	839	(16,996)
Result from business combinations and asset acquisitions (Note 10)	-	-	25,582	-	-	25,582	-	25,582
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS29 (Note 2)	-	54,132	-	-	-	54,132	-	54,132
Other changes in equity	-	-	-	-	273	273	-	273
31 March 2025	**3,569**	**167,882**	**(160,012)**	**(97,624)**	**1,053,950**	**967,405**	**31,511**	**998,916**

(EUR'000)	Note	1 January - 31 March 2025	1 January - 31 March 2024
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**75,187**	**24,786**
Adjusted for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	7,9	31,095	27,232
Unrealised currency translation losses/(gains)		(25,668)	50,725
Interest income	18	(1,148)	(4,375)
Interest expenses	18	24,037	19,496
Changes in provisions and impairment		1,942	(2,380)
Assets granted free of charge		(901)	(1,438)
Inventory surplus		(817)	98
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,173	270
Inventory obsolescence expense		856	1,000
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29 - Monetary Items (gains)/losses	2	(11,613)	(12,990)
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29 - Non-cash adjustments of Statement of comprehensive income items	2	2,563	(643)
Other changes - difference in rate of exchange and other		(2,138)	1,583
Cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**94,568**	**103,364**
Movements in working capital			
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	12	(3,675)	(4,463)
Decrease/(increase) in trade accounts receivable	13	28,088	7,379
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	15	(3,185)	1,260
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	19	(10,071)	1,415
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	20	11,535	(1,948)
Cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities before interest income received, interest expense paid and income tax paid		**117,260**	**107,007**
Interest received		169	-
Income tax paid		(1,169)	(2,163)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		**116,260**	**104,844**
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Acquisition of subsidiaries and financial investments, net of cash of entities acquired)/Disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash of entities disposed		4,245	37,895
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(40,235)	(39,275)
Loans granted	10	(24,747)	(4,315)
Loans repaid	10	1,519	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		**(59,218)**	**(5,695)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	18	479,458	268,933
Repayment of borrowings	18	(441,839)	(268,944)
Interest paid	18	(19,718)	(16,982)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		-	-
Dividends paid to the shareholders of the parent company		-	-
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		**17,901**	**(16,993)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**74,943**	**82,156**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	14	**106,289**	**120,906**
Effect of exchange rate on changes in Cash and Cash equivalents		(1,365)	(1,382)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	14	**179,867**	**201,680**

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

1. ENERGO - PRO a.s. Group and its operations

ENERGO - PRO a.s. ("EPas" or "The Company") is a joint-stock company established on 23 March 1995. The registered address is Na Poříčí 1079/3a, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic, and the identification number of EPas is 63217783. The main activities of the ENERGO - PRO a.s. are power generation from hydro power plants ("HPPs"), electricity distribution and power trading. The ultimate holder of 100% of ENERGO - PRO a.s. shares is the entity DK Holding Investments, s.r.o. ("DKHI") which is wholly owned by Mr. Jaromír Tesař.

EPas is the parent company of the Group of companies ("the EP Group" or "the Group"), which comprises the following entities and their subsidiaries consolidated in these financial statements as of 31 March 2025 and for the three months ended 31 March 2025:

Name	Segment (Note 26)	Location	Ownership interest
ENERGO - PRO a.s.	Other	Czechia	parent
MEGAWATT SERVIS s.r.o.	Other	Czechia	100%
TDP Development Services s.r.o.	Other	Czechia	100%
ENERGO-PRO Hydro Development s.r.o.	Other	Czechia	100%
ENERGO-PRO Turkish Development s.r.o.	Other	Czechia	100%
ENERGO-PRO Georgia Holding JSC	Distribution & Supply; Generation	Georgia	100%
OPPA JSC	Other	Georgia	100%
ENERGO-PRO Bulgaria EAD	Generation	Bulgaria	100%
ENERGO-PRO Varna EAD	Distribution & Supply	Bulgaria	100%
ENERGO PRO İnşaat Şanyi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	Other	Türkiye	100%
Murat Nehri Enerji Üretim A.Ş.	Generation	Türkiye	100%
Bilsev Enerji Üretim VE Ticaret A.Ş.	Generation	Türkiye	100%
ENERGO-PRO Swiss GmbH	Not consolidated	Switzerland	100%
Energo Pro Turkey Holding A.Ş.	Generation	Türkiye	100%
ENERGO-PRO Colombia S.A.S.	Other	Colombia	100%
ENERGO-PRO Brazil Ltda.	Other	Brazil	100%
ENERGO-PRO Brasil Holding S.A.	Generation	Brazil	100%
Xallas Electricidad y Aleaciones S.A.U.	Generation; Other	Spain	100%
Feroe Ventures & Investments S.L.U.	Not consolidated	Spain	100%
ENERGO-PRO IBERIA S.L.	Not consolidated	Spain	100%
LITOSTROJ POWER real estate d.o.o.	Other	Slovenia	100%

The number of employees of the Group as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 9,756 and 9,730 respectively.

List of Group´s power plants as of 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Hydropower plants

Bulgaria	Installed capacity (MW)
Koprinka	7.0
Stara Zagora	22.4
Popina Laka	22.0
Lilyanovo	20.0
Sandanski	14.4
Petrohan	7.6
Barzia	5.6
Klisura	3.5
Pirin	22.0
Spanchevo	28.0
Karlukovo	2.4
Ogosta	5.0
Katunci	3.5
Samoranovo	2.9
Total Bulgaria	**166.2**

Georgia	Installed capacity (MW)
Atsi	18.4
Rioni	57.0
Lajanuri	115.6
Gumati I	48.4
Gumati II	22.8
Shaori	40.3
Dzevrula	80.0
Satskhenisi	14.0
Ortachala	18.0
Sioni	9.0
Martkopi	3.9
Chitakhevi	21.0
Zahesi	38.6
Chkhori	6.0
Kinkisha	0.9
Total Georgia hydropower plants	**493.8**
Gas Power Plant (thermal power plant - TPP)	110.0
Total Georgia gas-fired plant	**110.0**

Türkiye	Installed capacity (MW)
Alpaslan II	280.0
Karakurt	97.0
Resadiye I	15.7
Resadiye II	26.1
Resadiye III	22.5
Hamzali	16.7
Aralik	12.4
Total Türkiye	**470.4**

Brazil	Installed capacity (MW)
Cristina	3.8
Zé Tunin	8.0
Santo Antônio	8.0
Caju	10.0
São Sebatião do Alto	13.2
Verde 4	19.0
Verde 4A	28.0
Total Brazil	**90.0**

Spain	Installed capacity (MW)
Fervenza I	3.6
Fervenza II	6.3
Ponte Olveira I	2.7
Ponte Olveira II	6.3
Novo Castrelo	6.1
Castrelo	28.7
Santa Uxia I	49.1
Santa Uxia II	49.1
Novo Pindo	9.8
Carantoña	5.0
Total Spain	**166.6**

Total hydropower plants	**1,387.0**
Total gas-fired power plant	**110.0**
Total hydropower + gas-fired plants	**1,497.0**

1.1 Subsidiaries

ENERGO-PRO Georgia Holding JSC ("EPGH")

EPGH was incorporated on 15 April 2021 and is domiciled in Georgia. EPGH is a joint-stock company limited by shares and was set up in accordance with Georgian legislation. EPGH's establishment was related to legal unbundling of the Georgian energy market and activities of EP Group in Georgia. The aim of the Georgian energy reforms is the creation of a market with high standards of public service and consumer protection that allows customers to freely choose their suppliers. EPGH's registered address is Zurab Anjaparidze st. 24, 0186 Tbilisi, Georgia. The Company's principal business activity is provision of management and the following shared services to subsidiaries and entities under common control, under service level agreement: financial, legal, regulatory, human resources management, logistics, document management, customer relations, public relations, real estate management, information technologies, security, billing, environmental protection, internal audit, translation and wholesale trade service. On 26 June 2024, EPas contributed 50.1% shareholding in JSC Energo – Pro Georgia and EP Georgia Generation JSC to the share capital of EPGH (intra-group transaction). EPGH is the parent company of the group of companies ("EPGH Group"), which comprises the following entities and their subsidiaries consolidated in these financial statements:

		EPGH's ownership interest	
Name	**Location**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
JSC Energo - Pro Georgia	Georgia	100%	100%
EP Georgia Supply JSC	Georgia	100%	100%
EP Georgia Generation JSC	Georgia	100%	100%

JSC Energo - Pro Georgia ("EPG") was incorporated on 31 July 2006 and is domiciled in Georgia. EPG is a joint-stock company limited by shares and was set up in accordance with the Georgian legislation. On 5 February 2007, EPG signed an agreement with the Government of Georgia for the purchase of the assets of the hydro power plants and electricity distribution companies and obtained 100% control over the assets of United Energy Distribution Company, Adjara Energy Distribution Company and six hydro power plants in Georgia. The investment project of the Group in Georgia was implemented with the financial support of the Czech Export Bank (a state-owned Czech financial institution which is specialized in providing support for export activities and foreign investments of Czech companies) until the issuance of the bonds in 2017. EPG operates electricity distribution business. According to the requirements of the new Law on Energy and Water Supply, the distribution system operator carried out second step to legal unbundling by 16 April 2021 and separated distribution activities from supply business activities (until 1 July 2021 EPG conducted both distribution and supply activities to its end customers). EPG's principal business activity is the distribution of electricity to more than one million customers. EPG's distribution network covers 85% of the territory of Georgia except for the capital city Tbilisi and regions, temporarily not controlled by the Government of Georgia. As part of the legal unbundling changes in Georgia described above, the company LLC gPower was transferred to EP Georgia Generation JSC in April 2021. EPG's registered address is No.24 Zurab Anjaparidze Str. 0186 Tbilisi, Georgia.

EP Georgia Supply JSC ("EPGS") was established on 14 May 2021 to carry out supply activities as a result of the legal unbundling of distribution and supply activities of EP Georgia. Pursuant to the decision of Government of Georgia dated 25 May 2021, EP Georgia Supply was nominated to carry out public service obligations ("PSO") from 1 July 2021 until 1 January 2023, which was further extended to 1 January 2025. PSO is an obligation imposed on an energy company by the Law on Energy and Water Supply to provide a service of general interest. EP Georgia Supply provides electricity to regulated customers within the territory of EP Georgia's network. EP Georgia Supply is also nominated as "supplier of last resort" until 1 January 2025 which obliges EP Georgia Supply to provide electricity to those customers who either: (i) do not have an electricity supplier; or (ii) were purchasing electricity on the free market but their electricity supplier has subsequently left the free market. EPGS's registered address is Zurab Anjaparidze st. 24, 0186 Tbilisi, Georgia.

EP Georgia Generation JSC ("EPGG") was incorporated on 23 December 2016 after the reorganization of EPG assets and is domiciled in Georgia. EPGG is a joint-stock company limited by shares and was set up in accordance with the Georgian legislation. EPGG's principal activity is the generation of electricity via its portfolio of fifteen medium and small size hydro power plants. EPGG's registered address is Zurab Anjaparidze st. 24, 0186 Tbilisi, Georgia. EPGG is the parent company in the following entity:

Name	Location	EPGG's ownership interest 31 March 2025	EPGG's ownership interest 31 December 2024
LLC gPower	Georgia	100%	100%

LLC gPower ("gPower") was incorporated on 16 November 2010 and is domiciled in Georgia. As part of the legal unbundling changes in Georgia described above, the company gPower was transferred under EPGG in April 2021. gPower's operating assets mainly comprise four gas power turbines with an installed capacity of 110 MW and other assets required for electricity generation (Gas Turbine Power Station). gPower's principal business activity is provision of guaranteed capacity and generation of electricity. Guaranteed capacity ensures the stable and reliable functioning of a unified electric energy system of Georgia. The period of standby mode and minimum volume of guaranteed capacity is regulated by the Government of Georgia. At the same time, tariffs are determined by Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission ("GNERC"). gPower's registered address is No.24 Zurab Anjaparidze Str. 0186 Tbilisi, Georgia.

The number of employees of EPGH (including all its subsidiaries) as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 6,419 and 6,405, respectively.

JSC OPPA ("OPPA")

OPPA is a joint stock company and was established on 19 March 2007. Since 7 March 2018, former Nova Technology JSC changed its name and was officially registered as JSC OPPA. OPPA provides a variety of services to companies, commercial establishments and consumers. Such services include maintenance of pay boxes, pay lines, connection of windows based and java terminals and other related services. OPPA's registered address is 15 Al. Kazbegi Ave., 0160 Tbilisi, Georgia. OPPA is parent company of the following entity:

Name	Location	OPPA's ownership interest 31 March 2025	OPPA's ownership interest 31 December 2024
Teso Tech Solution JSC	Georgia	100%	100%
LLC Asterbit	Georgia	100%	100%

Teso Tech Solution JSC ("Teso") was established as a subsidiary company of OPPA in September 2018. Its main activity is optimization of commercial activities of OPPA. The registered address of Teso is 15 Al. Kazbegi Ave., 0160 Tbilisi, Georgia. OPPA's registered address is 15 Al. Kazbegi Ave., 0160 Tbilisi, Georgia. In November 2022, OPPA established a subsidiary company LLC Asterbit. The company's business activity is software development. The registered address of Teso is 15 Al. Kazbegi Ave., 0160 Tbilisi, Georgia.

The number of employees of OPPA (including all its subsidiaries) as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 307 and 303, respectively.

ENERGO-PRO Bulgaria EAD ("EPB")

EPB is a joint-stock company established on 13 September 2000. The identification number of the company is 130368870. With a total installed capacity of 166 MW, EPB is the largest private producer from hydropower sources in Bulgaria. Presently, EPB owns and operates fourteen HPPs. Ten of the plants are united in four cascades - Sandanska Bistritsa Cascade, Pirinska Bistritsa Cascade, Koprinka Cascade and Petrohan Cascade. The registered address of the company is Floor 5, 2 Pozitano Sq., p.b. 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria.

The number of employees of EPB (including all its subsidiaries) as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 108 and 109, respectively.

ENERGO-PRO VARNA EAD (“EPV”)

EPV was registered on 12 June 2012 in the Trade register to Registration Agency with UIC 202104220 and permanent address Varna, Varna Towers – E, 258 “Vladislav Varnenchik” Blvd. On 5 July 2016, the parent company ENERGO-PRO VARNA EOOD has been transformed by changing the legal form into a single-shareholder joint-stock company (ENERGO-PRO Varna EAD) on the grounds of Art. 264, para. 1 of the Commerce Act with UIC 204146759. After the transformation, the registered capital of the company is in the amount of BGN 35,791,888 (18,300,102 EUR) divided into 35,791,888 ordinary dematerialized shares with a nominal value of BGN 1. EPV is the parent company of the following entities:

		EPV’s ownership interest	
Name	Location	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Electrodistribution North AD	Bulgaria	93.10%	93.10%
ENERGO-PRO Sales AD	Bulgaria	99.73%	99.73%
ENERGO-PRO Energy Services EAD	Bulgaria	100%	100%
Energo-Pro Solar 1 EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	100%
Tierra del Sol 002 EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	100%
Sunny Land 003 EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	100%
Energo-Pro Solar Park 1 EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	100%
ZEUS 007 EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	100%
FreeSol EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	100%

Electrodistribution North AD (“ElectroNorth”), former ENERGO-PRO Grid AD, is registered in the Trade Register to the Registration Agency with UIC 104518621 with its permanent address at Varna, Varna Towers – E, 258 “Vladislav Varnenchik” Blvd. ElectroNorth distributes electricity by operating, maintaining and developing the electricity distribution network as well as the auxiliary facilities and networks and transmitting electricity along the grid. ElectroNorth has licence L-138-07/13.08.2004, issued by the Energy and Water Regulations Commission (“EWRC”) - for the activity distribution of electricity, amended by Decision No I3-L-138 / 09.12.2013, with the rights and obligations deriving from the activity of "Coordinator of special balancing group for compensation of losses in the distribution network".

ENERGO-PRO Sales AD (“EPS”) is registered in the Trade Register to the Registration Agency with UIC 103533691 with its permanent address Varna, Varna Towers – G, 258 “Vladislav Varnenchik” Blvd. EPS is engaged in the activity of electricity supply. EPS has a licence, issued by EWRC for the public supply of electricity for a self-contained area, amended by Decision No I1-L-139/ 09.12.2013, complemented with the rights and obligations deriving from the activity of the "coordinator of special balancing group" of household and non-household customers, group of producers of electricity from renewable sources and group of producers of electricity from cogeneration plants production and licence for the activity of delivery of electricity from the supplier of last resort.

ENERGO-PRO Energy Services EAD (“EPES”) is registered in the Trade Register to the Registration Agency with UIC 201398872 with its permanent address at Varna, Varna Towers – G, 258 “Vladislav Varnenchik” Blvd. EPES is engaged in trading with electricity, gas and other energy on the electricity market at freely negotiated prices. EPES holds a license to trade in electricity issued by EWRC that is valid until 2031. The license also gives EP Energy Services certain rights and imposes on it certain obligations related to its role as “standard balancing group coordinator” and “combined balancing group coordinator”. The license is not restricted to a certain territory in Bulgaria. The license enables EP Energy Services to buy and sell electricity at freely negotiated prices and to supply electricity to end customers across Bulgaria.

Energo-Pro Solar 1 EOOD (previous name: ESV 001 EOOD) is registered in October 2021 in the Commercial Register to the Registration Agency with UIC 206691758, with permanent address Varna, Varna Towers – G, 258 “Vladislav Varnenchik” Blvd. Energo-Pro Solar 1 EOOD is engaged in the development of photovoltaic projects.

Tierra del Sol 002 EOOD (previous name: DES 002 EOOD) is registered in October 2021 in the Commercial Register to the Registration Agency with UIC 206691733, with permanent address Varna, Varna Towers – G, 258 “Vladislav Varnenchik” Blvd. Tierra del Sol 002 EOOD is engaged in the development of photovoltaic projects.

Sunny Land 003 EOOD (previous name: DES 003 EOOD) is registered in October 2021 in the Commercial Register to the Registration Agency with UIC 206691815, with permanent address Varna, Varna Towers – G, 258 "Vladislav Varnenchik" Blvd. Sunny Land 003 EOOD is engaged in the development of photovoltaic projects.

Energo-Pro Solar Park 1 EOOD (previous name: Solare 005 EOOD) is registered in October 2021 in the Commercial Register to the Registration Agency with UIC 206691719, with permanent address Varna, Varna Towers – G, 258 "Vladislav Varnenchik" Blvd. Energo-Pro Solar Park 1 EOOD is engaged in the development of photovoltaic projects.

ZEUS 007 EOOD is registered in October 2021 in the Commercial Register to the Registration Agency with UIC 206688826, with permanent address Varna, Varna Towers – G, 258 "Vladislav Varnenchik" Blvd. ZEUS 007 EOOD is engaged in the development of photovoltaic projects.

FreeSol EOOD is registered in February 2022 in the Commercial Register to the Registration Agency with UIC 206811353, with permanent address Varna, Varna Towers – G, 258 "Vladislav Varnenchik" Blvd. FreeSol EOOD is engaged in the development of photovoltaic projects.

