

(Translation from the Italian original which remains the definitive version)

Consolidated Annual Financial Report

2025

Energy S.p.A.

Headquarters at Piazza Manifattura 1, 38068 Rovereto, TN

Share capital: €616,605.80, fully paid up

Tax ID 02284640220

Trento company registration no. 02284640220

R.E.A. No. 213161

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Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the trust and support you continue to show toward the Energy Group. For us, 2025 marked the beginning of a gradual return to stability following the challenges we faced in 2024. The actions taken last year to strengthen the Group's operational and commercial structure have begun to yield tangible results, enabling us to significantly improve our key economic and financial indicators.

Despite a market environment that remains challenging for the renewable energy and energy storage sectors, the Group has demonstrated adaptability and resilience, laying a solid foundation for sustainable growth in the coming years.

Summary of 2025

2025 was a year of consolidation and gradual recovery in profitability for the Energy Group:

- **Consolidated financial results:** sales revenue stood at €29.8 million, down from €37.2 million in 2024, reflecting a market still characterized by caution in investment. Despite the decline in revenue, the Group improved its economic performance. EBITDA returned to positive territory, reaching €0.8 million (3% EBITDA margin) compared to -€16.0 million (-43%) in 2024. It should be noted that the 2024 fiscal year was significantly impacted by a major write-down of inventory value, which was necessary primarily to realign the value of certain assets with market value. Net loss for the year was -€2.5 million, an improvement over the -€17.6 million of the previous year, though still not in positive territory. This result was achieved thanks to an increase in margins and the value added provided to customers.
- **Strategic investments:** we continued to invest in areas we consider fundamental for future development, with a particular focus on Commercial & Industrial (C&I) storage systems and high-value-added projects in energy storage systems and related services, as well as commercial development in the DACH region.
- **Innovation, diversification, integration:** we continued efforts to strengthen our presence in the Italian C&I market and across the EMEA region, and we advanced the development of integrated products and services within the Energy Group, leveraging internal expertise and synergies among companies.
- **Sustainability:** We continue to integrate ESG principles into corporate management and product development, building on the path we began with the publication of our first Sustainability Report.

Future Objectives

Looking ahead to 2026 and beyond, the Energy Group intends to continue its path of growth and competitive strengthening through several key strategic priorities:

- **International Expansion:** We will continue to expand into Central and Northern European markets, with a particular focus on the DACH and Dutch regions.
- **Development of XL solutions:** we will strengthen our Extra Large Energy Storage business while maintaining our presence in the Small & Large segment.
- **Technological Innovation:** We will invest in and consolidate our production processes, know-how, and innovation.
- **Cloud and engineering services:** We will further develop our cloud platform and the application of artificial intelligence in after-sales processes and core technology.
- **Strategic partnerships:** We will intensify collaboration with strategic partners to reach a broader customer base, with a focus on *servitization* and energy efficiency.
- **Financial management:** We will use the tools at our disposal to better manage market dynamics and optimize inventory.

In conclusion, 2025 marks a new milestone for the Energy Group on its path to recovery and diversification. We have strengthened the Group's industrial and technological foundations, expanding our expertise and international presence, broadening our technological portfolio, and extending our market reach.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all employees, managers, and partners who contribute to the Group's development every day with passion and professionalism.

On this foundation, we look to the future with confidence and determination, ready to seize the opportunities presented by the energy transition and to continue creating sustainable value for our shareholders and for the entire ecosystem in which we operate.

Sincerely,

Alessandro Granuzzo, Chairman of Energy S.p.A.



Directors' report

Prepared in accordance with Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code.
Period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025.

Introduction

Dear Shareholders,

The financial statements submitted for your approval describe the Group's financial and equity performance during the 2025 fiscal year. Based on the results contained therein, the financial statements show a net loss for the year of €2,484,073, reflecting the challenges faced during the fiscal year.

This report concerns the analysis of operations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, and serves to provide an overview of the Group's situation and the performance of operations for the fiscal year, with particular regard to costs, revenues, and investments. It is an integral part of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, which have been audited by KPMG.

It should be noted that the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, were prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Italian Civil Code, in accordance with Italian accounting standards, and in compliance with applicable tax regulations.