The number of employees of EPV (including all its subsidiaries) as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 2,408 and 2,421, respectively.

Energo Pro Turkey Holding A.Ş. ("EP TK Holding")

EP TK Holding was established in September 2021 to provide management and shared services to the Group's companies in Türkiye. The registered address of EP TK Holding is Besa Kule, Çukurambar Mahallesi 1480. Sokak No:2/12 Çankaya / Ankara, Türkiye. Based on the share purchase agreement on 1 July 2022, the parent company EPas sold its stake in Reşadiye Hamzali Elektrik Üretim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and ENERGO-PRO Güney Elektrik Toptan Satiş Ithalat Ihracat ve Ticaret A.Ş. to EP TK Holding. EP TK Holding is the parent company of the following entities:

		EP TK Holding's ownership interest	
Name	**Location**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Reşadiye Hamzali Elektrik Üretim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	Türkiye	100%	100%
ENERGO-PRO Güney Elektrik Toptan Satiş Ithalat Ihracat ve Ticaret A.Ş.	Türkiye	100%	100%

Reşadiye Hamzali Elektrik Üretim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("RH") RH is a joint stock company established on 14 August 1986. The registered address of RH is Besa Kule, Çukurambar Mahallesi 1480. Sokak No:2/12 Çankaya / Ankara, Türkiye. The main activities of RH are operation of its HPPs and trading of its generated electricity.

ENERGO-PRO Güney Elektrik Toptan Satiş Ithalat Ihracat ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("EPToptan") EPToptan was registered on 19 February 2010. The registered address of EPToptan is Besa Kule, Çukurambar Mahallesi 1480. Sokak No:2/12 Çankaya / Ankara, Türkiye. The activities of EPToptan are trading with electricity in the Turkish energy market.

The number of employees of EP Turkey Holding (including all its subsidiaries) as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 110 and 111, respectively.

ENERGO PRO İnşaat Şanyi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("EPInsaat")

EP Insaat was established in 2017 to provide project management and civil construction works primarily in relation to Alpaslan 2 and Karakurt hydropower plants with dams. In 2021, EP Insaat's works in relation to these hydropower plants were completed, as of the date of these financial statements the Company was inactive. The registered address of EPInsaat is Besa Kule, Çukurambar Mahallesi 1480. Sokak No:2/12 Çankaya / Ankara, Türkiye. EPInsaat had no employees as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024.

ENERGO-PRO Hydro Development, s.r.o. ("EPHD")

EPHD is a limited liability company established on 20 February 2017 with registered address of Na Poříčí 1079/3a, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic. As of 8 January 2024, The Company acquired 100% of shares in EPHD from the Company's sole shareholder, DKHI. EPHD holds 100% of indirect ownership rights over the Alpaslan 2 HPP and dam ("Alpaslan 2"). EPHD had no employees as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024.Alpaslan 2 is situated on the Murat River in Türkiye and has a total installed capacity of 280 MW. EPHD is the parent company in the following entity:

		EPHD's ownership interest	
Name	**Location**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Murat Nehri Enerji Üretim A.Ş.	Türkiye	100%	100%

Murat Nehri Enerji Üretim A.Ş. ("MNE") is a joint stock company established on 31 December 2015 in Türkiye. The registered address of the company is at Besa Kule, Çukurambar Mahallesi 1480. Sokak No:2/12 Çankaya / Ankara, Türkiye.

The number of employees of MNE as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 28 and 28, respectively.

ENERGO-PRO Turkish Development s.r.o. ("EPTD")

EPTD is a limited liability company established on 6 October 2016 with registered address of Na Poříčí 1079/3a, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic. EPTD is a parent company of Turkish entity "Bilsev Enerji Üretim ve Ticaret A.S." which manages the Karakurt HPP and dam operation. Karakurt HPP and dam is situated on the Aras River in Türkiye and has a total installed capacity of 97 MW. EPTD had no employees as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024.

As of 10 January 2025, EPas acquired 100% of shares in EPTD from the Company's sole shareholder DKHI, EPTD holds 100% of indirect ownership rights over the Karakurt HPP and dam. The purchase price was EUR 100.0 million and was settled on a non-cash basis by a set-off against the corresponding amount of EPas's issued loans against DKHI (Note 10), which arose as a result of distributions in prior periods. To assist in determining the fair market value of EPTD, EPas engaged PriceWaterhouseCoopers Česká republika, s.r.o.

EPTD is the parent company in the following entity:

		EPTD's ownership interest	
Name	**Location**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Bilsev Enerji Üretim VE Ticaret A.Ş.	Türkiye	100%	100%

Bilsev Enerji Üretim VE Ticaret A.Ş. ("BLSV") is a joint stock company established on 3 November 2011 in Türkiye. The registered address of the company is at Besa Kule, Çukurambar Mahallesi 1480. Sokak No:2/12 Çankaya / Ankara, Türkiye.

The number of employees of BLSV as of 31 March 2025 was 22.

MEGAWATT SERVIS s.r.o. ("MGW")

MGW is a limited liability company established on 8 December 1994. The registered address is at Na Poříčí 1079/3a, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic. The main activities of MGW are consultancy in the hydro energy sector and the assembling of hydro technical facilities. MGW's activities are predominantly carried out within the Group, in particular in respect of the rehabilitation of the Group's HPPs in Georgia.

The number of employees of MGW as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 was 42 and 36, respectively.

ENERGO-PRO Colombia S.A.S. ("EP Colombia")

EP Colombia with registration number: NIT 901.290.829-1 is a commercial company of the simplified share type established on 5 June 2019 with the registered address of Carrera 43 A # 1 sur – 50 CROSS Business Center, Office 705, Medellín, Antioquia, Colombia. The main activities of EP Colombia are consultancy in the hydro energy sector and identification of the new hydropower projects in the country. Based on the Shares Purchase Agreement with the Parent company DKHI dated 7 December 2020, the EPas became the shareholder of the EP Colombia. EP Colombia is the parent company in the following entity:

		EP Colombia's ownership interest	
Name	**Location**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Generadora Chorreritas S.A.S. E.S.P.	Colombia	100%	100%
Hidroelectrica Sabanas S.A.S.	Colombia	100%	100%
Cuerquia SPV S.A.S. E.S.P.	Colombia	100%	100%
GENERADORA CUMBAL S.A.S.	Colombia	100%	-

Generadora Chorreritas S.A.S. E.S.P. ("Chorreritas") with registration number: NIT 901.144.893-7 and with the registered address of Carrera 43 A # 1 sur – 50 CROSS Business Center, Office 705, Medellín, Antioquia, Colombia. In 2020, Chorreritas acquired the public electricity generation license. Chorreritas is engaged in the development of greenfield run-of-the-river hydropower project on San Andrés River in Colombia (Antioquia region). During 2022, the project achieved the Ready to Build (RTB) status, that includes all the necessary permits and designs. Construction has started in first quarter of 2023. During 2023, the project moved forward with the construction of the tunnels, roads and bridges. Civil works related to intake and powerhouse started in 2024.

Hidroelectrica Sabanas S.A.S. ("Sabanas") with registration number: NIT 901.038.749-0 and with the registered address of Carrera 43 A # 1 sur – 50 CROSS Business Center, Office 705, Medellín, Antioquia. EP Colombia acquired Sabanas on 31 July 2022. Sabanas is engaged in the development of run-of-the-river hydropower project on Penderisco river in Colombia (Urrao, Antioquia region).

Cuerquia SPV S.A.S. E.S.P. ("Cuerquia") with registration number: NIT 901.557.043-and with the registered address of Carrera 43 A # 1 sur – 50 CROSS Business Center, Office 705, Medellín, Antioquia. EP Colombia acquired Curquia on 12 July 2022. Cuerquia is engaged in the development of run-of-the-river hydropower project on San Andrés River in Colombia (Antioquia region).

Generadora Cumbal S.A.S. ("Cumbal") with the registered address of Carrera 43 A # 1 sur – 50 CROSS Business Center, Office 705, Medellín, Antioquia. Cumbal is engaged in development of a run-of-the-river hydropower project on the Guáitara River in the Nariño region of Colombia. The project is currently in pre-feasibility assessment process.

The number of employees of EP Colombia (including all its subsidiaries) as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 35 and 35, respectively.

ENERGO-PRO Swiss GmbH ("EP Swiss")

EP Swiss is a limited liability company established on 27 May 2019 with the registered address of Zürcherstrasse 15, 5400 Baden, Switzerland. The company's main activity is providing hydro-engineering consulting services. Based on the Shares Purchase Agreement with the Parent company DKHI dated 26 February 2021, the EPas became the unique shareholder of EP Swiss. EP Swiss main activities consist of providing technical consultancy in the hydropower sector (including greenfield development projects), expert supervision and support during the development and implementation of new projects.

The number of employees of EP Swiss as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 2 and 2, respectively.

TDP Development Services s.r.o. ("TDP")

TDP is a limited liability company established on 20 March 2019 with registered address of Na Poříčí 1079/3, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic. TDP's business activity is a special purpose vehicle which owns a land plot in Prague and is engaged in development of a real estate project. TDP had no employees as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024.

ENERGO-PRO Brazil Ltda. ("EP Brazil")

EP Brazil is a limited liability company established on 17 August 2023 with registered address of Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, Conjunto 92, Itaim Bibi, Sao Paulo, Brazil. EP Brazil's main activities are identification of suitable hydropower assets in the country. The number of employees of EP Brazil as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 0 and 5, respectively.

ENERGO-PRO Brasil Holding S.A. ("EP Brasil Holding") (former EP Participacoes)

EP Brasil Holding is a joint stock company established on 14 June 2024 with registered address of Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, Conjunto 92, Itaim Bibi, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The company changed its name to EP Brasil Holding in April 2025. EP Brasil Holding's main activities are owning and operating 7 hydropower assets located in Brazil. The number of employees of EP Brasil Holding as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 21 and 18, respectively. EP Brasil Holding is the parent company of the following entities:

		EP Brasil Holding's ownership interest	
Name	**Location**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Pérola Energética S.A.	Brazil	100%	100%
Pequena Central Hidrelétrica Ze Tunin S.A.	Brazil	100%	100%
SPE Cristina Energia S.A.	Brazil	100%	100%
Geração Hidroelétrica Rio Grande S.A.	Brazil	100%	100%

Pérola Energética S.A. The registered address of the company is Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, Conjunto 92, Itaim Bibi, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Pérola Energética S.A. is the parent company of the following entities, which operates Verde 4 HPP and Verde 4A HPP: Pérola Energética S.A.'s ownership interest:

		Pérola Energética S.A.'s ownership interest	
Name	**Location**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Savana Geração de Energia S.A.	Brazil	100%	100%
Phoenix Geração de Energia S.A.	Brazil	100%	100%

Pequena Central Hidrelétrica Ze Tunin S.A. operates Ze Tunin HPP. The registered address of the company is Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, Conjunto 92, Itaim Bibi, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

SPE Cristina Energia S.A. operates Cristina HPP. The registered address of the company is Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, Conjunto 92, Itaim Bibi, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Geração Hidroelétrica Rio Grande S.A. operates São Sebastiao do Alto HPP, Caju HPP and Santo Antonio HPP. The registered address of the company is Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, Conjunto 92, Itaim Bibi, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Xallas Electricidad y Aleaciones, S.A.U. ("Xeal")

On 4 October 2023, the Company completed the acquisition of a 100% equity interest in Xeal. Xeal owns and operates a portfolio of 10 HPPs on the river Xallas and Grande in the region of Galicia, Spain. The registered office of Xeal is Calle Diego de Leon, 59, Madrid, Spain. Total installed capacity of these HPPs is 167 MW In addition, Xeal owns and operates two ferroalloy plants, Cee and Dumbria, with a total capacity of 215,000 tons. The plants are operated under a long-term off-take agreement with Ferroglobe plc. Under the agreement, Ferroglobe plc is principally responsible for the commercialisation of output. The number of employees of Xeal as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 was 219 and 218, respectively.

Feroe Ventures & Investments, S.L.U. ("Feroe")

On 4 October 2023, the Company completed the acquisition of a 100% equity interest in Feroe. The registered office of Feroe is Calle Diego de Leon, 59, Madrid, Spain. As of date of these financial statements, Feroe is applying for a new water concession at Santa Uxía dam (Xallas river) for a pumped-storage facility in Mazaricos, Galicia. The project involves the construction of a reversible pumped storage hydropower plant in Monte da Ruña, located next to the Santa Uxía Dam. Feroe had no employees as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024.

ENERGO-PRO IBERIA S.L.

On 13 March 2024, the Company purchased 100% shares of the ENERGO-PRO IBERIA, S.L. As of the date of these financial statements, ENERGO-PRO IBERIA S.L. was a dormant company. The registered office is Calle Diego de Leon, 59, Madrid, Spain. ENERGO-PRO IBERIA S.L. had no employees as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024.

LITOSTROJ POWER real estate d.o.o.

LITOSTROJ POWER real estate d.o.o. is a limited liability company established on 9 December 2024. The registered office is Litostrojska cesta 50, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia. LITOSTROJ POWER real estate d.o.o. had no employees as of 31 December 2024. LITOSTROJ POWER real estate d.o.o.'s main activities are property ownership and management. LITOSTROJ POWER real estate d.o.o. had no employees as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024.

1.2 Related party owned by the parent company DKHI

ENERGO-PRO Czechia s.r.o. (“EPC”)

EPC is a limited liability company established on 28 March 2017 with registered address of Na Poříčí 1079/3a, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic. ENERGO-PRO Czechia s.r.o. changed its business name on 10 September 2020 from ENERGO-PRO Asset Turkey s.r.o. The EPC acquired the companies Dolnolabské elektrárny a.s. and ENERGO - PRO MVE, s.r.o. from the Parent company DKHI in the second half of the year 2020. EPC is the parent company of the following entities:

		EPC’s ownership interest	
Name	**Location**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Dolnolabské elektrárny a.s.	Czechia	62%	62%
ENERGO - PRO MVE, s.r.o.	Czechia	100%	100%

Dolnolabské elektrárny a.s. (“DEL”) is a joint-stock company established on 15 May 2000. DEL is a company controlled by the shareholders Mr. Jaromír Tesař (which owns 62% of shares), Mr. Petr Tesař (which owns 5% of shares) and Mr. Jan Motlík (which owns 33% of shares). The registered address of the company is at Na Poříčí 1079/3a, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic. The main activity of DEL is the operation of HPP Litoměřice on the Labe river in the Czech Republic.

ENERGO - PRO MVE, s.r.o. (“EPMVE”) is a limited liability company established on 11 January 2016. The registered address of the company is at Na Poříčí 1079/3a, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic. The main activity of EPMVE is the operation of Brandýs nad Labem HPP on the Labe river in the Czech Republic.
ENERGO-PRO Industries, s.r.o. (“EPI”)

Lindonlight Investments Holdco Inc. (“LDNHoldco”) is a joint-stock company established on 4 March 2024 in the United States. The registered address of the company is 2204 Lakeshore Drive, Suite 130 Birmingham, AL 35209, United States. The company focuses on farmaceutical research and development. LDNHoldco is the parent company of the following entity:

		LDNHoldco’s ownership interest	
Name	**Location**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Lindonlight Collective LLC	United States of America	100%	100%

Berta Enerji Elektrik Üretim Sanay ve Tic. A.Ş. (“Berta”)

Berta is a joint-stock company established on 11 May 2016 in Türkiye. The registered address of the company is at Besa Kule, Çukurambar Mahallesi 1480. Sokak No:2/12 Çankaya / Ankara, Türkiye. The main activity of Berta is the greenfield assets project of 3 HPP’s and dam development in Türkiye on the river Berta. During 2020, EPV acquired 49% of the ownership in the related company Berta within the DKHI Group. On 25 October 2021, the General assembly of shareholders of Berta decided to increase Berta's share capital to TRY 77,766 million. EPV retained 30,919 shares or 39.76% of Berta's capital. In December 2022 was concluded a Share Purchase Agreement between EPV and DKHI (the ultimate parent company) to sell and transfer 30,919 shares each at the value of 1.000 Turkish liras, representing a direct shareholding of 39.76% in Berta at the total value of EUR 28,700 thousand. As of 31 March 2025, DKHI was 100% owner of Berta.

ENERGO-PRO Green Finance s.r.o. (“EPGF”)

EPGF is a limited liability company established on 3 August 2020. The registered address of the Company is Na Poříčí 1079/3a, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic, identification number of the EPGF is 09385801. The main activity of EPGF is the issuance and management of bonds. On 25 October 2024, EPGF issued CZK 3,500 million (EUR 140.2 million) 5-year bonds with a 7.5% coupon in the Czech domestic market.

AGRO Land Lease s.r.o.

AGRO Land Lease s.r.o. is a limited liability company established on 14 September 2023 with registered address of Na Poříčí 1079/3a, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic, identification number of the company is 19728395. The main activity of AGRO Land Lease s.r.o. is the rental of agricultural real estate.

1.3 Related parties owned directly by the ultimate owner

Terestra-Bulgaria EOOD ("Terestra")

Terestra is a limited liability company established in 2002 under the Bulgarian legislation. The registered seat and the address of the company is at 100, G.S.Rakovski street, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Terestra is the parent company of the following entity:

		Terestra's ownership interest	
Name	**Location**	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Taurus Consult EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	100%

Taurus Consult EOOD is a limited liability company under the Bulgarian legislation. The registered seat and the address of the company is at 100, G.S.Rakovski street, Sofia, Bulgaria.

TAKEDAKODON, s.r.o. ("Takedakodon")

Takedakodon is a limited liability company established on 28 January 2013 with registered address of Na Poříčí 1079/3, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") for the period of the three months ended 31 March 2025 for ENERGO - PRO a.s. and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires implementation of concrete accounting estimates. It also requires that The Management use its own assessment during the implementation of the Group's accounting policies. The elements of the financial statements, whose presentation includes higher-degree subjective assessment or complexity, as well as those elements, for which the suppositions and estimations have a considerable impact on the financial statements as a whole, are separately disclosed in Note 3. Management of the Group has complied with all standards and interpretations that are applicable to its activities and officially adopted for use by the EU at the date of preparation of these financial statements. Management has reviewed the enforced from 1 January 2025 changes to the existing accounting standards and believes that they do not require material changes to the application in the current year's accounting policy.

Going concern. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The future viability of the Group depends upon the business environment. The Management has no plans or intentions to dispose of the business or cease operations that may materially alter the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements. The Management has a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Military conflict between Russia and Ukraine
On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a large-scale military invasion of Ukraine. Since the start of the war, there has been a significant depreciation of the Russian Ruble against foreign currencies, as well as a significant decline in the value of Russian securities. Sanctions imposed on Russia to substantial increases in the prices of commodities, such as energy, metals and food in global markets, and to further disruptions in global supply chains. Free market prices of electricity have also risen sharply. During 2023, throughout 2024 and into the first quarter of 2025, commodity and energy markets gradually stabilised, although some volatility persists in certain sectors. The Group has no direct exposure to counterparties, key customers, or suppliers from Russia or Ukraine. Management has assessed the impact of the war on the Group's operations and concluded that there are no material adverse effects on the Group's financial position or ability to continue as a going concern.

Consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are those companies and other entities (including special purpose entities) in which the Group a) has power over the investee, b) it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and c) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. All three of these criteria must be met for an investor to have control over an investee. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group (acquisition date) and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets. Goodwill is measured by deducting the net assets of the acquiree from the aggregate of the consideration transferred for the acquiree, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree and fair value of an interest in the acquiree held immediately before the acquisition date. Any negative amount ("gain from a bargain purchase") is recognised in profit or loss, after management reassesses whether it identified all the assets acquired and all liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed and reviews appropriateness of their measurement. The consideration transferred for the acquiree is measured at the fair value of the assets given up, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred or assumed, including fair value of assets or liabilities from contingent consideration arrangements but excludes acquisition related costs such as advisory, legal, valuation and similar professional services. Transaction costs incurred for issuing equity instruments are deducted from equity; transaction costs incurred for issuing debt are deducted from its carrying amount and all other transaction costs associated with the acquisition are expensed. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered. The Group and all of its subsidiaries use uniform accounting policies consistent with the Group's policies. Non-controlling interest is that part of the net results and of the equity of a subsidiary attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Group. Non-controlling interest forms a separate component of the Group's equity. For Business combinations between entities under common control and also for related contingent consideration from acquisitions under common control, the IAS 37 was applied to measurement and recognition of the contingent consideration.

Application of IAS 29. IAS 29 requires the non-monetary assets and liabilities and income statements of countries with hyperinflationary economies to be restated to reflect the changes in the general purchasing power of their functional currency, thereby generating a profit or loss on the net monetary position which is recognized in net income within the Finance costs – Net in the line Monetary gains/(losses). Pursuant to IAS 21 'Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates,' paragraph 42, the comparative amounts of the previous reporting period were not restated for the Turkish lira. In the Consolidated Statement of Cash-flows, the Group reports the effect of IAS 29 on the line "Hyperinflationary effect – IAS 29 - Monetary (gains)/losses" and "Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29 - Non-cash adjustments of Statement of comprehensive income items", which is part of non-cash items. The line "Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29 - Non-cash adjustments of Statement of comprehensive income items" shows the effect of indexation or current remeasuring at the balance sheet date on individual items in the Statement of comprehensive income, the effects on EBITDA and Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, Finance income and Finance costs items are shown in the table below. In accordance with the criteria set out in IAS 29, Türkiye has been classified as a hyperinflationary economy since April 2022. The entities within the Group to which IAS 29 is applicable as of 31 March 2025 are MNE, BLSV and EPInsaat. In view of the contribution of EPInsaat to the activities of the Group, based on an external study, the Management of the Group has assessed and concluded that the impact of IAS 29 to be immaterial and costs of calculation of the impacts would exceed the benefits for the users of these consolidated financial statements for the three months ended, and as of 31 March 2025 have therefore not been applied. Adjustments for the company MNE and BLSV have been made in accordance with the terms of IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" regarding the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 31 March 2025. The terms of IAS 29 require that financial statements prepared in the currency in the economy with hyperinflation should be expressed the terms of the measurement unit valid at the balance sheet date and the amounts in previous periods should be arranged in the same way. For the translation into the presentation currency (EUR), all amounts were translated at the closing rate at 31 March 2025. The net assets in the subsidiary's local financial statements were adjusted for changes in the price level. One of the requirements for the application of IAS 29 is a three–year compound inflation rate approaching or exceeding 100%. Coefficient obtained from Consumer Price Index in Türkiye published by Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK). Since the beginning of 2021, inflation in Turkey has increased significantly. With the cumulative effect of increase in inflation in recent three years, it has become necessary for entities operating in Türkiye to apply IAS 29 - from 30 June 2022. The indices and coefficients used to prepare the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Date	Index	Adjustment Coefficient	Three years compound inflation rates
31 March 2025	2,955	1,381	250%
31 December 2024	2,685	1,444	291%

The following is a summary of the main items for the above-mentioned adjustments:

- Monetary assets and liabilities are not adjusted as they are presented in the current purchasing power as of the balance sheet date.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities are recalculated in terms of the current measuring unit at the balance sheet date, using the increase in the general price index from the transaction date when they arose to the balance sheet date.
- All items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are expressed in terms of the current measuring unit at the balance sheet date.
- Inflation indexing for deposits subject to contractual price changes has been offset by net monetary gains / (losses).

The effects of IAS 29 on Statement of financial position and Statement of Comprehensive Income are shown in the table below:

(EUR '000)	1 January – 31 March 2025	1 January – 31 March 2024
Movements on Statement of financial position		
Assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	62,794	54,337
Other intangible assets	74	6
Total equity:		
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29	54,132	40,736
Liabilities:		
Borrowings	(314)	(26)
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29 on Statement of financial position	**9,050**	**13,633**
Statement of Comprehensive Income		
Monetary Items gains/(losses)	11,613	12,990
Non-cash adjustment of Statement of comprehensive income items	(2,563)	643
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29 on Statement of Comprehensive Income	**9,050**	**13,633**

Purchases and sales of non-controlling interests. The Group applies the economic entity model to account for transactions with owners of non-controlling interest. Any difference between the purchase consideration and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest acquired is recorded as a capital transaction directly in equity.

Transactions with non-controlling interests. The Group applies a policy of treating transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with parties external to the Group. Disposals to minority interests result in gains and losses for the Group that are recorded in the equity, applying the economic entity approach. Purchases from minority interests result in gains and losses recorded in the equity, being the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary.

Investments in associates and joint ventures. The Group applies accounting for an investment in associate and joint ventures according to IAS 28. The Group recognises an investment in associate and joint ventures if it is an entity over which an investor has material influence, being the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee (but not control), and investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using of the equity method. Under the equity method of accounting, an equity investment is initially recorded at cost and is subsequently adjusted to reflect the investor's share of the net profit or loss of the investment in associate and joint ventures. The income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate through the item Other income/(loss). The statement of cash-flows reflects the Group's share of the result of operation of the associate through the item (Income)/Loss share in investment in associates and joint ventures.

Disposals of subsidiaries. When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequent accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the EP Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are recycled to profit or loss.

Financial instruments - key measurement terms. Depending on their classification financial instruments are carried at fair value or amortised cost as described below. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange or other institution and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees are used to fair value certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Valuation techniques may require assumptions not supported by observable market data. Disclosures are made in these financial statements if changing any such assumptions to a reasonably possible alternative would result in significantly different profit, income, total assets or total liabilities. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisors, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs. Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowances for expected impairment losses. Accrued interest includes amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of related items in the statement of financial position. The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument. The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest re-pricing date except for the premium or discount which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortised over the whole expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Classification of financial assets. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the company's business model for managing them. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial 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 principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

All financial instruments and operations performed by the company are pointed to collect contractual cash flows from sales of electricity. This is a main objective and a regular activity for the company. Historically, the company has never sold its financial instruments. Based on the past experience all financial assets are held in order to collect contractual cash flows and are classified into first business model – Held to collect (H2C). The company's cash flows from trade and other receivables pass the SPPI test because there are not any interest rates for these financial instruments. Issued loans also meet the criterion of solely payments of principal and interests, since all interest rates on issued loans are fixed.

Classification of financial liabilities. Financial liabilities have the following measurement categories: (a) held for trading which also includes financial derivatives and (b) other financial liabilities. Liabilities held for trading are carried at fair value with changes in value recognised in profit or loss for the period (as finance income or finance costs) in the period in which they arise. Other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost.

Initial recognition and derecognition of financial instruments. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial assets. The Group derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expire or (b) the EP Group has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement while (i) also transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose additional restrictions on the sale.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost. IFRS 9 sets out two approaches for recognition of expected credit losses:

General approach:

- For financial instruments in respect of which the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the recognizes the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses;
- For financial instruments in respect of which the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the recognised the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Simplified approach:

- For all financial instruments, the recognised loss allowance should equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

With respect to impairment of trade receivables, the Group has used a provision matrix as well as its accumulated experience of credit losses on trade receivables in order to estimate the approximate lifetime expected credit losses of the financial assets. Future cash flows attributable to a group of financial assets that are collectively measured for impairment are determined on the basis of historical information relating to financial assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those of the group of financial assets.

Offsetting. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE"). Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. Costs of minor repairs and day-to-day maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of property, plant and equipment items are capitalised and the replaced part is derecognised. At the end of each reporting period management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the period. An impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior years is reversed where appropriate if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss for the period within other operating income or expenses.

Depreciation. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

	Useful lives in years
Buildings	20 – 150
Technical plant and machinery	25 – 45
Other plants, furniture and fixtures	3 – 6
Other fixed assets	5 – 25

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the EP Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset was already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Leases. The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessee. The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets. The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follow:

	Useful lives in years
Land and buildings	20 – 100
Technical plant and machinery	25 – 45
Other plants, furniture and fixtures	3 – 6
Other fixed assets	5 – 25

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities. At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of land and buildings and technical plant and machinery (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor. Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases

The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application/based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application;
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application;
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

IFRS 16 was adopted by the EU on 31 October 2017 and enters into force on 1 January 2019. The Group has applied a simplified retrospective approach without adjustments for prior periods. As the Group has operating leases, in the capacity of a lessee, in connection with IFRS 16, as of 31 March 2025, the Group reported right of use assets in the amount of EUR 13,283 thousand (31 December 2024: EUR 9,821 thousand). An average interest rate of 4.68% was used for the calculation. The Group does not present lease liabilities separately in the statement of financial position, the lease liabilities are disclosed in the following notes of these in the statement of financial position include those liabilities:

(EUR'000)	**31 March 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Non-Current Financial Liabilities	4,450	1,661
Other Current Liabilities (Note 20)	690	631
Total lease liabilities	**5,140**	**2,292**

Goodwill. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The Group tests goodwill for impairment at least annually and whenever there are indications that goodwill may be impaired. Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Such units or groups of units represent the lowest level at which the Group monitors goodwill. Gains or losses on disposal of an operation within a cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated include the carrying amount of goodwill associated with the operation disposed of, generally measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit which is retained.

Intangible assets ("IA"). The Group's intangible assets other than goodwill have definite useful lives and primarily include electricity generation licenses acquired in business combinations. Acquired computer software is capitalised based on the costs incurred to acquire and bring it to use. Development costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software controlled by the Group are recorded as intangible assets if an inflow of incremental economic benefits exceeding costs is probable. Capitalised costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. All other costs associated with computer software, e.g., its maintenance, are expensed when incurred. Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives:

	Useful lives in years
Electricity generation licenses	10 – 45
Customer lists	10
Software licences and software	1 – 7
Other operating licences	3 – 7

If impaired, the carrying amount of intangible assets is written down to the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Income taxes. Income taxes have been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period with respect to tax law of each consolidated entity. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the period except if it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognised, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. Taxable profits or losses are based on estimates if financial statements are authorised prior to filing relevant tax returns. Taxes other than on income are recorded within operating expenses. The Group´s liability for current tax is calculated as a sum of tax liability of each consolidated entity. Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with the initial recognition exemption, deferred taxes are not recorded as temporary differences in a transaction other than a business combination if the transaction, when initially recorded, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse, or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted only within the individual companies of the Group. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilised. The Group controls the reversal of temporary differences relating to taxes chargeable on dividends from subsidiaries or on gains upon their disposal. The Group does not recognise deferred tax liabilities on such temporary differences except to the extent that management expects the temporary differences to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Uncertain tax positions. The Group's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than on income are recognised based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period.

Global minimal tax liability - Impact of Pillar Two Legislation on Income Taxes. The Group has conducted a comprehensive review of the potential impacts of the Pillar Two legislation as proposed by the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS). This legislation introduces a global minimum tax rate of 15% for multinational enterprises, aimed at ensuring these entities pay a minimum level of tax on their income globally. Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted in certain jurisdictions the Group operates. The legislation is effective for the Group's financial year beginning 1 January 2024. For the purposes of Pillar Two, ENERGO-PRO a.s. is considered an intermediate parent entity within the group ultimately owned by DK Holding Investments, s.r.o. (DKHI). As such, the obligation to calculate and settle any potential top-up tax on low-taxed constituent entities generally rests with DKHI. The Group has engaged tax advisors to analyze the impact of Pillar Two in each jurisdiction where the Group operates.

Jurisdictions with Domestic Qualified Top-Up Tax:
In Bulgaria and Türkiye, a qualified domestic minimum top-up tax has been introduced for 2024. Local tax advisors have prepared detailed calculations in both jurisdictions: Bulgaria: The estimated effective tax rate (ETR) is 10.03%, resulting in an estimated domestic top-up tax of BGN 8,209 thousand (approx. EUR 4,197 thousand). This tax will be accounted for and settled by Bulgarian entities. Türkiye: The estimated ETR is 11%, resulting in an estimated domestic top-up tax of TRY 77,532 thousand (approx. EUR 1,905 thousand). This tax will be accounted for and settled by Turkish entities. As both Bulgaria and Türkiye have enacted qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes, there is no additional exposure at the level of ENERGO-PRO a.s. for these jurisdictions.

Jurisdictions without Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax:
In Georgia, Brazil, and Colombia, no qualified domestic minimum top-up tax has been enacted for 2024. However, based on the ownership structure, the obligation to compute and settle any potential top-up tax relating to these jurisdictions would reside with the ultimate parent company, DKHI, not ENERGO-PRO a.s.. Accordingly, no liability is recognized in these financial statements.

Jurisdictions relying on Transitional Safe Harbour:
In Spain, Switzerland, and Slovenia, domestic top-up taxes were enacted, and the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour rules were assessed: Spain: The simplified ETR exceeds 15%, estimated at 25%. No top-up tax is expected. Switzerland: The Swiss entity qualifies for the de minimis exclusion. No material exposure identified. Slovenia: The Slovenian entity was established in December 2024 and is considered immaterial for the Group's consolidated financial statements.

In response to emerging Pillar Two legislation and associated global minimum tax frameworks, the Group recognized a liability related to top-up taxes in Bulgaria and Türkiye as of 31 March 2025. This liability, in total amount of EUR 6,102 thousand (Bulgaria: EUR 4,197 thousand; Türkiye: EUR 1,905 thousand), has been recorded within "Income tax" in the Statement of comprehensive income and classified under "Non-current income tax payable" and "Current income tax payable" in the Statement of financial position. The long-term classification reflects the expectation that these top-up taxes will become payable within 18 months from the 31 March 2025 financial year, except of Turkish entities which are classified as current due to the expectation that these top-up taxes will become payable until end of the year 2025. The liability was determined based on the financial results available for the year ended 31 March 2025. Given the complexity and evolving nature of Pillar Two rules, legislative developments in individual jurisdictions may necessitate adjustments to the amount recognized. Management will continue to closely monitor changes in regulations and update the liability accordingly. Based on the information currently available, Management considers the liability to be adequate.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost on a first-in/first-out basis
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

Initial cost of inventories includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognised in OCI, in respect of the purchases of raw materials. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

CO2 emission rights are related to Xeal, which operates two ferroalloy plants, Cee and Dumbria. The company receives yearly a free allocation of CO2 emission rights, based on prior years production level. CO2 emission rights, whether intended to be used in the production process or held for the purpose of sale, are classified as inventories. In the case of emission rights free allowance in accordance with the National Allocation Plan in Spain, under the provisions of Law 1/2007 of 9 March, they are valued at fair value (market price). When received, allocation of rights is booked as inventory and at the same time, a liability for the same amount is recognised as a balancing entry under Other Current Liabilities, net of taxes. At the end of the period, a liability is recorded for the CO2 emitted and liability is reduced in the same amount. At the end of the period, Xeal assesses the market value of the emission rights and level of emission and adjusts the value of the inventory and emission liability. CO2 emission rights expenses are recognised under Other operating expenses in the Income statement and give rise to a corresponding provision for liabilities and charges, which is recognised as Provisions for CO2 emission rights consumption under Current portion of provisions in the balance sheet. This provision will be maintained until such time as Xeal is required to settle the obligation by delivering the corresponding CO2 emission rights. The expenses on CO2 emission rights are accrued as the greenhouse gases are emitted. For the CO2 emission rights allocated free of charge, at the same time as the expense is recognised, the corresponding part of the deferred income account is cancelled, using an operating income account as a balancing entry. In the case of CO2 emission rights swaps and given that the CO2 emission rights held by Xeal are all acquired free of charge, the accounting treatment adopted by Xeal is that corresponding to swaps of a non-trading nature. Xeal derecognises CO2 emission rights delivered at their carrying amount and the value received is recognised at fair value at the time of delivery. The difference between the two valuations is recognised under "Other current liabilities" in the balance sheet. CO2 emission rights expenses are recognised in the income statement, and a corresponding provision is created, which is recognised as "Provisions for CO2 emission rights consumption" under "Current portion provisions" in the balance sheet. This provision is maintained until such time as Xeal is required to settle the obligation by delivering the corresponding CO2 emission rights, when the CO2 emission rights are returned to the government.

Trade and other receivables. Trade and other receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Trade receivables represent the unconditional right of the Group to consideration under contracts with customers and other counterparties, i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

Contract asset. The right of the Group to consideration in exchange for the goods or services that it has transferred to the client, but which is not unconditional (accrual of receivables). If, by transferring the goods and / or services, the Group performs its obligation before the client pays the respective consideration and / or before the payment becomes due, the consideration (which is conditional) is recognised as a contract asset. The right to consideration is unconditional if the only condition for the payment to become due is the passage of a certain period of time. Applying a certain methodology, the Group reports as customer contract assets, the accrued amount of electricity volumes delivered to customers, which is not actually measured at the end of the reporting period.

Contract liabilities. The payments received by the client and / or the unconditional right to receive payment before the Group has performed its obligations under the contract are presented as contract liabilities. Contract liabilities are recognised as income when (or as) the Group meets its obligations to perform under the contract.

Contract assets are presented together with trade receivables in the balance sheet, due to the same nature of assets. They are included in the group of current assets when their maturity is within 12 months and / or are from the normal cycle of the Group, and the rest - as non-current. Assets and liabilities arising from a single contract are presented net in the balance sheet, even if they result from different contractual obligations to perform. Contract liabilities are presented separately from Trade and other payables.

Prepayments. Prepayments are carried at cost less provision for impairment. A prepayment is classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after one year, or when the prepayment relates to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition. Prepayments to acquire assets are transferred to the carrying amount of the asset once the Group has obtained control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group. Other prepayments are written off to profit or loss when the goods or services relating to the prepayments are received. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the carrying value of the prepayment is written down accordingly and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Restricted balances are excluded from cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the cash flow statement. Balances restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period are included in non-current assets. The assigned receivables that were subsequently reclassified as a provided loan are presented by the Group as a part of the cash-flow from investing activities.