History of the Energy Group

The Energy Group's journey began in 2013 with the founding of Energy S.r.l. in Rovereto (Trento). Initially conceived as an Innovative Startup, the company focused on the promising market for energy storage systems for the residential sector and, after about a year of research into innovative technologies for residential systems, launched the technical adaptation, marketing, and after-sales support of photovoltaic electricity storage systems. In 2020, Energy obtained the status of Innovative SME and took a significant step forward by expanding its offering with the launch of the zeroCO2® product line, designed for both the residential and industrial markets. Starting in 2021, the range of products offered was expanded, and the company's commercial presence was further extended, both in Italy and abroad.

In 2022, Energy S.r.l. became Energy S.p.A. and completed its listing on the Euronext Growth Milan (EGM) market of Borsa Italiana. The IPO enabled the company to raise significant capital, intended to pursue increasing vertical integration and consolidate its position as a full system integrator in the BESS sector. On May 23, 2023, Energy established the subsidiary Energyincloud s.r.l. (EiC), through which, in July 2023, it completed the acquisition of the business unit of Cloud Computing s.r.l., integrating advanced technologies for the remote control and management of energy production, storage, and consumption systems.

In addition, in May 2023, the affiliate Pylon LifeEU s.r.l. was established—in partnership with Pylon Technologies Europe B.V.—for the research, development, and manufacture of lithium-ion batteries for stationary energy storage.

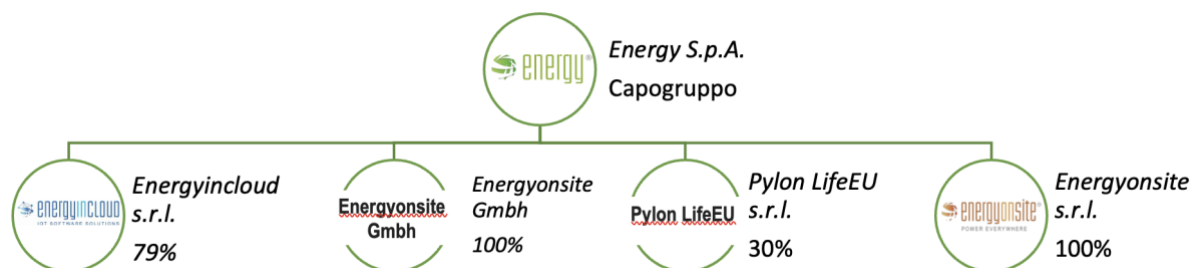
On June 7, 2024, Energy S.p.A. completed the acquisition of 90% of Enermore S.r.l. — which subsequently changed its name to Energyonsite S.r.l. — a company specializing in consulting, design, production, installation, and maintenance of complex energy production and storage systems. This acquisition marked the formation of the Energy Group, a *full-system technology manufacturer* and leader in energy storage systems, as well as a provider of cloud and engineering services.

In November 2024, Energy S.p.A. acquired an additional 13.5% stake in the share capital of its subsidiary EnergyInCloud S.r.l. The transaction reinforces the Energy Group's strategy in providing advanced services for the remote control and management of energy production, storage, and consumption systems.

On July 18, 2025, Energy S.p.A. established the newco Energyonsite GmbH, headquartered in Munich, dedicated to the German market, and in November 2025 acquired the remaining 10% of the shares in Energyonsite GmbH held by the minority shareholder, thereby gaining 100% ownership.

Group Structure and consolidation scope

The Group's structure as of December 31, 2025, is as follows:



The companies included in the scope of consolidation are Energy S.p.A. (hereinafter also “Parent Company”) and the subsidiaries Energyonsite S.r.l., Energyincloud S.r.l., and Energyonsite GmbH (hereinafter also “subsidiaries” or “Controlled Companies”).

The investment in the associate Pylon LiFeEU S.r.l., over which significant influence is exercised but which is not subject to control, has been accounted for using the equity method.

Governance structure and company ownership

The Energy Group's mission is to contribute significantly to a more efficient, sustainable, flexible, and resilient energy management system through technologically advanced solutions and value-added services—thereby playing an active role in mitigating climate change and driving the energy transition, while generating value for all stakeholders. This is achieved by maximizing self-generation of electricity, actively contributing to grid stability, and offering goods and services aligned with market needs.