According to standard IAS 7 par. 26 and 27 cash movements of individual entities in the consolidated cash flow statement are converted from their functional currency to the presentation currency at the average exchange rate (or transaction date exchange rate). The difference between the average exchange rates in cash flow statement and closing exchange rates in balance sheet is shown in this item.

In the current period, to provide a clearer view of our financial position and performance, The Company reports in its Statement of cash-flows, specifically cash flow from financing activities, the item Fees related to issued bonds, which consist of all fees incurred in connection with the issuance of bonds, including underwriting fees, legal fees and other costs directly attributable to the bond issuance process. In the previous period, there were no changes with the material impact to the consolidated financial statements.

Share capital. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium in equity.

Dividends. Dividends are recorded as a liability and deducted from equity in the period in which they are declared and approved. Any dividends declared after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorised for issue are disclosed in the subsequent events Note 27.

Dividend distribution. The distribution of dividends is recognised as liability in the financial statements for the period in which it is approved by the shareholders of the Group.

Value added tax. Output value added tax related to sales is payable to tax authorities upon delivery of the goods to customers. Input VAT is generally recoverable against output VAT upon receipt of the VAT invoice. The tax authorities permit the settlement of VAT on a net basis. Where provision has been made for impairment of receivables, impairment loss is recorded for the gross amount of the debtor, including VAT.

Borrowings. Borrowings are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial time to get ready for intended use or sale (qualifying assets) are capitalised as part of the costs of those assets. The commencement date for capitalisation is when (a) the Group incurs expenditures for the qualifying asset; (b) it incurs borrowing costs; and (c) it undertakes activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Capitalisation of borrowing costs continues up to the date when the assets are substantially ready for their use or sale. The Group capitalises borrowing costs that could have been avoided if it had not made capital expenditure on qualifying assets. Borrowing costs capitalised are calculated at average funding cost on entity level (the weighted average interest cost is applied to the expenditures on the qualifying assets), except to the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. Where this occurs, actual borrowing costs incurred less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings are capitalised.

Provisions. Provisions are determined by the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects the assessment of the current state of the market value of money and risks specific to the liability. Increases in allowance as a result of time are recognised as interest expense.

Trade and other payables. Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty performs its obligations under the contract and are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Government grants. Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are deducted from the carrying amount of the subsidised items. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss for the period over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Related parties. For the purposes of these financial statements all shareholders, their associated and subsidiary companies, managers and members of the Management bodies, as well as their family members are treated as related parties. In the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into related parties transactions. Detailed information for these transactions is presented in Note 6.

Foreign currency translation. The functional currency of each of the EP Group's consolidated entities is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is the Czech Crown ("CZK") and the EP Group's presentation currency is the EURO ("EUR"). EUR as the presentation currency is used because Group operates mainly inside Europe and the results presented in EUR are more comprehensible for financial institutions and business partners. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into each entity's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the National Banks (NB) of the country where each entity operates at the respective end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of the transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into each entity's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the NB are recognised in profit or loss. Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, including equity investments, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Effects of exchange rate changes on non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss. The currencies in which most of the transactions are denominated are:

EUR – Euro
CZK – Czech Crown
USD – US Dollar
BGN – Bulgarian Leva
GEL – Georgian Lari
TRY – Turkish Lira
COP – Colombian Peso
BRL – Brazilian Real

Loans between group entities and related foreign exchange gains or losses are eliminated upon consolidation. However, where the loan is between group entities that have different functional currencies, the foreign exchange gain or loss cannot be eliminated in full and is recognised in the consolidated profit or loss. The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows: Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet; income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); equity is translated at the historical rate; and all resulting exchange differences are recognised in equity (translation reserve) and other comprehensive income. When control over a foreign operation is lost, the exchange differences recognised previously in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss for the period as part of the gain or loss on disposal. On partial disposal of a subsidiary without loss of control, the related portion of accumulated currency translation differences is reclassified to non-controlling interest within equity. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

Rounding of amounts. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousand currency units unless otherwise stated.

Revenue recognition. Revenues include the fair value of consideration received or receivable payments or remuneration for goods and services sold in the normal course of business of the Group. Revenues were down from a net value-added tax. IFRS 15 introduces the model of the 5 steps for revenue recognition, whereby the underlying principle is that revenue is recognised as a result of the transfer of the promised goods and services to the client to the extent that it reflects the remuneration, which the entity expects to have in return for those goods and services. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into account the type of customer, type of transaction and the specifics of each agreement. The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities, as described below.

(a) Revenue from sale of electricity

Domestic sale of electricity is recognised based on metered or estimated usage of power by customers and calculated according to the enacted tariffs. Export sale and transit of electricity is recognised based on metered transfer of power and calculated according to the contractual tariffs.

(b) Revenue from sales of services

Revenue from sales of services compromise of the following services:

- Connection fees - consists of charges received from customers and recognised immediately at the time of initial connection (without fixed period) to the electricity network system;
- Other – such as charges to reconnect customers, checking of electrical devices and other.

Sales of other services are recognised when the service is rendered. The Group transfers control over the services over time and therefore satisfies the obligation to perform and recognises revenue over time. In respect with IFRS 15, the Group has reviewed the contracts concluded for connection of new customers to the electricity grid and considers that they are not in compliance with the IFRS 15 criteria for the transfer of control over services over the time and hence does not meet the obligation to implement and recognise revenue over time. Regarding the relationship with customers under connection agreements, the Group's understanding is that the advance payment received from these customers represents the cash received and the corresponding contractual obligation, as defined in IFRS 15, and revenue is recognised after the specified obligation for execution is fulfilled.

(c) Revenue from sale of grid components for electricity distribution

Grid components in the electricity sale price defined by the Regulator comprise of transmission fee and access fee. Some of the entities in the Group operate the gird and provide distribution directly (distribution companies), other entities do not provide distribution but sale (trading companies) but charge the end customers with both fees for distribution and for the distributed energy. Until initial application of IFRS 15, the revenues of grid components in the electricity sales price are recognised in profit and loss on monthly basis after the measurement of electricity used by clients. IFRS 15 specifies that when another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the entity should determine whether the other party is acting as a principal or as an agent. The principal controls the promised goods or services before they are transferred to the client. IFRS 15 provides the following indications for the designation of an agent that is deemed not to control the goods or services before being transferred to the client. When an entity acts as a principal, revenues are recognised as the gross amount of the consideration payable. By contrast, the agent only recognises a commission or a fee. The Group concludes that these indicators provide further evidence that it does not control the specified goods before they are transferred to the customers. As part of reaching that conclusion, the Group considers the following indicator:

- the supplier is not primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the goods to the customer. The Group is neither obliged to provide the goods if the supplier fails to transfer the goods to the customer, nor responsible for the acceptability of the goods;
- the Group does not take inventory risk at any time before or after the goods are transferred to the customer. The Group does not commit itself to obtain the goods from the supplier before the goods are purchased by the customer and does not accept responsibility for any damaged or returned goods;
- the Group does not have discretion in establishing prices for the supplier's goods. The sales price is set by the supplier.

In respect to the IFRS 15, distribution companies of EPV who trade with electricity (ElectroNorth) have reviewed the contracts concluded for grid components – transmission, access fee, and consider that they are acting as an agent. From 1 January 2018, the Group does not report revenue and (costs) for grid components. In the case of EPGS, this revenue is reported due to the following main differences with Bulgaria in local legislation: (1) EPGS has a contract with the regulated customer; (2) the primary obligor towards the customer is the supply company EPGS.

d) Revenue from customer contracts

Revenues are broken down into operating and financial revenues. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised in the income statement on the basis of the provisions of the individual sales contract with the customer upon transfer of control of the product and service to the customer in an amount that reflects compensation for which the company and the Group considers eligible for such products and services. A five-step model is used to recognise revenue from contracts with customers:

1. definition of the contract with the buyer,
2. definition of enforcement obligations in contracts,
3. determination of the transaction price,
4. the allocation of the transaction price to the enforcement obligations; and
5. recognition of revenue when the enforcement obligation is met.

Revenue is recognised when the company meets its enforcement obligation. This is when a company transfers control of a product or service to a customer. Control means that the customer can direct the use of the asset and receive all the material benefits from the asset and can also prevent others from using and receiving the benefit from the asset. The transfer of control may occur at a particular time or period. For contracts that are performed over a longer period of time, revenue is recognised gradually over the period of performance but only if one of the following criteria is met:

- the buyer simultaneously accepts and consumes the benefits of the company's implementation during the implementation itself;
- the enterprise's performance creates or increases an asset (e.g. work in progress) that the customer controls during the creation or expansion;
- the performance of the enterprise does not create an asset that the enterprise can use for other purposes and the enterprise has a recoverable right to payment for the performance completed so far.

If, in accordance with the above provisions, individual contracts / projects meet the condition of a specific product and the company, in case of termination of the contract by the buyer, is entitled to payment for work performed, which includes a reasonable profit, revenue under contracts with customers is recognised gradually (over time). Gradual recognition of revenue is carried out at the stage of completion. The input method, which is based on the costs actually incurred in relation to the estimated costs of completing the project, is used to measure completion. In all other cases, revenue is recognised immediately, i.e., upon delivery of the product or services provided, which represent the fulfilment of an individual enforcement obligation. The enforcement obligation is linked to the fulfilment of a milestone, which represents the deadline for the delivery of equipment or services provided, set by the buyer / investor.

(e) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. Revenues from penalty interest for late payment of bills for electricity consumed is recognised at the time of payment of the principal.

(f) Financial income under a corporate guarantee contract

The Group classifies its receivable under a contract for the provision of corporate guarantees as a financial asset because a company from the Group has become a party to a contractual arrangement and as a consequence has the legal right to receive cash. The financial income under the corporate guarantee agreement is rescheduled for the entire term of the contract and subsequently recognised in profit and loss proportionally over time.

Barter transactions and mutual cancellations. A portion of sales and purchases are settled by mutual cancellations, barter or non-cash settlements. These transactions are generally in the form of direct settlements by dissimilar goods and services from the final customer (barter), cancellation of mutual balances or through a chain of non-cash transactions involving several companies. Sales and purchases that are expected to be settled by mutual settlements, barter or other non-cash settlements are recognised based on management's estimate of the fair value to be received or given up in non-cash settlements. The fair value is determined with reference to observable market information. Non-cash transactions have been excluded from the consolidated cash flow statement. Investing and financing activities and the total of operating activities represent actual cash flows.

Employee benefits. Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group.

(a) Defined contribution retirement plan

The Group does not manage obligatory or voluntary pension funds. Payment of retirement pensions is an obligation of the countries where the Group operates. In accordance with statutory requirements, the Group pays personal income tax and social security contributions, as well as contributions to the pension funds governed by those countries. These expenses are recognised in profit or loss. Once such contributions are made, the Group has no further obligations.

(b) Defined benefit obligations

The valuation of the long-term payables to employees (a lump-sum paid upon retirement) is performed using the unit credit method. The valuation is performed by actuaries, as of the balance sheet date. The payable, recognised in the balance sheet represents the net present value of the payments, as well as any actuarial corrections and expenses for previous employment. The actuary gains and losses, resulting from practical adjustments and changes of the actuary suppositions, are recognised in Other comprehensive income.

Performance Measures of the Group. In order to ensure a fair presentation of the Group's operations, the Group uses Performance measures of the Group that are not defined in IFRS or in the Local Accounting GAAPs. The Performance measures of the Group are described below, including their definitions and how they are calculated. The Performance measures of the Group used are unchanged compared with earlier periods.

(a) Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA")

EBITDA and EBIT are non-GAAP measures in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (there is no IFRS standard for their specification). The Group considers both EBITDA and EBIT to be important indicators of its economic performance. EBITDA is calculated as total revenues minus certain operating expenses, as shown above. EBIT represents earnings before interest and taxes and is calculated as EBITDA minus depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.

3. Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following amended IFRSs which have been adopted by the Group as of 1 January 2025. As of 1 January 2025, the Group did not adopt any new International Financial Reporting Standard that would have a material impact on Group's consolidated financial statements.

The standards/amendments that are effective and they have been endorsed by the European Union

IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: 1 Lack of exchangeability (Amendments)
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with earlier application permitted. IAS 21 sets out the requirements for determining the exchange rate to be used for recording a foreign currency transaction into the functional currency and translating a foreign operation into a different currency. If a currency lacks exchangeability, it can be difficult to determine an appropriate exchange rate to use. While relatively uncommon, a lack of exchangeability might arise when a government imposes foreign exchange controls that prohibit the exchange of a currency or that limit the volume of foreign currency transactions. The amendments clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking, as well as require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable. The Management has assessed that these amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group. The Group operates in jurisdictions where the functional currencies used (EUR, USD, BGN, GEL, COP, BRL, and TRY) are currently exchangeable. Specifically, TRY has experienced exchange rate interventions and capital movement restrictions in recent years, it remains formally exchangeable in practice. The Group does not currently face any practical barriers to converting TRY into other currencies. Therefore, management concluded that the TRY does not meet the definition of a currency lacking exchangeability under the amended IAS 21. Management has assessed that no foreign currency used within the Group's operations currently meets the criteria for lack of exchangeability under IAS 21. Therefore, the amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments)
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption of amendments related to the classification of financial assets and the related disclosures is permitted, with the option to apply the other amendments at a later date. The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, expired, or otherwise qualifies for derecognition. They introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise liabilities settled via electronic payment systems before the settlement date, subject to specific conditions. They also provide guidance on assessing the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social, and governance (ESG)-linked features or other similar contingent features. Additionally, they clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments and require additional disclosures under IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contingent event references (including ESG-linked) and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Management has assessed that these amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments)
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted. The amendments include clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements, permitting hedge accounting if contracts in scope of the amendments are used as hedging instruments, and introduce new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the impact of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows. The clarifications regarding the 'own-use' requirements must be applied retrospectively, but the guidance permitting hedge accounting are to be applied prospectively to new hedging

relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. The Management has assessed that these amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss. It requires an entity to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of the five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. These categories are complemented by the requirements to present subtotals and totals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, there are consequential amendments to other accounting standards. IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. Retrospective application is required in both annual and interim financial statements. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU. In the following reporting periods, Management will analyse the requirements of this newly issued standard and assess its impact.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 permits subsidiaries without public accountability to use reduced disclosure requirements if their parent company (either ultimate or intermediate) prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS accounting standards. These subsidiaries must still apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU. In the following reporting periods, Management will analyse the requirements of this newly issued standard and assess its impact.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

The IASB's annual improvements process deals with non-urgent, but necessary, clarifications and amendments to IFRS. In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11, includes amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, and IAS 7. These amendments aim to clarify wording, correct minor unintended consequences, oversights, or conflicts between requirements in the standards. The standard has not been endorsed by the EU. In the following reporting periods, Management will analyse the requirements of this newly issued standard and assess its impact.

Amendment in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. In December 2015 the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Management has assessed that these amendments are expected to have a no material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group.

4. Material Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most material effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Estimated impairment of goodwill. The Group tests goodwill for impairment at least annually. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use or fair value less cost to sell calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates as further detailed in Note 8.

Initial recognition of related party transactions. In the normal course of business, the Group enters into transactions with its related parties. Judgement is applied in determining if transactions are priced at market or non-market interest rates, where there is no active market for such transactions. The basis for judgement is pricing for similar types of transactions with unrelated parties and effective interest rate analyses. Terms and conditions of related party balances are disclosed in Note 6.

Revenue from sale of electricity / Unbilled electricity. Revenue from sale of electricity or unbilled electricity is recognised in profit or loss on a monthly basis after measuring the electricity provided to the customers. As the energy meters reading may not be carried out for all customers covering exactly the calendar month, the Group makes the calculation to accrue the revenue from energy supply for the period. Calculations consider past historical data about electricity supply and demand for the short term forecasted.

Pillar Two – Global Minimum Tax (OECD BEPS 2.0). Management assessed the impact of the OECD/G20 Pillar Two global minimum tax framework on the Group. As part of this assessment, judgements were made regarding the classification of the Group entities, applicability of the transitional safe harbour rules, and the existence and effect of local qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. For jurisdictions where such taxes were enacted (e.g., Bulgaria and Türkiye), estimates were required to calculate the effective tax rate and corresponding top-up tax liability, resulting in recognition of a provision in the financial statements. These estimates are based on the best available financial data for the year ended 31 December 2024 and may be revised as legislation evolves or additional guidance is issued. Management considers the assumptions applied to be reasonable and consistent with available guidance.

Purchase Price Allocation (PPA). In business combinations, management exercises significant judgement in identifying and measuring the fair values of acquired assets and liabilities, including identifiable intangible assets such as customer relationships, licenses, and contracts. These valuations involve complex estimation techniques and use of observable and unobservable inputs. The assumptions applied – such as discount rates, expected cash flows, or remaining useful lives – can have a significant impact on the amounts recognized. Management engages independent valuation experts as needed and reviews key assumptions for reasonableness and consistency with market data and the Group's expectations.

Impairment of accounts receivable. The Management has made an estimation of the volume and timing of expected future cash flows that relate to accounts receivable in the following groups: individually accounts, households and other small customers and receivables under litigation. Due to the inherent uncertainty in this assessment, actual results may differ from expected. The Group's management reviews the estimates from previous years and actual results of the previous year. With regard to the initial application of IFRS 9, the Group has used its accumulated experience of credit losses and has taken into account current conditions and forecasts to reliably estimate the expected credit losses on its trade receivables.

Impairment of inventories. Management has estimated the inventory impairment by comparing the carrying amount and their probable net realizable value in assessing the moral and technical obsolescence of inventory items. Due to the inherent uncertainty of this assessment, actual results may differ from expected. Management reviews the estimates from previous years and the actual results of the previous year.

Provisions. The Management uses material accounting estimates and judgments in determining the amount of provisions.

(a) Grid access fee provision

The calculation of the provision is based on a methodology given by the Regulator, taking into account the estimated value of the respective assets and the electricity consumption of the supplied customers. It covers potential customer claims for compensations related to the past 3-year period. There is uncertainty incorporated in the calculation of the grid fee provision about the number of customers that might claim this compensation and once claimed about the outcome of the court case. The Group has estimated for all facilities that it is aware they are in use, that it is more likely than not that the amounts will be claimed, and the customers will possibly win in court.

(b) Provision for legal claims

Management assesses the risk of Group's losing legal claims. The estimates are updated periodically to reflect changes in all legal claims and circumstances in regard with them.

c) Retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations in income depends on several factors, which are defined on the basis of actuarial valuation, using different assessments such as number of salaries defined in Collective labour agreement, their increase and other. Estimates used to determine the net expense/ (income) for the benefits at retirement include the discount factor. Any change in these estimates will affect the carrying amount of retirement benefits obligations. At the end of each year, the Group determines appropriate discount factor. This the interest rate should be used to determine the present value of estimated future outflows needed to meet the obligations of such benefits. In determining the appropriate discount factor, the Group takes into account the rate of government bonds ("GB") with 10-year maturity, issued by the local governments, denominated in the currency in which the income would be paid and terms to maturity similar to the terms of the obligations under the pension income. Since the average retirement term is longer than 10 years, the actuary provides an extrapolation of the data for the effective annual benefit of government bonds.

Determining the useful life of PPE. The Management reviews the useful life of tangible and intangible assets and its potential increase or decrease based on regular observations and assessments carried out by the technical team. In accordance with the policy for impairment of non-financial assets, the Group annually assesses the indicators for impairment of PPE. The evaluation includes an analysis of external factors, financial indicators for the period and other activity-specific indicators. In the presence of PPE impairment indications, the Group performs an impairment test that includes the determination of the recoverable amount of cash-generating units (CGU), based on a calculation of their value in use.

Leases. Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – the Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a material event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of material leasehold improvements or material customisation to the leased asset).

Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

5. Prior period adjustment

In accordance with IFRS 3.45, the Group has retrospectively adjusted the comparative information as at 31 December 2023 as part of the consolidated financial statements prepared as of 31 December 2024, in order to reflect the finalization of the purchase price allocation (PPA) related to the acquisition of Xeal in Spain. These adjustments reflect new information about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. The changes reflect updated information about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. As the Group is preparing its interim consolidated financial statements as of 31 March 2025, these retrospective adjustments are also reflected in the comparative information for the three months period ended 31 March 2024.

The Group has adjusted the comparative information in respect of the following line items of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income as a result of the finalization of the purchase price allocation within the measurement period in accordance with IFRS 3:

(EUR '000)	As reported for the three months ended 31 March 2024	Effect of Adjustments	As adjusted for the three months ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	(20,208)	(7,024)	(27,232)
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	**87,382**	**(7,024)**	**80,358**
Income before income tax (EBT)	**31,810**	**(7,024)**	**24,786**
Deferred taxes	(4,296)	1,756	(2,540)
Total income tax expense	**(13,383)**	**1,756**	**(11,627)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	**18,427**	**(5,268)**	**13,159**
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			-
- Owners of the company	16,960	(5,268)	11,692
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**41,278**	**(5,268)**	**36,010**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
- Owners of the company	39,811	(5,268)	34,543

The Group has adjusted the comparative information in respect of the following line items of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows as a result of the finalization of the purchase price allocation within the measurement period in accordance with IFRS 3:

(EUR '000)	As reported for the three months ended 31 March 2024	Effect of Adjustments	As adjusted for the three months ended 31 March 2024
Profit/(loss) before income tax	**31,810**	**(7,024)**	**24,786**
Adjusted for:			
Depreciation, amoratization and impairment losses	20,208	7,024	27,232

6. Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control or if one party could control the other party or can exercise material influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

As at 31 March 2025, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

(EUR'000)	Shareholders	Entities under common control (i)
Current portion of issued loans	-	4,786
Non-current portion of issued loans	33,879	13,756
of which: Principal	*30,360*	*9,207*
of which: Interest	*3,519*	*4,549*
Trade and other receivables	-	2,496
Other current assets	208	-
Non-current portion of borrowings	20,678	-
Current portion of borrowings	3,984	-
Trade and other payables	620	2

The income and expense items with related parties for the three months ended 31 March 2025 were as follows:

(EUR'000)	Shareholders	Entities under common control (i)
Services and other	3	21
Services expenses	-	(4)
Interest income	906	307
Interest costs	(464)	(1)

(i) Entities under common control – "Related parties" section (Note 1).

As at 31 December 2024, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

(EUR'000)	Shareholders	Entities under common control (i)
Current portion of issued loans	-	3,583
Non-current portion of issued loans	135,212	13,445
of which: Principal	*116,374*	*9,126*
of which: Interest	*18,838*	*4,319*
Non-current financial fixed assets	-	11,657
Trade and other receivables	-	2,964
Other non-current liabilities	-	677
Trade and other payables	-	1
Other current liabilities	-	883

The income and expense items with related parties for the three months ended 31 March 2024 were as follows:

(EUR'000)	Shareholders	Entities under common control (i)
Sales - services and other	3	3,180
Services expenses	-	(9)
Materials expenses	-	(2,006)
Interest income	3,236	1,171
Interest costs	-	(8)

(i) Entities under common control – "Related parties" section (Note 1).

7. Property, Plant and Equipment & Prepayments for property, plant and equipment

(EUR'000)	Land and Buildings (i)	Technical plant and machinery (i)	Other plant, furniture and fixtures	Assets under construction	Right of use	Other fixed assets	Total
Net book value							
31 December 2024	**623,869**	**962,453**	**20,289**	**124,429**	**3,062**	**10,669**	**1,744,771**
31 March 2025	**805,980**	**968,571**	**20,973**	**135,949**	**6,345**	**10,479**	**1,948,298**

Assets under construction mainly include costs for distribution companies EPV and EPG for construction of PPE from the investment program of the Group. Based on the review for impairment of PPE, the Group's management has not established indicators that the carrying amount of assets exceeds their recoverable amount. Prepayments for property, plant and equipment as of 31 March 2025 in the amount of EUR 3,845 thousand (31 December 2024: EUR 1,630 thousand) are mainly linked to modernization of the distribution networks of EPG and the rehabilitation of HPPs on EPGG.

(i) Increases from previous period were mainly caused by acquisition of Karakurt. As of 10 January 2025, The Company acquired 100% of shares in EPTD from the Company's sole shareholder DKHI, EPTD holds 100% of indirect ownership rights over the Karakurt HPP and dam. Karakurt is situated on the Aras River in Türkiye and has a total installed capacity of 97 MW. The purchase price was EUR 100.0 million and was settled on a non-cash basis by a set-off against the corresponding amount of the Company's issued loans against DKHI (Note 10), which arose as a result of distributions in prior periods.

8. Goodwill

(EUR'000)	31 December 2024	Acquistions	Exchange differences	Impairment loss	31 March 2025
EPB	24,849	-	-		24,849
EPGG	23,538	-	(412)	-	23,126
EP Brasil Holding (i)	16,762	-	639	-	17,401
OPPA	5,836	-	-	-	5,836
RH	4,440	-	(151)	-	4,289
EPG	476	-	-	-	476
Carrying amount	**75,901**	**-**	**76**	**-**	**75,977**

For the three months ended 31 March 2025 no material changes in the Group's operating activity leading to impairment indications of goodwill arose.

(i) Total goodwill is provisionally allocated to EP Brasil Holding as a single CGU that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the respective business combinations. The Company is in the process of preparing a purchase price allocation together with an external valuer. The measurement period will not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

9. Other Intangible Assets

(EUR'000)	Electricity generation licenses	Software	Assets under construction (i)	Other	Total
Net Book Value					
31 December 2024	**21,844**	**2,488**	**13,479**	**2,017**	**39,828**
31 March 2025	**21,922**	**2,456**	**13,120**	**2,033**	**39,531**

(i) The additions are related to the acquisitions on EP Colombia related to environmental licenses and permits for HPP projects.

According to the provisions of IAS 36 Impairment of assets at the end of each reporting period impairment test is carried out as to establish whether there is any indication that an individual asset of the intangible assets may be impaired. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, recoverable amount and the impairment loss shall be estimated for the individual asset. The Group has a fully amortized intangible asset that is still in use in the amount of EUR 19,158 thousand as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 19,158 thousand).

10. Non-current and Current Issued Loans

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Non-current portion of issued loans:		
Shareholder - DKHI (i)	33,879	135,212
EP MVE	13,756	13,445
Total non-current portion of issued loans	**47,635**	**148,657**
Current portion of issued loans:		
Terestra Bulgaria EOOD	4,786	3,583
Other	3	1,673
Total current portion of issued loans	**4,789**	**5,256**
Total issued loans	**52,424**	**153,913**

Movements in Non-current and Current Issued Loans were as follows:

(EUR'000)	1 January – 31 March 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
At the beginning of the period	**153,913**	**622,568**
Interest income accrued during the period	1,148	14,614
Loans issued during the period	24,747	40,325
Principal repayments	(1,519)	(21,422)
Interest received during the period	(169)	(1,528)
Acquisition of Karakurt and Alpaslan 2 (ii) (iii)	(100,000)	(476,000)
Transfer of issued loans to shareholder DKHI	-	(27,116)
Non-cash settlement (iv)	(26,204)	-
Changes in ECL	367	2,316
Exchange rate difference	141	156
At the end of the period	**52,424**	**153,913**

(i) Issued loans to the parent company DKHI include a principal of 30,360 thousand as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 116,374 thousand). Issued loans to the parent company DKHI are carried at amortized cost with the application of the calculation of expected credit losses ("ECL"). The calculated value of ECL was at the amount of 122 thousand as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 486 thousand). For the purposes of ECL calculation, the Group used the following most significant assumptions for the calculation: Probability of default – "PD") – 0.40%; Loss given by default - "LGD") – 90%. The assumptions were established based on a study that deals with the comparison, according to the assigned rating, of EPas.

(iii) Acquisition of Karakurt

The decrease in the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 was caused by acquisition of Karakurt HPP and dam. As of 10 January 2025, The Company acquired 100% of shares in EPTD from the Company's sole shareholder, DKHI. EPTD holds 100% of indirect ownership rights over the Karakurt HPP and dam which is owned by BLSV. Karakurt is situated on the Aras River in Türkiye and has a total installed capacity of 97 MW. The purchase price was EUR 100.0 million and was settled on a non-cash basis by a set-off against the corresponding amount of the Company's issued loans against DKHI, which arose as a result of distributions in prior periods. In these consolidated financial statements, the Company recognises the acquisition of EPTD as 1 January 2025, despite the official acquisition date being 10 January 2024. This approach is taken to align with our reporting period and facilitate a more streamlined consolidation process. The decision to account for the acquisition from 1 January 2025, is based on assessment that the nine-day difference is immaterial to the consolidated financial statements and does not materially affect the accuracy or the reliability of the financial reporting. The impact of nine-day differences, which is included in the consolidated results, is as follows: Revenues in the amount of EUR 634 thousand, EBITDA in the amount of EUR 462 thousand, EBIT in the amount of EUR 286 thousand, Earnings before tax in the amount of EUR 236 thousand and Profit/Loss for the period in the amount of EUR 236 thousand. The Company considers the nine-day differences to be immaterial in the context of our reporting period, and this judgment is in line with the principles of materiality as defined by IFRS. The Company accounted for the acquisition of EPTD using the Pooling of Interests Method (Business combination under common control). All assets, liabilities, and equity of the combined companies were brought together at their historical book values as of 1 January 2025. As a result, adjustment was made to equity in the positive amount of EUR 25,582 thousand. This adjustment was calculated as a purchase price of EUR 100,000 thousand minus the Equity of EPTD and BLSV and certain consolidation adjustments as of 1 January 2025. To assist in determining the fair market value of EPTD, the Company engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers Česká republika, s.r.o. The Company has not restated the financial statements of prior periods in accordance with the prospective approach.

(iii) Acquisition of Alpaslan 2

The decrease in the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 was caused by acquisition of Alpaslan 2 HPP and dam. As of 8 January 2024, The Company acquired 100% of shares in EPHD from the Company's sole shareholder, DKHI. EPHD holds 100% of indirect ownership rights over the Alpaslan 2 HPP and dam which is owned by MNE. Alpaslan 2 is situated on the Murat River in Türkiye and has a total installed capacity of 280 MW. The purchase price was EUR 476,000 thousand and was settled on a non-cash basis by a set-off against the corresponding amount of the Company's issued loans against DKHI. In these consolidated financial statements, the Company recognises the acquisition of EPHD as 1 January 2024, despite the official acquisition date being 8 January 2024. This approach is taken to align with our reporting period and facilitate a more streamlined consolidation process. The decision to account for the acquisition from 1 January 2024, is based on assessment that the seven-day difference is immaterial to the consolidated financial statements and does not materially affect the accuracy or the reliability of the financial reporting. The impact of seven-day differences, which is included in the consolidated results, is as follows: Revenues in the amount of EUR 2,183 thousand, EBITDA in the amount of EUR 2,031 thousand, EBIT in the amount of EUR 1,949 thousand, Earnings before tax in the amount of EUR 1,662 thousand and Profit/Loss for the period in the amount of EUR 1,662 thousand. The Company considers these seven-day differences to be immaterial in the context of our reporting period, and this judgment is in line with the principles of materiality as defined by IFRS. The Company accounted for the acquisition of EPHD using the Pooling of Interests Method (Business combination under common control). All assets, liabilities, and equity of the combined companies were brought together at their historical book values as of 1 January 2024. As a result, adjustment was made to equity in the negative amount of EUR 185,594 thousand. This adjustment was calculated as a purchase price of EUR 476,000 thousand minus the Equity of EPHD and MNE and certain consolidation adjustments as of 1 January 2024. To assist in determining the fair market value of EP Hydro Development, the Company engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers Česká republika, s.r.o. The Company has not restated the financial statements of prior periods in accordance with the prospective approach.

(iv) During the reporting period, a non-cash settlement was executed in connection with the acquisition of Baixo Iguaçu HPP in Brazil. DKHI recognised a receivable from a third-party seller in the amount of EUR 26,204 thousand based on an advance payment, representing 10% of the purchase price. This receivable was subsequently assigned to EP Brasil Holding S.A.. DKHI transferred the resulting receivable from EP Brazil Holding S.A. to EPas, and this receivable was then settled against existing liabilities of DKHI towards EPas, which arose as a result of distributions in prior periods. (Note 15)

11. Non-current Financial Assets

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Investments Fund	4,476	4,438
Receivable from BLSV for corporate guarantee fee (i)	-	11,657
Other	521	517
Total non-current financial assets	**4,997**	**16,612**

(i) EPas provided a guarantee and certain other undertakings to Česká exportní banka a.s. (Czechia) in connection with a EUR 41,500 thousand loan granted to BLSV for the construction of the Karakurt HPP and dam. As at 31 March 2025, the outstanding principal amount drawn under this facility was EUR 39,886 thousand. In December 2024, BLSV completed a refinancing transaction that resulted in the cancellation of EPas's previous guarantee of USD 50,000 thousand issued in favour of AKBANK (Türkiye). EPas classifies the related receivable as a financial asset, as it is a party to the contractual arrangement and therefore has a legal right to receive cash. This financial asset was initially recognised at fair value. This receivable was eliminated on 1 January 2025 in the consolidated financial statements following the acquisition of BLSV and its inclusion in the EPas consolidation group (Note 10).

12. Inventories

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
CO2 emission rights (i)	11,882	6,779
Electrical equipment	10,244	13,238
Spare parts	4,837	4,684
Prepayments for inventories	4,778	3,660
Work in progress	3,967	3,932
Ferroalloy Raw Materials	2,607	2,560
Cables and wires	2,370	2,733
Tools and bolts	1,068	1,006
Inventory related to Paybox Installation	816	952
Oil and lubricants	732	727
Overalls and special clothes	693	429
Scrap & Damaged Inventory	528	445
Other	2,088	2,716
Total inventories	**46,610**	**43,861**

(i) CO2 emission rights are related to Xeal, which operates two ferroalloy plants, Cee and Dumbria. The company receives yearly a free allocation of CO2 emission rights, based on prior years production level. CO2 emission rights, whether intended to be used in the production process or held for the purpose of sale, are classified as inventories. In the case of emission rights free allowance in accordance with the National Allocation Plan in Spain, under the provisions of Law 1/2007 of 9 March, they are valued at fair value (market price). When received, allocation of rights is booked as inventory and at the same time, a liability for the same amount is recognised as a balancing entry under Other Current Liabilities, net of taxes. At the end of the period, a liability is recorded for the CO2 emitted and liability is reduced in the same amount. At the end of the period, Xeal assesses the market value of the emission rights and level of emission and adjusts the value of the inventory and emission liability. CO2 emission rights expenses are recognised under Other operating expenses in the Income statement and give rise to a corresponding provision for liabilities and charges, which is recognised as Provisions for CO2 emission rights consumption under Current portion of provisions in the balance sheet. This provision will be maintained until such time as Xeal is required to settle the obligation by delivering the corresponding CO2 emission rights. The expenses on CO2 emission rights are accrued as the greenhouse gases are emitted. For the CO2 emission rights allocated free of charge, at the same time as the expense is recognised, the corresponding part of the deferred income account is cancelled, using an operating income account as a balancing entry. In the case of CO2 emission rights swaps and given that the CO2 emission rights held by Xeal are all acquired free of charge, the accounting treatment adopted by Xeal is that corresponding to swaps of a non-trading nature. Xeal derecognises CO2 emission rights delivered at their carrying amount and the value received is recognised at fair value at the time of delivery. The difference between the two valuations is recognised under "Other current liabilities in the balance sheet. CO2 emission rights expenses are recognised in the income statement, and a corresponding provision is created, which is recognised as "Provisions for CO2 emission rights consumption" under "Current portion provisions" in the balance sheet. This provision is maintained until such time as Xeal is required to settle the obligation by delivering the corresponding CO2 emission rights, when the CO2 emission rights are returned to the government.

13. Trade and Other Receivables

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Receivables from commercial sector	70,085	86,446
Receivables from households	49,814	44,915
Receivables from transmission	4,275	4,823
Other trade receivables	4,912	17,261
Less: provision for impairment	(11,182)	(10,498)
Total trade receivables	**117,904**	**142,947**
Guarantee deposits	3,979	4,159
Advances	2,731	3,328
Restricted bank deposit	206	306
Other	94	115
Total trade and other receivables	**124,914**	**150,855**

Movements in the impairment provision for trade and other receivables were as follows:

(EUR'000)	1 January - 31 March 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Provision for impairment at the beginning of the period	**10,498**	**10,816**
Impairment charge	1,030	1,613
Reversal of impairment during the period	(261)	(973)
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	-	(1,010)
Exchange rate difference	(85)	52
Provision for impairment at the end of the period	**11,182**	**10,498**

Analysis by credit quality of trade receivables is as follows:

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Total neither past due not impaired:	**107,148**	**130,038**
Past due but not impaired		
- less than 30 days overdue	6,204	11,025
- 31 to 90 days overdue	1,989	1,505
- 91 to 180 days overdue	162	207
- over 181 days overdue	2,401	172
Total past due not impaired	**10,756**	**12,909**
Past due and impaired		
- current and impaired	58	48
- less than 30 days overdue	380	430
- 31 to 90 days overdue	545	446
- 91 to 180 days overdue	1,289	907
- over 181 days overdue	8,910	8,667
Total past due and impaired	**11,182**	**10,498**
Less: provision for impairment	(11,182)	(10,498)
Total current trade receivables, net	**117,904**	**142,947**

14. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Cash on hand	1,555	227
Cash with banks:		
- EUR denominated	147,110	83,034
- USD denominated	10,114	1,195
- GEL denominated	6,919	8,970
- BRL denominated	4,806	3,970
- TRY denominated	3,812	2,954
- BGN denominated	1,062	4,182
- CZK denominated	536	528
- Other currencies denominated	4,146	1,502
Restricted cash (i)	(193)	(273)
Total cash and cash equivalents	**179,867**	**106,289**

(i) Restricted cash represents blocked cash in the bank accounts as collateral on legal cases and collateral on issued bank guarantees in favour of third parties.