Regarding Energy's capital structure, the following events occurred during 2025:

- On June 9, 2025, the Company announced the filing of its articles of incorporation following the cancellation of 3,792,000 “Price Adjustment Shares” (PAS, third and final tranche)
- On November 14, 2025, the Company executed the purchase agreement for 10% of the shares of Energyonsite s.r.l. held by the minority shareholder, thereby gaining 100% ownership of the shares.

The ownership structure of Energy S.p.A. as of December 31, 2025, is as follows:

Shareholder	Common Shares	% of share capital
Freman Holding S.r.l.*	10,506,070	19.43%
Elmagi s.r.l.**	10,456,688	19.34%
Eurogarco S.p.A.	10,278,222	19.01%
Vee Holding s.r.l.***	10,270,638	18.99%
RPS S.p.A.	4,166,500	7.70%
Market	8,398,462	15.53%
Total	54.076.580	100,00%

**Company attributable to: Andrea Taffurelli, Executive Director of the Board of Directors of Energy S.p.A.; the Common Shares include 48,000 shares held by Taffurelli under a stock option plan (2023)*

***Company attributable to: Davide Tinazzi, Chief Executive Officer of Energy S.p.A.; the Common Shares include 40,654 shares held by Tinazzi under the stock option plan (2023)*

****Company wholly attributable to Sun Hongwu*

The Parent Company's corporate governance structure is based on a traditional organizational model and consists of the following bodies:

- Shareholders' Meeting, the body representing the interests of the general shareholder base, responsible for making the most significant decisions regarding the Company's operations, including appointing the Board of Directors, approving the financial statements, and amending the Articles of Association;
- Board of Directors – composed of 5 members, including one independent director and one CEO;
- Board of Statutory Auditors, composed of 3 standing members and 2 alternate members;
- Accounting oversight is entrusted to the independent audit firm.

The Board of Directors plays a central role within the corporate organization. It is responsible for strategic and organizational direction and holds, within the scope of the corporate purpose, all powers not expressly reserved by law or the Articles of Association to the Shareholders' Meeting, for the purpose of carrying out the ordinary and extraordinary administration of the Company.

The highest managerial responsibilities within the Company are assigned to the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the powers delegated by the Board of Directors.

The Company has an internal control system consisting of rules, procedures, and an organizational structure designed to monitor:

- the efficiency and effectiveness of business processes
- the reliability of financial information
- compliance with laws, regulations, the Articles of Association, and internal procedures
- the safeguarding of the Company's assets

The Company has adopted and maintains an Organizational and Management Model in accordance with the requirements of Legislative Decree 231/2001.

The Group's internal organizational structure is discussed in a dedicated section below.

Analysis of the Group's situation, performance, and operating results

Description of the context and results

Energy storage systems are essential products in the energy transition from fossil fuels to renewables and are attracting significant public and private investment. The energy storage sector is part of a long-term market trend that shapes its development and potential, driven by several key factors, such as (a) increased volatility in energy prices, exacerbated by geopolitical tensions and fluctuations in the cost of natural gas and crude oil; (b) the risks of blackouts and the need to stabilize and make the grid more flexible, due in part to the increased penetration of renewables and consumption peaks resulting from the spread of electric mobility; (c) changes in the regulation of energy markets and energy-intensive entities; (d) the complementary nature of storage systems with renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, which are inherently intermittent; (e) the demand for electric vehicles, which, although it has grown less than expected, nevertheless entails a strategic need for charging infrastructure with advanced storage systems; (f) public incentive policies for the energy transition and energy independence; (g) the evolution of regulated and unregulated electricity markets.

With regard to the external environment, fiscal year 2025 was negatively impacted by several factors:

- a slight decline in prices due to oversupply across the entire renewable energy sector, significantly less pronounced than that observed in 2023 and 2024
- a significant reduction in demand in the residential segment, continuing the trend from 2024
- the persistence of relatively high interest rates—albeit declining in the latter part of the year—for much of 2025
- the serious uncertainties generated by delays in regulatory definitions and the resulting uncertainty for investments

The Group nevertheless intends to evolve and strengthen its leadership position in the energy storage sector, adapting to market dynamics and the opportunities offered by the global energy transition.