15. Other Current Assets

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Advance payment on share purchase (i)	26,204	-
Advance payments	6,723	4,938
Prepaid insurance	4,066	2,840
Investment fund	2,256	3,752
Compensation from ESSF	1,701	2,327
VAT receivables	1,061	2,769
Other	3,869	3,488
Total other current assets	**45,880**	**20,114**

(i) In February 2025, DKHI entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% equity interest in the companies owning the Baixo Iguaçu hydropower plant ("Baixo Iguaçu HPP") located in Brazil from Copel Geração e Transmissão S.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Copel – Companhia Paranaense de Energia. Baixo Iguaçu HPP has 350.2 MW of installed capacity and 172.4 MW of physical guarantee. Located in the state of Paraná on the Iguaçu river and supported by a 32 square kilometres reservoir, the Baixo Iguaçu HPP achieved Commercial Operation Date in 2019. Its concession will expire in 2049. The acquisition is being executed through the Group's Brazilian subsidiary, EP Brasil Holding, which has assumed the rights and obligations of DKHI as purchaser under the SPA in March 2025. The transaction is expected to close in the third quarter of 2025, subject to customary conditions precedent, including regulatory approvals in Brazil. The agreed purchase price under SPA is BRL 1,554 million (EUR 251 million - converted into EUR using the exchange rate of 1.0 EUR = 6.1911 BRL on 21 March 2025), payable in cash and subject to certain adjustments. Upon signing of the SPA, DKHI made an advance payment to the seller amounting to EUR 26,204 thousand, representing 10% of the purchase price. This advance payment was recognised as a receivable from the third-party seller. The receivable was subsequently assigned to EP Brasil Holding. DKHI then transferred the resulting receivable from EP Brasil Holding to EPas, and the receivable was settled through a non-cash transaction by way of set-off against DKHI's existing liabilities towards EPas, which arose as a result of distributions in prior periods (Note 10).

16. Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Contract assets	50,356	53,767
Contract liabilities	26,512	23,446

Contract assets and contract liabilities primarily relate to the Group's electricity distribution operations in Georgia and Bulgaria. These balances arise from timing differences between the delivery of electricity and the related invoicing and settlement processes, as described in the Group's accounting policies.

The Group typically satisfies its performance obligations over time as electricity is delivered to customers, which occurs continuously throughout the reporting period. Revenue is recognised based on volumes delivered, including volumes accrued but not yet measured at the reporting date.

Contract assets represent accrued revenue for electricity delivered but not yet invoiced at the reporting date. These are classified as current assets, unless the expected realisation extends beyond 12 months. Contract liabilities arise where payments are received in advance of the delivery of electricity or when billing precedes the transfer of control.

17. Current and Non-current Provisions

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Non-current:		
Retirement benefits (c)	5,970	5,863
Grid access fee provision (a)	2,919	2,945
Legal claims (b) (i)	655	602
Other non-current provisions (d)	379	1,118
Total non-current provisions	**9,923**	**10,528**
Current:		
Provisions for Direct CO2 allowances consumption (e)	7,733	6,761
Legal claims (b) (i)	4,883	5,015
Provisions for Local Taxes (IAE) (f)	2,628	2,628
Retirement benefits (c)	1,026	1106
Other current provisions (d)	2,660	1,261
Total current provisions	**18,930**	**16,771**
Total provisions	**28,853**	**27,299**

Movements of the Current and Non-current Provisions were as follows:

(EUR'000)	Grid access fee	Legal claims (i)	Retirement benefits	Provisions for CO2 emission rights consumption	Provisions for Local Taxes (IAE)	Other	Total
As at 31 December 2023	**3,315**	**6,445**	**6,324**	**5,368**	**2,628**	**2,190**	**26,270**
Paid	-	(277)	(1,104)	-	-	(129)	(1,510)
Accrued	-	1,271	1,526	5,602	-	97	8,496
Financial expense	(75)	-	-	-	-	(59)	(134)
Reversed	(296)	(2,387)	-	(4,209)	-	(639)	(7,531)
Actuarial loss/ (profit)	-	-	115	-	-	-	115
Acquisition of subsidiaries/ (Disposal of subsidiaries)	-	602	106	-	-	743	1,451
Difference in rate of exchange	1	(37)	2	-	-	176	142
As at 31 December 2024	**2,945**	**5,617**	**6,969**	**6,761**	**2,628**	**2,379**	**27,299**
Paid	-	(134)	(314)	-	-	(80)	(528)
Accrued	-	160	272	972	-	994	2,398
Financial expense	37	-	-	-	-	-	37
Reversed	(62)	(139)	(14)	-	-	(12)	(227)
Actuarial loss/ (profit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries/ (Disposal of subsidiaries)	-	-	22	-	-	-	22
Difference in rate of exchange	(1)	34	61	-	-	(242)	(148)
As at 31 March 2025	**2,919**	**5,538**	**6,996**	**7,733**	**2,628**	**3,039**	**28,853**

(i) The amount represents the estimate of the potential legal fees that would be paid to third parties in case court cases are lost. These court cases are disputed receivables under protocols for theft of electricity and the Group experience with these indicates high probability of loss as well as history of payments of such amounts.

(a) Grid access fee provision

EPV

Following the provisions of art.117, para 7 of Energy act, a provision has been made to cover potential future losses from the obligation to compensate the owners of certain grid assets for using their facilities to supply other customers with electricity. The calculation of the provision is based on a methodology given by EWRC considering the estimated value of the respective assets and the electricity consumption of the supplied customers. The Group distributes electricity through its own and foreign facilities. It covers potential customer claims for compensations related to the three-year period.

(b) Provision for legal claims

The Group is exposed to risk of losing legal claims. The estimates are updated periodically to reflect changes in all legal claims and circumstances around them. The Group considers that as of 31 March 2025, it has sufficient financial resources to settle its obligations under provisioned lawsuits amounted to 5,538 thousand.

(c) Retirement benefits

- Benefits at retirement for illness

Amounts represent EPV's obligation as an employer regarding the payment of retirement benefits for illness. EPV estimated the expected cost of accumulating compensated leaves as additional amount that EPV expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accrued at the balance sheet date.

The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Discount rate	4.5%	4.5%
Future salary increases	2.2%	2.2%

Rates of employee turnover and early illness retirement

To investigate better the dynamics of the employment leaves depending on the age, the employees are divided into five age groups. For each of the age group, the turnover of personnel in the last years from the previous years. Based on research experience and Group's confirmed assumptions, in the actuary model have been defined the following degrees of withdrawal. In the actuary model are determined early illness degrees, defined based on statistics from National Center of Health Information.

Personnel degree of withdrawal in age groups

Age group	**Degree of withdrawal**
18 – 30	12.0%
31 – 40	8.0%
41 – 50	5.0%
51 – 60	4.0%
Over 60	2.0%

Demographic assumptions about the future characteristics of employees

Mortality assumptions are prepared on basis of National Statistical Institute data on the total mortality of Group countries population for the period 2021 – 2023.

- Interest rate for determining the discount factor

For the purpose of discounting is used effective annual interest rate in the amount of 4.0% (2023: 4.5%). It is based on the yield on government securities with a 10-year maturity in line with the recommendations of paragraph 83 of IAS 19. Given that the average time until retirement is more than 10 years, the actuary has determined the effective annual discount rate by extrapolation of the data for the effective annual yield of government bonds, following the regulations of paragraph 86 of IAS 19.

- Wage growth in the coming years

Assumptions about future wage growth in the Group are in accordance with the development plan of Group.
2025 – 2.2% compared to the level in 2024;
2026 and the following – 2.2% compared to the level in previous year.

(d) Provision for other obligations

- Provision for unused paid leaves

Amounts represent the Group obligation as an employer for unused days of paid annual leave and include salary and social security and health insurance. The Group estimated the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the Group expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accrued to the balance sheet date.

- Construction subcontractors

During the year 2020, The Group used the services of several construction subcontractors. The Group identified the potential business issues with the potential financial impact. The Group recognized the provision in the amount of EUR 351 thousand as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 389 thousand).

(e) CO2 emission rights provisions

CO2 emission rights expenses are recognised under Other operating expenses in the Income statement on a monthly basis, as the greenhouses gases are emitted, and give rise to a corresponding accrual for liabilities and charges, which is recognised as Provisions for CO2 emission rights consumption under Current portion of provisions in the balance sheet. This provision will be maintained until such time as Xeal is required to settle the obligation by delivering the corresponding CO2 emission rights (April of the following year).

(f) Provisions for Economic Activities Tax (IAE)

Impuesto sobre Actividades Económicas (IAE), or Tax on Economic Activities, is a tax levied on the exercise of certain economic activities within the country. The tax is based on the concept of municipal economic activities and is administered at the local level by municipal or provincial authorities. The tax rate varies depending on the type of activity, the size of the company, and the location where the activity is conducted. It is calculated based on objective criteria such as the company's turnover, the number of employees, the type of premises used, or the power of machinery and equipment. In this regard, Xeal was subject of an inspection on such tax, and as a consequence received a notification from the authorities requesting and additional tax payment of EUR 2,628 thousand for the years 2018-2022 and an accrual was booked for the liability. It is expected that the inspection will be finalized in June 2025 and that the additional tax payment requirement will be withdrawn. However, the Group's management has decided to maintain the provision as of 31 March 2025 until a final decision is issued by the tax authorities.

18. Current and Non-current Borrowings

Compliance with covenants. The Group is subject to certain covenants related to its borrowings. Non-compliance with such covenants may result in negative consequences for the Group including growth in the cost of borrowings and declaration of default. The Group was in compliance with the covenants as of 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024.

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Non-Current portion of borrowings:		
Issued Bonds (i)	947,552	975,711
ALPASLAN 2 PROJECT FINANCE (ii)	76,182	75,588
United Bulgarian Bank AD (vi)	52,427	38,725
Česká exportní banka a.s. (iii)	34,570	-
Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento (BNDES) (xxx)	32,365	31,633
Shareholder - DKHI Loan (iv)	20,678	-
Total non-current portion of borrowings	**1,163,774**	**1,121,657**
Current portion of borrowings:		
Issued Bonds (i)	27,881	25,159
Eurobank Bulgaria AD (ix)	26,533	-
ALPASLAN 2 PROJECT FINANCE (ii)	21,388	21,367
Česká exportní banka a.s. (iii)	5,321	-
Shareholder – DKHI Loan (iv)	3,984	-
Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento (BNDES) (v)	2,722	2,648
Total current portion of borrowings	**87,829**	**49,174**
Total borrowings	**1,251,603**	**1,170,831**

The Group does not apply hedge accounting and has not entered into any hedging arrangements in respect of its foreign currency obligations or interest rate exposures. Proceeds from borrowings and Repayment of borrowings, which are listed in the Consolidated Statement of Cash-flows, are represented by cash movements involving the drawdown of existing operating loans, operating loan balances and refinancing of operating loans within the existing year.

(i) Issued Bonds

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
11% Notes due 2028		
Principal	277,336	288,708
Accrued Interest	12,454	5,133
Unrealised costs	(5,161)	(5,792)
Carrying amount of 11% Notes due 2028	**284,629**	**288,049**
4.262% Notes due 2035		
Principal	300,000	300,000
Accrued Interest	8,652	5,500
Unrealised costs	(23,009)	(23,479)
Carrying amount of 4.262% Notes due 2035	**285,643**	**282,021**
8.5% Notes due 2027		
Principal	402,138	418,626
Accrued Interest	5,151	14,526
Unrealised costs	(2,128)	(2,352)
Carrying amount of 8.5% Notes due 2027	**405,161**	**430,800**
Total carrying amount of issued bonds	**975,433**	**1,000,870**

11% Notes due 2028

On 2 November 2023, the Company issued bonds (ISIN: XS2706258352 / XS2706258436) with a total face value of USD 300 million, maturity of 5 years and a fixed coupon of 11.0% p.a. payable semi-annually on 2 May and 2 November each year. The proceeds of the issuance were used, together with cash on hand, to repay the EUR 300 million bridge facility used to finance the acquisition by the Company of Xeal and Feroe, and to pay related fees and expenses. The bonds have been admitted to trading on the unregulated market of the Irish Stock Exchange (Euronext Dublin). The issue price of the bonds was 100% of their nominal value. The effective interest rate was calculated at 11.96%. The carrying value of these bonds as at 31 March 2025 was EUR 284,629 thousand (EUR 288,049 thousand as at 31 December 2024). The bonds carry no pre-emption or exchange rights. These bonds are freely tradeable and their transferability is not limited. The Company has the right to repay the bonds before their scheduled maturity date. The upstream guarantors of these bonds are EPV, EPGH, EPG, EPGG, EPGS, EP Turkey Holding and RH. The terms and conditions of the bonds (including a detailed description of all covenants) are available at the registered office of the Company and on its website (www.energo-pro.com/en/pro-investory).

4.262% Notes due 2035

On 27 July 2023, the Company issued bonds (ISIN: XS2656461667 / XS2656462806) with a total face value of EUR 300 million. The bonds, which benefit from a guaranty from the United States International Development Finance Corporation ("DCF"), carry a fixed coupon of 4.262% p.a. payable annually on 27 July each year. The guaranty is provided as part of DFC's work to support energy and energy-related investments in eligible European and Eurasian countries under the European Energy Security and Diversification Act. In consideration of the provision of the DFC guaranty, the Company has undertaken to carry out certain capital investments in its assets in Bulgaria and Georgia, enhance its Environmental and Social policies and practices, and pay an annual guaranty fee. The bonds have a 12-year final maturity, with principal amortizing in equal annual payments following a 4-year interest-only period. The proceeds of the issuance were used to repay the Company's EUR 250 million bonds with a fixed coupon of 4.5% p.a. due 2024 (including interest accrued thereon), to pay related fees and expenses, and for general corporate purposes. The bonds are rated Aa1 with a negative outlook by Moody's. The bonds have been admitted to trading on the unregulated market of the Irish Stock Exchange (Euronext Dublin). The issue price of the bonds was 100% of their nominal value. The effective interest rate was calculated at 5.24%. The carrying value of these bonds as at 31 March 2025 was 285,643 thousand (EUR 282,021 thousand as at 31 December 2024). The bonds carry no pre-emption or exchange rights. These bonds are freely tradeable, and their transferability is not limited. The Company has the right to repay the bonds before their scheduled maturity date. The Company has the right to repay the bonds before their final maturity date. The upstream guarantors of these bonds are EPV, EPGH, EPG, EPGG, EPGS, EP Turkey Holding and RH. The terms and conditions of the bonds (including a detailed description of all covenants) are available at the registered office of the Company and on its website (www.energo-pro.com/en/pro-investory).

8.5% Notes due 2027

On 4 February 2022, the Company issued bonds (ISIN: XS2412048550 / XS2436913383) with a total face value of USD 435 million (EUR 379 million – calculated using EUR/USD FX rate as of the bond issue date of 1.1478), maturity of 5 years and a fixed coupon of 8.5% p.a. payable semi-annually on 4 August and on 4 February each year. The proceeds of the issuance were used to repay the Company's EUR 370 million bonds with a fixed coupon of 4% p.a. due 2022 (including interest accrued thereon), to pay related fees and expenses, and to repay certain credit facilities. The bonds have been admitted to trading on the unregulated market of the Irish Stock Exchange (Euronext Dublin). The issue price of the bonds was 100% of their nominal value. The effective interest rate was calculated at 8.97%. The carrying value of these bonds as at 31 March 2025 was 405,161 thousand (EUR 430,800 thousand as at 31 December 2024). The bonds carry no pre-emption or exchange rights. These bonds are freely tradeable and their transferability is not limited. The Company has the right to repay the bonds before their scheduled maturity date. The upstream guarantors of these bonds are EPV, EPGH, EPG, EPGG, EPGS, EP Turkey Holding and RH. The terms and conditions of the bonds (including a detailed description of all covenants) are available at the registered office of the Company and on its website (www.energo-pro.com/en/pro-investory).

(ii) ALPASLAN 2 PROJECT FINANCE - Mitsubishi UFJ Investor Services & Banking (Luxembourg) S.A., acting in a fiduciary capacity, and Česká exportní banka a.s. (MNE)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity date
Mitsubishi UFJ Investor Services & Banking (Luxembourg) S.A., acting in a fiduciary capacity, and Česká exportní banka a.s.	EUR	Term loan	97,570	Facility A and B: October 2030; Facility C: April 2027

On 8 November 2019, MNE and MUFG Securities EMEA Plc (as Facility Agent) signed a facility agreement with respect to a EUR 175,000 thousand loan. The facility was provided for the construction of the Alpaslan 2 HPP and dam. The current portion of this financing includes EUR 21,388 thousand, representing the principal and interest due within one year.

(iii) Česká exportní banka a.s. (BLSV)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity Date
Česká exportní banka a.s.	EUR	Term loan	39,891	January 2031

On 16 December 2024, BLSV entered into a EUR 41,500 thousand term loan facility agreement with Česká exportní banka a.s. The facility was provided to refinance the remaining amount outstanding under BLSV’s original USD 141,000 thousand project loan dated 29 June 2016 with AKBANK, which had been used to finance the construction of the Karakurt dam and hydropower plant. The current portion of this financing includes EUR 5,321 thousand, representing the principal and interest due within one year.

(iv) Shareholder - DKHI Loan (BLSV)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity Date
Shareholder - DKHI Loan	USD	Term loan	24,662	December 2031

On 12 December 2024, BLSV and DKHI signed a shareholder loan agreement with respect to a USD 26,000 thousand (EUR 24,040 thousand) loan. The loan was provided to refinance the outstanding balance of the project with AKBANK. The loan bears a fixed annual interest rate and is repayable in seven equal annual instalments starting in December 2025. The final maturity is 13 December 2031. The current portion of this financing includes EUR 3,984 thousand, representing the principal and interest due within one year.

(v) Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico e Social (“BNDES”) (EP Brasil Holding)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity date
BNDES 1	BRL	Term loan	18,819	September 2038
BNDES 2	BRL	Term loan	16,269	June 2038

BNDES 1: Savana (Verde 4 plant) as borrower and Perola as co-debtor are parties to long term financing agreement dated 29 January 2018 with – BNDES (“Savana (Verde 4) long-term financing”). The Savana (Verde 4) long term financing is Brazilian law governed and provides for a credit facility in the amount of BRL 130 million (EUR 21.0 million). The credit facility under the Savana (Verde 4) long-term financing was provided for the implementation of a small hydroelectric power plant named SHP Verde 4 with 19 MW of installed capacity in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, and the acquisition of machinery and equipment necessary for the implementation of the project. The current portion of this financing includes an amount of EUR 1,236 thousand representing the portion of principal and interest due within one year.

BNDES 2: Phoenix (Verde 4A plant) as borrower and Perola as co-debtor are parties to long term financing agreement dated 14 December 2017 with – BNDES (“Phoenix (Verde 4A plant) long term financing”). The Phoenix (Verde 4A plant) long-term financing is Brazilian law governed and provides for a credit facility in the amount of BRL 166 million (EUR 26.8 million). The credit facility under the Phoenix (Verde 4A plant) long-term financing was provided for the implementation of a small hydroelectric power plant named SHP Verde 4 with 28 MW of installed capacity in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, and the acquisition of machinery and equipment necessary for the implementation of the project. The current portion of this financing includes an amount of EUR 1,486 thousand representing the portion of principal and interest due within one year.