Significant events of the year

During the period under review, the Group continued to pursue its medium- to long-term strategy, while taking into account the changing market conditions.

- On July 18, 2025, the Parent Company established the newco Energyonsite GmbH, based in Munich, dedicated to the German market
- On November 14, 2025, Energy S.p.A. signed the purchase agreement for 10% of the shares of Energyonsite s.r.l.

Overall summary of performance

An analysis of the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 reveals the following:

- Consolidated revenues of €29,835,761, down due to the contraction in demand caused by the factors outlined in the “Description of the Context and Results” section.
- 's export share remained largely unchanged (39% in 2025, amounting to €11.6 million, versus 37% in 2024, amounting to €13.8 million).
- Significant increase in the share of revenue from the commercial and industrial segment (45% in 2025, amounting to €13.5 million, compared to 14% in 2024, amounting to €5.2 million).
- Total gross operating margin of €791,549 (3% EBITDA margin), an improvement compared to €-15,995,458 in 2024. The 2024 margin included an inventory write-down of €9,999,773, necessary in part to realign the value of certain assets to market value.
- Conservative continuation of investments in fixed assets, specifically: the completion of the assembly line for the first battery production department, construction work on the new Gigafactory in the adjacent area, further technical developments on the cloud platform and new products.
- Product design reviews, integration of functionalities and new features, and investments aimed specifically at advancing technical developments on the cloud platform.
- Service costs substantially in line with the previous year.
- A reduction in working capital, with trade working capital amounting to €21,623,628, compared to €26,606,458 as of December 31, 2024.
- Net financial position worsened compared to 2024, as a result of the preceding points.

Market Data and Products

Range of products and services offered

The Group offers two product categories:

- the “Small&Large ESS” category, launched in 2014, featuring energy storage systems for residential users and small-to-medium-sized industrial and commercial users
- the “Extra Large ESS” (“XL,” or “C&I,” commercial & industrial) category, launched in the fourth quarter of 2021 and further developed in subsequent years, for industrial and commercial users with energy storage needs exceeding 50 kW; In this area, the Company provides system integration services for large

energy storage systems (over 50 kW) based on a proprietary Energy Management System. The range is equipped with software features that also enable the activation of *multi-stack* and¹ services. The Company offers a cloud-based intelligent ESS management service, which ensures historical data management and continuous maintenance of algorithms, in relation to which the Company continuously conducts research, development, and updates to improve the services offered and enable the use of new features.

Foreign Trade Data

During the period under review, 39% of revenues were generated abroad (EU and non-EU) and 61% in Italy. In absolute terms, foreign sales totaled €11,553,962, concentrated primarily in Central and Northern European countries. Further details can be found in the chapter Profit and Loss Account, starting on page 11 .

General Situation of the Group

The financial year under review shows a decrease in revenues compared to the previous year, in light of the facts outlined above. However, this decrease in revenues did not compromise the Group's ability to meet its obligations and continue its investments.

The Group financed working capital and investments both through operating cash flows generated by operations and by utilizing bank debt.

Consolidated equity at year-end, consisting of the sum of share capital and reserves, amounts to €45,257,043. Fixed assets amount to €32,701,705, due to increases in fixed assets related to the construction of the new adjacent building that will house the Gigafactory.

Internal Organizational Structure

As of December 31, 2025, the Energy Group had a total of 84 employees, including managing partners directly involved in company operations. The total workforce reflects an organizational structure spanning multiple companies, characterized by complementary operating models and growing integration among the Group's various entities.

During the fiscal year, 21 new hires were made, compared to 16 departures, resulting in an overall net increase. The new hires primarily filled technical, operational, and clerical roles, contributing to the strengthening of internal expertise and supporting the Group's development activities.

The workforce composition shows a prevalence of technical-administrative and operational profiles, consistent with the characteristics of the sector and the business model of the subsidiaries. In particular, the acquired entities maintain lean and highly specialized organizational structures, contributing to the development of specific skills and the consolidation of overall operational capabilities.