(vi) United Bulgarian Bank EAD (former KBC Bank Bulgaria EAD) (EPV)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity date
United Bulgarian Bank AD 1	BGN	Overdraft	34,789	October 2026
United Bulgarian Bank AD 2	BGN	Overdraft + guarantees	17,638	October 2026

United Bulgarian Bank AD 1: In December 2021, ElectroNorth and United Bulgarian Bank AD (former KBC Bank Bulgaria EAD) signed a facility agreement with respect to BGN 39,000 thousand (EUR 19,942 thousand). On 14 October 2022 the loan agreement was terminated, and a new facility agreement was signed with respect to BGN 70,000 thousand (EUR 35,790 thousand) overdraft. The facility was provided for general corporate purposes.

United Bulgarian Bank AD 2: In June 2023, EP Energy Services and United Bulgarian Bank AD signed a facility agreement with respect to a BGN 60,000 thousand (EUR 30,678 thousand) overdraft and bank guarantee limit. The facility was provided for general corporate purposes.

(vii) UniCredit Bulbank AD (EPV)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity date
UniCredit Bulbank AD 1	BGN	Overdraft + guarantees	-	July 2025
UniCredit Bulbank AD 2	BGN	Overdraft	-	July 2025

UniCredit Bulbank AD 1: On 10 August 2020, EPES and UniCredit Bulbank AD signed a facility agreement with respect to a BGN 45,000 thousand (EUR 23,008 thousand) loan. On 28 July 2022, the limit was increased to a BGN 60,000 thousand (EUR 30,678 thousand). The facility was provided for general corporate purposes.

UniCredit Bulbank AD 2: On 23 April 2021, EPS and UniCredit Bulbank AD signed a facility agreement with respect to a BGN 15,000 thousand (EUR 7,669 thousand) loan. The facility was provided for general corporate purposes.

(viii) DSK Bank EAD (EPV)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity date
DSK Bank EAD	BGN	Overdraft	-	December 2025

On 16 April 2021, EPES and DSK Bank EAD signed a facility agreement with respect to a BGN 30,000 thousand (EUR 15,338 thousand) loan. As of 11 October 2021, the credit limit was increased up to BGN 50,000 thousand (EUR 25,564 thousand). As of 23 December 2021, the credit limit was increased up to BGN 65,000 thousand (EUR 33,234 thousand). As of 7 April 2022, the credit limit was increased up to BGN 85,000 thousand (EUR 43,460 thousand). The facility was provided for general corporate purposes.

(ix) Eurobank Bulgaria AD (Postbank) (EPV)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity date
Eurobank Bulgaria AD	BGN	Overdraft + guarantees	26,533	January 2026

On 5 December 2022, EPS and Eurobank Bulgaria AD signed a facility agreement with respect to a BGN 60,000 thousand (EUR 30,678 thousand) loan and bank guarantee limit. As of 31 December 2022, the overdraft was BGN 20,000 thousand (EUR 10,226 thousand), which would increase to BGN 60,000 thousand (EUR 30,678 thousand) after the EWRC approval has been received. On 1 February 2023, the EPS received EWRC approval, and the overdraft was increased to BGN 60,000 thousand (EUR 30,678 thousand). The facility was provided for general corporate purposes.

(x) TBC Bank JSC (EPGG)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity date
TBC Bank JSC	EUR	Revolving credit facility	-	March 2026

On 29 March 2024, EPGG and TBC Bank JSC signed a facility agreement with respect to a EUR 30,000 thousand loan limit. The facility was provided for general corporate purposes.

(xi) Bank of Georgia JSC (EPG)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity date
Bank of Georgia JSC	EUR	Revolving credit facility	-	May 2026

On 20 May 2024, EPG and Bank of Georgia JSC signed a facility agreement with respect to a EUR 10,000 thousand loan limit. The facility was provided for general corporate purposes.

(xii) UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s. (EPas)

Lender	Original currency	Facility type	Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2025 (EUR ´000)	Final maturity date
UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.	EUR	Revolving credit facility	-	September 2026

On 20 September 2024, EPas and UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s. signed a facility agreement with respect to a EUR 20,000 thousand loan limit. The facility was provided for general corporate purposes.

Movements in the borrowings during the three months ended 31 March 2025 were as follows:

(EUR'000)	Issued Bonds	ALPASLAN 2 PROJECT FINANCE	United Bulgarian Bank AD	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento (BNDES)	Česká exportní banka a.s.	Eurobank Bulgaria AD	DKHI Shareholder Loan	DSK Bank EAD	UniCredit Bulbank AD	TOTAL
As of 1 January 2025	**1,000,870**	**96,955**	**38,725**	**34,281**	-	-	-	-	-	**1,170,831**
Aquired	-	-	-	-	41,500	-	25,117	-	-	66,617
Proceeds	-	-	169,063	-	-	152,926	-	68,702	88,766	479,458
Repayments	-	-	(155,362)	(502)	(2,113)	(126,393)	-	(68,702)	(88,766)	(441,839)
Paid Interest	(17,848)	-	-	(869)	(576)	-	-	(300)	(125)	(19,718)
Accrued interest	18,946	722	-	867	572	-	464	-	-	21,571
Amortisation of unrealised costs	1,325	-	-	-	290	-	-	-	-	1,615
Difference in rate of exchange	(27,860)	(107)	-	1,310	218	-	(919)	-	-	(27,358)
As of 31 March 2025	**975,433**	**97,570**	**52,426**	**35,087**	**39,891**	**26,533**	**24,662**	-	-	**1,251,603**

Movements in the borrowings during the year ended 31 December 2024 were as follows:

(EUR'000)	Issued Bonds	ALPASLAN-II Project Finance	United Bulgarian Bank AD	Eurobank Bulgaria AD	DSK Bank EAD	UniCredit Bulbank AD	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento (BNDES)	TOTAL
As of 1 January 2024	**954,152**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**954,152**
Acquired	-	118,380	-	-	-	-	41,368	159,748
Proceeds	-	-	803,734	208,858	23,634	306,259	14	1,342,498
Repayments	-	(28,261)	(765,008)	(208,858)	(23,634)	(306,259)	(220)	(1,332,240)
Paid interest	(83,127)	(3,914)	(318)	-	-	-	(249)	(87,608)
Accrued interest	84,799	3,819	317	-	-	-	300	89,235
Amortisation of unrealised costs	2,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,983
Difference in rate of exchange	42,063	6,931	-	-	-	-	(6,932)	42,062
As of 31 December 2024	**1,000,870**	**96,955**	**38,725**	-	-	-	**34,281**	**1,170,831**

19. Trade and Other Payables

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Trade payables	143,881	153,963
Deposits	7,337	7,118
Other	3,379	1,459
Total trade and other payables	**154,597**	**162,540**

20. Other Current Liabilities

(EUR'000)	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Taxes payable	20,048	13,339
Payable to personnel	12,425	11,448
Tolling advance	4,452	4,101
Deferred income from remuneration of guarantee commitment (Note 11)	-	883
Lease liabilities	690	631
Other liabilities	5,354	5,887
Total other current liabilities	**42,969**	**36,289**

21. Service Expenses

(EUR'000)	1 January - 31 March 2025	1 January - 31 March 2024
Technological losses of electricity (i)	(15,508)	(10,863)
Services for construction of energy facilities	(3,850)	(542)
Insurance expenses	(2,932)	(2,058)
Professional service fees	(2,257)	(620)
Repairs and maintenance	(2,093)	(1,589)
Dispatch and transmission	(1,713)	(1,379)
Commisions	(1,525)	(1,636)
CO2 emission rights	(1,399)	(1,431)
Security expenses	(987)	(675)
Rent expenses	(784)	(798)
Encashment fees	(790)	(702)
Other	(4,443)	(3,952)
Total service expenses	**(38,281)**	**(26,245)**

(i) the Council of Ministers decided on 30 December 2021 (Protocol No 893) to compensate in full the grid companies for the period 1 July 2021 – 31 December 2021. The period for full compensation of the grid companies has been extended up until December 31st, 2022 - Protocol No 92/ February 25, 2022; Protocol No 202/April 6, 2022; Agreement No4 / August 9, 2022 and Agreement No4-2/ October 20, 2022. The Council of Ministers decided on 2 February 2023 (Protocol No 104) to approve a program for compensation of business customers on the electricity market for the purchase of electricity for technological losses for the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 March 2023. The Council of Ministers decided on 2 February 2023 (Protocol No 688) to approve a program for compensation of business customers on the electricity market for the purchase of electricity for technological losses for the period from 1 September 2023 to 31 December 2023. The Council of Ministers decided on 23 April 2024 (Protocol No 294), on 04 July 2024 (Protocol No 481), on 31 July 2024 (Protocol No 546), on 18 September 2024 (Protocol No 654) and on 23 January 2025 (Protocol No 30) to approve a program for compensation of business customers on the electricity market for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 and for the purchase of electricity for technological losses for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 March 2024, from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024 and from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025. For the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025, the Group reports the compensation from the Energy System Security Fund as a reduction in the technological losses in the amount of EUR 2,788 thousand (1 January 2024 to 31 March 2024: EUR 0 thousand).

22. Finance Costs – Net

(EUR'000)	1 January - 31 March 2025	1 January - 31 March 2024
Interest expenses bonds	(20,913)	(18,550)
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses) (i)	25,873	(54,771)
of which: Unrealised net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	*25,668*	*(50,725)*
of which: Realised net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	*205*	*(4,046)*
Interest expense from bank borrowings	(3,124)	(946)
Prolongation fees on factored payables	(1,617)	(1,082)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(101)	(85)
Change in ECL (Note 10)	367	2,269
Other finance costs	(897)	(752)
Finance costs	**(412)**	**(73,917)**
Interest income on issued loans	1,148	4,139
Other financial income	1,045	1,216
Finance income	**2,193**	**5,355**
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29 - Monetary gains/(losses)	**11,613**	**12,990**
Net finance costs	**13,394**	**(55,572)**

(i) Net foreign exchange gains / (losses) are mainly represented by unrealised net foreign exchange gains/(losses) on the issued bonds and the translation of foreign currency loans into the functional currency of the relevant entity at the FX at the end of the reporting period.

23. Contingencies and Commitments

a) Legal Proceedings

EPB
EPB is plaintiff in 6 administrative cases:

- Against the Energy and Water regulatory commission for damages caused from its price decisions (C-5/2015 and C-14/2019 in relation to C-10/2011) proclaimed null and void by the Supreme administrative court amounting to EUR 3,627 thousand (BGN 7,094 thousand) for HPP Koprinka. Solved in EPB favour at first instance. Second instance ongoing.

- Against the Energy and Water regulatory commission for damages caused from its price decisions (C-12/2010 in relation to C-10/2011) proclaimed null and void by the Supreme administrative court amounting to EUR 643 thousand (BGN 1,258 thousand) for HPP Koprinka – additional claim.

- Against the Energy and Water regulatory commission for damages caused from its price decisions (C-5/2015, C-14/2019 and C-12/2021 in relation to C-10/2011) proclaimed null and void by the Supreme administrative court amounting to EUR 2,984 thousand (BGN 5,836 thousand) for HPP Samoranovo. Solved in EPB favour at first instance. Second instance ongoing.

- Against the Energy and Water regulatory commission for damages caused from its price decisions (C-5/2015, C-14/2019 and C-12/2021 in relation to C-10/2011) proclaimed null and void by the Supreme administrative court amounting to EUR 3,680 thousand (BGN 7,198 thousand) for HPP Katunci. Solved in EWRC favour at first instance. Appealed by EPB. Second instance ongoing.

- Against the Energy and Water regulatory commission for damages caused from its price decisions (C-5/2015 and C-14/2019 in relation to C-10/2011) proclaimed null and void by the Supreme administrative court amounting to EUR 3,639 thousand (BGN 7,117 thousand) for HPP Ogosta.

- Against the Energy and Water regulatory commission for damages caused from its price decisions (C-12/2019 in relation to C-10/2011) proclaimed null and void by the Supreme administrative court amounting to EUR 512 thousand (BGN 1,001 thousand) for HPP Ogosta.

Based on its own estimates and both internal and external professional advice, management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims in excess of provisions that have been made in these consolidated financial statements.

EPV

In regard with the separation of EDC Gorna Oryahovitsa (former name of Electro North) and EDC Varna (former name of EPS from the NEK EAD effected in the year 2000, the companies from the EPV acquired certain land and buildings with insufficient ownership deeds. As of 31 December 2024, the EPV's net book value of such assets is EUR 641 thousand (31 December 2024: EUR 640 thousand). The EPV's companies are in process of acquiring of the necessary title deeds. In these financial statements no liabilities have been recognised in relation to these assets. Based on the information available the Management is not able to estimate the amount of such liabilities as at the balance sheet date.

b) Tax legislation

Tax legislation is subject to varying interpretations, and changes, which can occur frequently in **Bulgaria**. Management's interpretation of such legislation as applied to the transactions and activity of the Group may be challenged by the relevant authorities. The tax authorities may be taking a more assertive and sophisticated approach in their interpretation of the legislation and tax examinations. Combined with a possible increase in tax collection efforts to respond to budget pressures, the above may lead to an increase in the level and frequency of scrutiny by the tax authorities. It is possible that transactions and activities that have not been challenged in the past may be challenged. As a result, material additional taxes, penalties, and interest may be assessed.

The taxation system in **Georgia** is relatively new and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements, and court decisions, which are often unclear, contradictory, and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a few government bodies, which have the authority to impose severe fines, penalties, and interest charges. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Georgian tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on this financial information, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their own interpretations, could be material to the Group. Tax filings remain open to review by tax authorities for three years.

In **Turkish** direct taxation system, rights, burdens, ways of implementing mandates and carrying out duties along with principals of accrual are regulated by the Tax Procedure (TP) Law. This Law comprises procedural and formal provisions of all tax laws. Taxes, duties and charges, and the ones that belong to provincial private administrations and municipalities are within the scope of the Law. A corporate is a subject of income tax on its income and earnings. The rules concerning the taxation of corporations are contained in the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) based on the CIT Law introduced in 2006. The corporate tax is levied on the income and earnings derived by corporations and corporate bodies. In other words, the CIT Law sets provisions and rules applicable to the income resulting from the activities of corporations and corporate bodies.

In **Spain**, the tax system is well-established but subject to continuous revisions and stricter enforcement efforts by the tax authorities. Spanish tax authorities have increasingly focused on corporate tax compliance, particularly regarding international transactions, transfer pricing, and the use of tax incentives. Tax audits in Spain have become more frequent and thorough, with authorities closely examining past transactions that were previously unchallenged. Although the Group diligently adheres to Spanish tax regulations, there is a risk that tax authorities could take a different interpretation, leading to potential adjustments, additional liabilities, or penalties.

In **Brazil**, the tax system is highly complex and frequently amended, with a multitude of federal, state, and municipal taxes that apply to businesses. The interpretation and application of tax laws can vary significantly across jurisdictions, leading to a high level of disputes and litigation. Tax authorities in Brazil are known for their rigorous enforcement measures, and companies are often subject to extensive audits and tax reassessments. As a result, there is an increased risk that tax positions taken by the Group may be challenged, potentially resulting in additional tax liabilities, penalties, and interest.

In **Colombia**, the tax system is characterized by frequent legislative changes, a broad scope of tax obligations, and an increasing emphasis on compliance by the authorities. Colombian tax authorities have intensified their scrutiny of corporate tax filings, with a particular focus on transfer pricing regulations and cross-border transactions. Additionally, Colombia's taxation framework includes a variety of surcharges and sector-specific levies that can further complicate tax compliance.

The Management of the Group has no information for any circumstances which may lead to tax payables in excess of tax liabilities recognised.

c) Environmental matters

The enforcement of environmental regulation in each country where Group operates is evolving and the enforcement posture of government authorities is continually being reconsidered. The Group periodically evaluates its obligations under environmental regulations. As obligations are determined, they are recognised immediately. Potential liabilities, which might arise as a result of changes in existing regulations, civil litigation or legislation, cannot be estimated but could be material. In the current enforcement climate under existing legislation, management believes that there are no significant liabilities for environmental damage. More information regarding Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") is available on the Company's website (https://www.energo-pro.com/en/sustainability).

d) Contingent liabilities

EPas guarantee to Litostroj Power d.o.o., Litostroj Hydro Inc. and Litostroj Engineering a.s.
EPas issued guarantees for the performance of manufacturing contracts carried out by Litostroj Power d.o.o., Litostroj Hydro Inc. and Litostroj Engineering a.s. in the total amount of EUR 30,806 thousand as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 31,707 thousand).

EPV
UniCredit Bulbank AD has issued in the name of EPES bank guarantees to various suppliers (IBEX EAD, ESO EAD) in the amount EUR 25,867 thousand as of 31 December 2024 (31 December 2024: 29,781 thousand).

RH
RH issued guarantee letters amounting to EUR 610 thousand as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 598 thousand). Guarantee letters issued are mainly given to the EMRA, TEİAŞ and various electricity distribution institutions.

MNE
MNE issued guarantee letters amounting to EUR 4,425 thousand as pf 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 5,058 thousand). Guarantee letters issued are mainly given to the TEİAŞ and EMRA.

BLSV
BLS issued guarantee letters amounting to EUR 476 thousand as of 31 March 2025. Guarantee letters issued are mainly given to the TEİAŞ and Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı.

EPGS
In accordance with the Georgian Electricity (Capacity) Market Rules and a letter from the Electricity Market Operator ("ESCO"), public and universal service suppliers are required to provide a bank guarantee to cover the guaranteed capacity fee, the ESCO service fee, and electricity balancing market costs. On 17 February 2025, EP Georgia Supply JSC amended its existing guarantee issued to ESCO to reflect an increased amount of EUR 7,946 thousand as at 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 6,321 thousand). The guarantee, obtained from a Georgian commercial bank, is valid until 15 August 2025.

e) Commitments

EPV

Purchase of energy facilities

According to paragraph 4 of Closing decrees of the Energy law the Group is required within 8 years as from the coming into force of the Energy Law to purchase energy facilities, comprising elements of the transportation or distribution network, owned by individuals or legal entities. The deadline for the purchase of energy facilities which are owned by users expired in December 2015. Management has made an assessment of the fair value of energy facilities, which are owned by consumers, which as at 31 March 2025 amounted to EUR 6,869 thousand (31 December 2024: EUR 7,206 thousand). The Management is unable to predict when energy facilities that are not redeemed by 31 December 2024 will be purchased. In 2024 a company from the Group has entered into connection agreements for 123 connection facilities (31 December 2023: 153 connection facilities) under which the counter party is obliged to build the facilities. The Group has committed to purchase these facilities after they have been finished. The Management of the company is not in a position to reliably assess these capital commitment as it does not have information on the expected value of the facilities to be built. The average value of the connected facilities for the period 2023 – 2024 is EUR 32 thousand (2022 – 2023 - EUR 32 thousand).