The gender distribution shows 67 men and 17 women, with women accounting for approximately 20% of the total workforce. This configuration reflects the significant proportion of technical and operational roles, typical of the sector, while representing an area of focus for future talent attraction and development policies.

From a demographic perspective, the Group has a relatively young workforce in core functions and greater seniority in certain specialized areas. The average age is close to 37.

¹ "Multi-stack" refers to overlapping services managed in parallel, such as self-consumption, peak shaving, and grid services, based on selection criteria that automatically determine the extent to which each service is fulfilled (e.g., setting a minimum of 80% coverage for on-demand grid services to avoid penalties, ensuring a certain level of peak shaving, and directing the remainder toward self-consumption)

Overall, 2025 represents a year of organizational strengthening and consolidation of skills for the Group, with a workforce structure capable of supporting business evolution and the progressive integration among the various companies.

Economic, Equity, and Financial Position

The performance indicators provide a brief overview of the Group's performance and operating results. The performance indicators examined here are primarily of an economic nature, as detailed in the relevant section. The section titled "Economic, Balance Sheet, and Financial Position According to Management Accounting Formats" presents the balance sheet, net financial position, profit and loss account, and cash flow statement for the fiscal years 2025 and 2024, prepared in accordance with a management accounting classification used by the Board of Directors to support the Group's economic, balance sheet, and financial analysis.

Below are some management tables that the Board of Directors uses for the Group's balance sheet, economic, and financial analysis.

Profit and loss account

(thousands of euros)	31/12/2025 Consolidated	%	31/12/2024 Consolidated	%	Chg.	% change
Turnover from sales and services	29,836	100.0%	37,200	100.0%	(7,364)	(20%)
Internal work capitalised	1,118	3.7%	1,345	3.6%	(227)	(17%)
Other revenue	1,783	6.0%	316	0.9%	1,467	464%
Costs for materials ²	20,666	69.3%	44,215	118.9%	(23,549)	(53%)
Costs for services	5,337	17.9%	5,338	14.3%	(1)	(0%)
Personnel expenses	4,638	15.5%	3,768	10.1%	871	23%
Other costs ³	1,303	4.4%	1,536	4.1%	(233)	(15%)
Gross operating profit (loss) (EBITDA)	792	2.7%	(15,995)	(43.0%)	16,787	(105%)
Amortisation and depreciation	2,097	7.0%	1,663	4.5%	434	26%
Write-downs	231	0.8%	56	0.2%	175	311%
Operating profit (loss)	(1,536)	(5.1%)	(17,715)	(47.6%)	16,179	(91%)
Net financial charges	(822)	(2.8%)	(1,147)	(3.1%)	325	(28%)
Profit (loss) before taxes	(2,358)	(7.9%)	(18,862)	(50.7%)	16,504	(88%)
Income taxes	127	0.4%	(1,252)	(3.4%)	1,379	(110%)
Net profit (loss) for the year	(2,484)	(8.3%)	(17,609)	(47.3%)	15,125	(86%)

Turnover from sales and services for 2025 amounted to €29,835,761, representing a decrease of €7,364,178 (-20%) compared to the previous year (€37,199,939). This reduction in revenue is fully consistent with the overall trend in the sector and, in any case, is the result of very different dynamics between the two demand segments, as shown in the tables below.

The Group's backlog as of February 28, 2026, amounts to €12.9 million, to be realized in 2026.

Consolidated EBITDA was positive at €791,549, equal to 3% of net revenue. Margins improved compared to 2024, thanks in part to increased sales of the higher-value-added product range.

Overhead costs (services, personnel, other) amounted to €11,278,843, a slight increase compared to 2024 (€10,641,934).

The profit and loss account shows a net loss for the year of €2,484,073, fully absorbed by available reserves.

Below is the breakdown of revenue by geographic area, in euros:

² cost of materials purchased and inventory variance

³ use of third-party assets, miscellaneous operating expenses, and other provisions

	31/12/2025 Consolidated	%	31/12/2024 Consolidated	%	Chg.	% change
Italy	18,281,799	61%	23,431,064	63%	(5,149,265)	(22%)
EU	10,813,361	36%	12,683,243	34%	(1,869,883)	(15%)
Non-EU	740,601	3%	1,085,631	3%	(345,030)	(32%)

Below is a breakdown of revenue by product category:

	31/12/2025 Consolidated	%	31/12/2024 Consolidated	%	Chg.	% change
Small & Large (<50 kW)	15,826,262	53%	30,268,016	81%	(14,441,754)	(48%)
Extra Large (>50 kW)	13,519,458	45%	5,177,249	14%	8,342,210	161%
Other	490,040	2%	1,754,674	5%	(1,264,634)	(72%)

The following is a breakdown of revenue by sales channel:

	31/12/2025 Consolidated	%	31/12/2024 Consolidated	%	Chg.	% change
EPC / Other	12,792,539	43%	7,971,291	21%	4,821,248	60%
General distributor	8,723,395	29%	10,655,023	29%	(1,931,628)	(18%)
Specialist distributor	5,408,331	18%	7,588,896	20%	(2,180,566)	(29%)
VAR	2,911,496	10%	10,984,729	30%	(8,073,233)	(73%)

By number of storage systems and power (Energy S.p.A.):

	FY2025	FY 2024
Number of systems sold	1,945	4,694
Total power	33 MW	30 MW

An analysis of revenue by segment shows that the share of export revenue in 2025 remained largely unchanged compared to 2024. Consolidated foreign revenues amount to €11,553,962, representing 39% of the total, or a 2% increase in relative terms compared to 2024, although this represents an absolute decrease of €2,214,913 compared to 2024.

Revenues for 2025 in the “Extra Large” (XL) range—amounting to €13,519,458—result from a 161% increase compared to 2024 (€5,177,249), representing a deliberate and significant counter-trend to the overall market trend, driven by sales to an expanding customer base. The “Other” category includes revenues that, during consolidation, cannot be attributed to the analysis of storage systems in kW.

At year-end, there were over 130 registered and connected *zero-CO₂XL* systems. The installations cover Commercial, Industrial, and Agrivoltaic applications.

Looking at sales by channel, in 2025 the majority came from EPCs and others (43%)—linked to the C&I segment—followed by generalist distributors (29%) and specialist distributors (18%), unlike 2024, which saw a predominance of VAR (Value Added Reseller) customers.

In terms of storage systems, the number of systems sold is 1,945, with a total capacity of 33 MW, up from 30 MW in 2024.

The costs incurred by the Group in 2025 on goods sold, net of financial expenses and taxes, amounted to €34,121,593. Of these costs, €5,337,407 represent costs for services, €4,638,344 represent personnel costs, while €20,666,344 represent the cost of raw materials used and the change in raw material inventory.

Balance Sheet

(in thousands of euros)	31/12/2025 Consolidated	31/12/2024 Consolidated	Chg.	% change
Intangible assets	5,855	6,684	(829)	(12%)
Tangible fixed assets	25,983	19,891	6,092	31%
Financial assets	864	864	(0)	(0%)
Total fixed assets	32,702	27,439	5,262	19%
Inventory	24,695	24,777	(82)	(0%)
Trade receivables	4,568	6,382	(1,815)	(28%)
Trade payable and payments on account	(7,639)	(4,553)	(3,086)	68
Trade working capital	21,624	26,606	(4,983)	(19%)
Receivables from subsidiaries	0	0	0	n.a.
Receivables from associates	602	515	87	17%
Payables to subsidiaries	0	0	0	n.a.
Payables to associates	0	0	0	n.a.
Other receivables and prepayments and accrued income	2,465	3,419	(954)	(28%)
Other payables and accrued expenses and deferred income	(1,788)	(1,951)	163	(8%)
Net working capital	22,903	28,590	(5,687)	(20%)
Employees' leaving entitlement and other provisions	(494)	(347)	(148)	43%
Invested capital	55,110	55,682	(572)	(1%)
Net equity	45,257	47,589	(2,332)	(5%)
Net financial debt (position)	9,853	8,093	1,760	22%
Total sources of founding	55,110	55,682	(572)	(1%)

Fixed assets increased compared to the previous fiscal year, in line with investments, particularly in tangible assets. As of December 31, 2025, they totaled €32,701,705, of which €5,855,132 were intangible assets and €25,983,046 were tangible fixed assets. Intangible fixed assets include costs related to the EGM listing of €3,139,597 (historical cost) and development costs. Tangible fixed assets include investments in the new building under construction on the site adjacent to the headquarters, machinery for the battery assembly line, and other improvements to the existing building.