EPG & EPGG

Pursuant to the "Sale agreement of the assets of the hydro power plants and the electricity distribution companies" concluded between the Government of Georgia and EPG in 2007, the Company has inherited a commitment to maintain 85% of the capacity of the purchased hydro power plants installed at that time. In case EPG breaches this obligation, it may result in the imposition of administrative penalties and/or sanctions, or cancellation of one or more licenses by the respective State Authorities pursuant to the Law of Georgia on Privatization and other Legal Framework in Effect. As at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024, EPG & EPGG were in compliance with this commitment.

EP Brasil Holding

In February 2025, DKHI entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% equity interest in the companies owning the Baixo Iguaçu hydropower plant ("Baixo Iguaçu HPP") located in Brazil from Copel Geração e Transmissão S.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Copel – Companhia Paranaense de Energia. Baixo Iguaçu HPP has 350.2 MW of installed capacity and 172.4 MW of physical guarantee. Located in the state of Paraná on the Iguaçu river and supported by a 32 square kilometres reservoir, the Baixo Iguaçu HPP achieved Commercial Operation Date in 2019. Its concession will expire in 2049. The acquisition is being executed through the Group's Brazilian subsidiary, EP Brasil Holding, which has assumed the rights and obligations of DKHI as purchaser under the SPA in March 2025. The transaction is expected to close in the third quarter of 2025, subject to customary conditions precedent, including regulatory approvals in Brazil. The agreed purchase price under SPA is BRL 1,554 million (EUR 251 million - converted into EUR using the exchange rate of 1.0 EUR = 6.1911 BRL on 21 March 2025), payable in cash and subject to certain adjustments. Upon signing of the SPA, DKHI made an advance payment to the seller amounting to EUR 26,204 thousand, representing 10% of the purchase price. This advance payment was recognised as a receivable from the third-party seller. The receivable was subsequently assigned to EP Brasil Holding. DKHI then transferred the resulting receivable from EP Brasil Holding to EPas, and the receivable was settled through a non-cash transaction by way of set-off against DKHI's existing liabilities towards EPas, which arose as a result of distributions in prior periods (Note 10). As of 31 March 2025, the remaining portion of the purchase price amounted to BRL 1,398.6 million, which is payable in cash upon the fulfilment or waiver of the conditions precedent and closing of the transaction. This amount is not yet recognised as a liability.

24. Financial Risk Management

The risk management function within the Group is carried out in respect of financial risks, operational risks and legal risks. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits. The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure proper functioning of internal policies and procedures to minimise operational and legal risks.

Credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that a customer may default or not meet its obligations to the Group on a timely basis, leading to financial losses to the Group. The Group's principal financial assets are bank balances, cash, trade receivables and issued loans. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with positive credit ratings (A to B). The risk on issued loans is limited because the main part consists of loans provided to the shareholders. Issued loans to the parent company DKHI are carried at amortized cost with the application of the calculation of ECL. The calculated value of ECL was at the amount of EUR 122 thousand as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 486 thousand). For the purposes of ECL calculation, the Group used the following most significant assumptions for the calculation: Probability of default – "PD") – 0.40%; Loss given by default - "LGD") – 90%. The assumptions were established based on a study that deals with the comparison, according to the assigned rating, of EPas. Trade receivables include a large number of customers from various geographical and industry segments and Group considers the credit risk arising from the failure of one or more companies to pay as not significant, and within the manageable risk. The internal analysis of age structure of trade receivables shows no material value of overdue receivables. For free customers, the Group assesses the credit quality of the customers by assessing the financial position of the customers, past experiences, and other factors as a part of its credit risk management program. As at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group is not exposed to credit risk to related parties.

Market risk. The Group takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in (a) foreign currencies and (b) interest bearing assets and liabilities, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. Management sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis. However, the use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

Currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that the financial results of the Group will be adversely impacted by changes in exchange rates to which the Group is exposed. The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The Group did not use in the year ended 31 December 2024 and for the three months ended 31 March 2025 any derivatives to manage foreign currency risk exposure, at the same time the Management of the Group is seeking to mitigate such risk by managing monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the Group level.

Interest rate risk.
Interest rate risk refers to the possibility that fluctuations in market interest rates may adversely impact the Group's financial performance, particularly through effects on floating-rate financial instruments. The Group does not currently use derivative financial instruments to hedge its interest rate exposure. The majority of the Group's borrowings—such as Issued bonds and project finance facility on MNE and BLSV — bear fixed interest rates, which significantly limits the Group's overall sensitivity to interest rate volatility. Only a limited portion of the Group's borrowings, specifically loans from Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES) in Brazil and facilities in Bulgaria, are subject to floating interest rates.

Sensitivity Analysis:
The Group performed a sensitivity analysis to assess the impact of changes in market interest rates. Based on this analysis, any reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, is considered immaterial to the Group's profit before tax for the three months period ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources. Management monitors monthly rolling forecasts of the Group's cash flows.

The Group seeks to maintain a stable funding base primarily consisting of borrowings. The Group's liquidity portfolio comprises cash and cash equivalents. The Management estimates that the liquidity portfolio of cash and bank deposits except for the restricted cash can be realised in cash within a day to meet unforeseen liquidity requirements.

Capital management. Capital management is performed by the owners of the Group based on their requirements with respect to optimal capital structure of the Group. The Group only manages its capital structure with respect to legal requirements in the jurisdictions where the Group operates. Management considers equity as presented in these consolidated financial statements, excluding non-controlling interest, as the Group's capital.

Price risk. As the Group operates on a regulated market, the Management is not able to influence the decisions of regulatory authorities. For the companies of the Group operating in the free market, price risk is associated with the ability to find new clients by securing normal profit transactions. The Management monitors and controls the prices at which electricity is supplied.

25. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Group has financial instruments measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. In accordance with IFRS 13, the fair value of financial instruments is categorized into three levels:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable either directly or indirectly (e.g., forward rates).
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

The valuation techniques used are consistent with market practices and include observable inputs such as forward rates obtained from reputable market sources.

The derivatives held by the Group as of 31 March 2025 are categorized as follows:

- Forward Contracts: Level 2 (valuation based on observable forward rates at the reporting date).

Fair Value and Impact on Financial Statements

- Fair Value as of 31 March 2025: Other Current Assets: EUR 0 thousand
- Fair Value as of 31 March 2025: Other Current Liabilities: EUR 29 thousand
- Fair Value as of 31 December 2024: Other Current Assets: EUR 0 thousand
- Fair Value as of 31 December 2024: Other Current Liabilities: EUR 0 thousand

Net Impact on Statement of Comprehensive Income

A loss of EUR 497 thousand and gain of EUR 0 thousand are recognized under "Other Income," represents the forward contracts concluded in the three months ended 31 March 2025 (for the three months ended 31 March 2024: loss EUR 29 thousand). The Group ensures that valuation techniques are applied consistently and align with the requirements of IFRS 13, including consideration of the significance of the inputs used in the fair value measurement process.

The fair value for the purposes of disclosure of the following financial instruments is assumed as reasonably close to their carrying value:

• Inventories (except CO2 emission rights)
• Trade and other receivables;
• Cash and cash equivalents;
• Issued loans;
• Borrowings (except Issued bonds 11% Notes due 2028, 8.5% Notes due 2027);
• Trade and other payables;
• Lease liabilities.

CO2 emission rights

CO2 emission rights are related to Xeal, which operates two ferroalloy plants, Cee and Dumbria. Xeal receives yearly a free allocation of CO2 emission rights, based on prior years production level. CO2 emission rights, whether intended to be used in the production process or held for the purpose of sale, are classified as inventories. In the case of emission rights free allowance in accordance with the National Allocation Plan in Spain, under the provisions of Law 1/2007 of 9 March, they are valued at fair value (market price). At the end of the period, Xeal assesses the market value of the emission rights and level of emission and adjusts the value of the inventory and emission liability. CO2 emission rights are measured at fair value based on quoted prices in active markets (Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13) where an active market for identical emission rights exists.

Issued bonds

The fair value of bonds is based on the quoted market price for the same or similar issues or on the current rates available for bonds with the same maturity profile. The Group's issued bonds are measured at amortised cost; however, fair value disclosure is provided in accordance with IFRS 7. The bonds are listed on a stock exchange but are traded over-the-counter (OTC). As such, there is no observable daily trading volume available to confirm that an active market exists in the sense of IFRS 13. The fair values of the bonds have been determined using Bloomberg evaluated pricing (BVAL) at the end of the period. Given that these prices are not quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments, they do not meet the criteria for Level 1 classification under IFRS 13. The fair value of issued is based on observable inputs other than quoted prices and is therefore classified as a Level 2 fair value measurement. Carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments as of 31 March 2025 are as follows:

(EUR'000)	**Carrying amount (Note 18)**	Fair Value	Interest	**Total Fair Value**
11% Notes due 2028	284,629	303,094	12,454	**315,548**
4.262% Notes due 2035	285,643	276,991	8,652	**285,643**
8.5% Notes due 2027	405,161	399,491	5,151	**404,642**
Total	**975,433**	**979,576**	**26,257**	**1,005,833**

Carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

(EUR'000)	**Carrying amount (Note 18)**	Fair Value	Interest	**Total Fair Value**
11% Notes due 2028	288,049	305,202	5,133	**310,335**
4.262% Notes due 2035	282,021	276,521	5,500	**282,021**
8.5% Notes due 2027	430,800	400,850	14,526	**415,376**
Total	**1,000,870**	**982,573**	**25,159**	**1,007,732**

26. Business Performance – Segment Accounts

For the three months ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, the Group reports results broken down into the main operating business segments, which are represented in the following tables. Please find a more detailed description of the individual companies in Note 1 - ENERGO-PRO Group and its Operations.

(i) The Group's Other business segments included across all periods: EPas, MGW, EPInsaat, OPPA, EP Colombia and TDP. Since 1 October 2023, Xeal's Ferroalloy segment has been included. Since 17 August 2023, EP Brazil has been included. Since 1 January 2024, EPHD has been included. Since 9 December 2024, LITOSTROJ POWER real estate d.o.o. has been included. Since 1 January 2025, EPTD has been included.

The following table shows the Income statement (business performance) of individual companies of the Group in the three months ended 31 March 2025:

(EUR'000)	D&S Bulgaria EPV	Generation Bulgaria EPB	D&S Georgia EPG	Generation Georgia EPGG	Generation Türkiye RH & MNE & BLSV	Generation Spain Xeal	Generation Brazil EP Brasil Holding	Other businesses (i)	Intra-group and consolidation adjustments (Note 5)	TOTAL
Revenue	**274,305**	**9,689**	**119,359**	**18,197**	**27,410**	**24,885**	**5,795**	**29,868**	**(66,891)**	**442,617**
Other income / (expense)	(497)	31	12,068	114	2	(2)	-	1,682	(2,232)	11,166
Changes in inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,025)	2,024	(1)
Purchased power	(207,545)	(3,703)	(110,615)	(765)	(52)	-	(611)	-	54,616	(268,675)
Services expenses	(24,396)	(673)	(3,498)	(557)	(4,621)	(896)	(1,523)	(7,082)	4,965	(38,281)
Labour costs	(13,565)	(705)	(9,979)	(942)	(1,612)	(582)	(515)	(4,501)	(1)	(32,402)
Materials expenses	(917)	(107)	(349)	(27)	-	(54)	(92)	(18,180)	8,687	(11,039)
Other tax expenses	(131)	-	(609)	(360)	(321)	(1,957)	(21)	(228)	-	(3,627)
Other operating expenses	(658)	(427)	(1,927)	(198)	(4)	-	(253)	(3,060)	(343)	(6,870)
EBITDA	**26,596**	**4,105**	**4,450**	**15,462**	**20,802**	**21,394**	**2,780**	**(3,526)**	**825**	**92,888**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	(5,578)	(867)	(6,901)	(1,442)	(6,081)	(1,361)	(967)	(1,199)	(6,699)	(31,095)
EBIT	**21,018**	**3,238**	**(2,451)**	**14,020**	**14,721**	**20,033**	**1,813**	**(4,725)**	**(5,874)**	**61,793**

The following table shows the Other items of individual companies of the Group as of 31 March 2025 and the three months ended 31 March 2025 which are important for management decision making process:

(EUR'000)	D&S Bulgaria EPV	Generation Bulgaria EPB	D&S Georgia EPG	Generation Georgia EPGG	Generation Türkiye RH & MNE & BLSV	Generation Spain Xeal	Generation Brazil EP Brasil Holding	Other businesses (i)	Intra-group and consolidation adjustments (Note 5)	TOTAL
Other items										
Total non-current assets	223,216	65,204	510,021	231,178	566,633	58,220	145,616	1,807,540	(1,435,647)	**2,171,981**
Total current assets	399,633	10,919	83,993	12,727	62,595	27,678	35,669	182,995	(362,249)	**453,960**
TOTAL ASSETS	**622,849**	**76,123**	**594,014**	**243,905**	**629,228**	**85,898**	**181,285**	**2,016,739**	**(1,824,100)**	**2,625,941**
Number of employees	2,408	108	5,888	531	135	35	21	630	-	**9,756**
Capital Expenditures	5,995	236	25,277	2,166	412	754	622	4,773	-	**40,235**
Income tax expense	(2,369)	(323)	(809)	(1,618)	(6,182)	(2,364)	(237)	(4,010)	1,675	**(16,237)**

The following table shows the Income statement (business performance) of individual companies of the Group for the three months ended 31 March 2024:

(EUR'000)	D&S Bulgaria EPV	Generation Bulgaria EPB	D&S Georgia EPG	Generation Georgia EPGG	Generation Türkiye RH & MNE	Generation Spain Xeal	Generation Brazil EP Brasil Holding	Other businesses (i)	Intra-group and consolidation adjustments (Note 5)	TOTAL
Revenue	**196,165**	**6,178**	**113,316**	**20,679**	**33,551**	**13,386**	**-**	**36,408**	**(63,384)**	**356,299**
Other income / (expense)	231	35	6,906	5,619	176	(2)	-	2,019	(1,967)	13,017
Changes in inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,024)	1,013	(11)
Purchased power	(132,178)	(840)	(96,298)	(888)	(1,309)	-	-	-	48,678	(182,835)
Services expenses	(16,031)	(716)	(3,171)	(551)	(2,988)	(997)	-	(7,436)	5,645	(26,245)
Labour costs	(12,924)	(672)	(9,240)	(996)	(1,257)	(536)	-	(5,371)	-	(30,996)
Materials expenses	(884)	(74)	(305)	(28)	-	(30)	-	(25,330)	11,719	(14,932)
Other tax expenses	(122)	-	(482)	(340)	(648)	(685)	-	(206)	-	(2,483)
Other operating expenses	(703)	(395)	(1,080)	(208)	(18)	-	-	(1,992)	172	(4,224)
EBITDA	**33,554**	**3,516**	**9,646**	**23,287**	**27,507**	**11,136**	**-**	**(2,932)**	**1,876**	**107,590**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	(5,681)	(863)	(5,886)	(1,344)	(3,946)	(1,431)	-	(1,057)	(7,024)	(27,232)
EBIT	**27,873**	**2,653**	**3,760**	**21,943**	**23,561**	**9,705**	**-**	**(3,989)**	**(5,148)**	**80,358**

The following table shows the Other items of individual companies of the Group as of 31 December 2024 and for the three months ended 31 March 2024 which are important for management decision making process:

(EUR'000)	D&S Bulgaria EPV	Generation Bulgaria EPB	D&S Georgia EPG	Generation Georgia EPGG	Generation Türkiye RH & MNE	Generation Spain Xeal	Generation Brazil EP Brasil Holding	Other businesses (i)	Intra-group and consolidation adjustments Restated (Note 5)	TOTAL
Other items										
Total non-current assets	219,145	65,836	557,168	227,899	556,667	59,054	140,552	1,699,249	(1,443,205)	2,082,365
Total current assets	341,665	9,184	72,609	10,465	68,535	13,931	8,196	143,407	(284,314)	383,732
TOTAL ASSETS	**560,810**	**75,020**	**629,777**	**238,364**	**625,202**	**72,985**	**148,748**	**1,842,710**	**(1,727,519)**	**2,466,097**
Number of employees	2,421	109	5,878	527	113	35	18	629	-	9,730
Capital Expenditures	5,953	565	24,564	2,707	517	480	-	4,489	-	39,275
Income tax expense	(2,942)	(260)	(475)	(1,828)	(4,567)	(2,343)	-	(968)	1,756	(11,627)

27. Events after the reporting period

(i) On 13 May 2025, EPGG and Bank of Georgia JSC signed a facility agreement with respect to a EUR 10,000 thousand loan limit. The maturity of the facility agreement is 20 May 2026. The facility was provided for general corporate purposes.

(ii) On 27 May 2025, the Company issued bonds (ISIN: XS3063695715 / XS3063695806) with a total nominal value of EUR 700 million, maturing in 2030, and bearing a fixed interest rate of 8.00% per annum, payable semi-annually on 27 May and 27 November each year, commencing on 27 November 2025 (the "8% Notes due 2030"). The issue price of the 8% Notes due 2030 was 100% of their nominal value. On 10 June 2025, the Company completed a tap issuance of the 8% Notes due 2030 in an additional principal amount of EUR 50 million under the same terms and conditions. Following the tap issuance, the total outstanding principal amount of the 8% Notes due 2030 is EUR 750 million. The proceeds of the issuances were used (i) to finance the payment of the purchase price (net of the downpayment) for 100% of Consórcio Empreendedor Baixo Iguaçu, the owner and operator of the Baixo Iguaçu Hydropower Plant in Brazil; (ii) to repay in full the Company's outstanding 8.50% Notes due 2027 at the applicable redemption price including accrued and unpaid interest; (iii) to pay transaction-related fees and expenses; and (iv) for general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures of the Group in Bulgaria and Georgia. The 8% Notes due 2030 have been admitted to trading on the unregulated market of the Irish Stock Exchange (Euronext Dublin). The 8% Notes due 2030 carry no pre-emption or exchange rights. These bonds are freely tradeable and their transferability is not limited. The Company has the right to repay the 8% Notes due 2030 prior to their scheduled maturity date in accordance with their terms and conditions. The 8% Notes due 2030 are guaranteed on a senior basis by EPV, EPGH, EPG, EPGG, EPGS, EP Turkey Holding, RH and BLSV. The full terms and conditions of the 8% Notes due 2030, including a detailed description of all covenants, are available at the registered office of the Company and on its website (www.energo-pro.com/en/pro-investory).

No other material events have occurred since the balance sheet date that would have an impact on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

28. Authorisation by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has considered and adopted these condensed consolidated interim financial statements of ENERGO – PRO a.s. for the for the three months ended 31 March 2025. To the best of our knowledge, these condensed consolidated interim financial statements report gives a true and fair view of the financial position, business activities, and financial results of its consolidated group for the current and past financial years. these condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorised for an issue on 20 June 2025 in Prague, Czech Republic.

Ing. Vlastimil Ouřada, MBA
Finance Director and Member of the Board of Directors
ENERGO-PRO a.s.