Consolidated financial fixed assets totaling €863,526 consist primarily of the investment in the associate Pylon lifeEU s.r.l.

The group's trade working capital amounts to €21,623,628, consisting mainly of net inventory of €24,694,590, trade receivables of €4,567,766, and trade payables of €7,638,728. The total figure is down by €4,982,830 compared to 2024.

Other receivables and prepayments and accrued income amount to €2,464,845 and include tax receivables of €593,964 and deferred tax assets of €1,342,773, as well as other receivables and prepaid expenses and deferred income.

Other payables and accrued expenses and deferred income amount to €1,787,589 and include tax liabilities of €322,672, liabilities to social security and welfare institutions of €248,748, and other payables and accrued liabilities.

Net working capital as of December 31, 2024, amounted to €28,589,687. Invested capital as of December 31, 2024, amounted to €55,682,141, while as of December 31, 2025, it stood at €55,110,089, representing a decrease of €572,052.

The group's total sources of funding, amounting to €55,110,089, consists of net equity (€45,257,043) and net financial position of €9,853,046. The group's financial debt, which is exclusively to banks with self-liquidating lines, import financing and medium-term loans, comprises short-term bank debt of €7,387,879 and medium- to long-term bank debt of €4,178,194, net of cash and cash equivalents of €1,713,027.

Net financial position

(thousands of euros)	31/12/2025 Consolidated	31/12/2024 Consolidated	Chg.	% change
(Liquid funds)	(1,713)	(4,699)	2,986	(64%)
(Current financial receivables)	0	0	0	n.a.
Short-term bank loans and borrowings	7,388	5,587	1,800	32%
Short-term loans and borrowings from other financial backers	0	0	0	n.a.
Short-term financial (position) debt	5,675	889	4,786	539%
Medium/long-term bank loans and borrowings	4,178	7,204	(3,026)	(42%)
Medium/long-term loans and borrowings from other financial backers	0	0	0	n.a.
Medium/long-term loans and borrowings from other financial backers	9,853	8,093	1,760	22%

Cash Flow

(thousands of euros)	31/12/2025 Consolidated	31/12/2024 Consolidated	Chg.	% change
Operating profit (loss)	(1,536)	(17,715)	16,179	(91%)
Income taxes	(127)	1,252	(1,379)	(110%)
Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs	2,327	11,709	(9,382)	(80%)
Change in trade working capital	4,752	14,536	(9,784)	(67%)
Change in other receivables/(other payables), employees' leaving entitlement and other provisions ⁽¹⁾	852	(783)	1,635	(209%)
Cash flows from operating activities	6,269	8,999	(2,730)	(30%)
Investments in intangible, tangible and financial fixed assets	(7,359)	(15,856)	8,497	(54%)
Cash flows before financing activities	(1,090)	(6,857)	5,767	(84%)

(thousands of euros)	31/12/2025 Consolidated	31/12/2024 Consolidated	Chg.	% change
Change in bank loans and borrowings and loans and borrowings from other financial backers	(1,225)	(10,874)	9,649	(89%)
Changes in financial receivables due within one year	0	5,000	(5,000)	(100%)
Net financial charges	(822)	(1,147)	325	(28%)
Change in net equity	152	(257)	409	(159%)
Net cash flow	(2,986)	(14,136)	11,150	(79%)

Opening liquid funds	4,699	18,834
Net cash flows	(2,986)	(14,136)
Closing liquid funds	1,713	4,698

(1) Other receivables and prepayments and accrued income; Other payables and accrued expenses and deferred income, employees' leaving entitlement and other provisions

Financial indicators

The following table summarizes some of the key economic indicators used to measure the company's performance during the period:

Ratio description	31/12/2025 Consolidated	31/12/2024 Consolidated
ROE (Return on Equity)	(5.5%)	(37.0%)
ROIC - (Return on Invested Capital)	(2.4%)	(30.6%)
ROA - (Return on Assets)	(2.4%)	(28.3%)
ROS - (Return on Sales)	(5.1%)	(47.6%)

All ratios, which are based on the relationship between operating profit and other metrics, are down compared to previous years due to the decline in volumes and margins.

Below are some notes on the calculation of the indicators.

ROE (Return on equity)	ROE (Return on equity)	ROE (Return on equity)
percentage return on capital pertaining to the shareholders	percentage return on capital pertaining to the shareholders	percentage return on capital pertaining to the shareholders
Net profit (loss) for the year / Own funds	Net profit (loss) for the year / Own funds	Net profit (loss) for the year / Own funds
ROIC — (Return on invested capital)	ROIC — (Return on invested capital)	ROIC — (Return on invested capital)

EBITDA

(thousands of euros)	31/12/2025 Consolidated	31/12/2024 Consolidated
Net profit (loss) for the year	(2,484)	(17,609)
Income taxes	127	(1,252)
Net financial income	822	1,147
EBIT	(1,536)	(17,715)
EBIT %	(5%)	(48%)

EBITDA		
Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs	2,327	1,719
EBITDA	792	(15,995)
EBITDA %	3%	(43%)

The EBITDA reconstructed above is defined as: net loss for the year, adjusted for the following components: (i) income taxes for the year, (ii) financial items, and (iii) depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets, impairment losses, and other provisions.

Main risks and uncertainties

In this section of the present report, in compliance with the provisions of Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, the undersigned intend to report on risks, namely those events that could potentially have negative effects on the pursuit of corporate objectives and thus hinder value creation.

The identification and management of risks represent a strategic element for the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of the Company's value over time.

FINANCIAL RISKS

Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the Company's exposure to the risk of potential losses arising from the failure of counterparties to fulfill their obligations.

Trade receivables are reported net of the allowance for doubtful accounts. It is believed that this value provides a fair representation of their estimated realizable value. There are no particular risks arising from credit concentration. New customers acquired in 2025 have a good credit rating.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the financial resources available to the Company may not be sufficient to meet its financial and commercial obligations within the established terms and deadlines.

The financial structure established by the management with banks and financial institutions has enabled, and is expected to continue to enable, the Company to meet its financial needs on a regular basis. The cash flows generated by the Group, together with the financial resources that may be provided by the banking system, are sufficient to meet foreseeable ordinary financial needs; therefore, there is no liquidity risk.

In order to stabilize the expected cash flows of an "underlying" asset represented by the variable interest rate on financial debt, the Group has maintained interest rate hedging derivatives on certain loans. Although the current fiscal year recorded a significant outflow of liquidity, it shows financial resources that are currently deemed adequate to support the continuation of operations, subject to constant monitoring of changes in financial needs.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk can be defined as the aggregate of the effects on economic and financial results arising from fluctuations in currencies other than the euro that companies operating in foreign markets must face.

The Group's primary objective is to protect the profit margin on its sales and purchases from external factors. Given the limited value of sales and purchases in currencies other than the euro, this risk is not considered significant. The Group constantly monitors risks that may arise from foreign exchange risk in order to promptly adopt the necessary management tools aimed at reducing such risk.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Dependence on Suppliers

The Group primarily relies on long-term technological and production partnerships with selected suppliers with whom it has established a lasting and mutually beneficial relationship. This strategic choice has also provided a competitive advantage in the market over the past few years. Naturally, these *de facto* alliances expose the Energy Group to a certain degree of risk, as the termination of such relationships for any reason, or the occurrence of critical issues in supply relationships, could negatively impact operations. Although considered a low-probability event, the Group has implemented and will continue to implement mitigation measures in this regard, both in terms of its supplier portfolio and the acquisition of skills and processes that reduce the degree of dependence or, if necessary, allow for shorter *recovery* times. The Group has identified alternative suppliers outside of China to ensure production continuity even in the event of geopolitical issues.

Key Management Figures

The Group continues its process of management consolidation, team building, and the establishment of business processes designed to reduce dependence on long-standing key personnel. As of December 31, 2025, there are 13 department heads in the first line of management.

Economic Outlook

In 2025, the European economy recorded moderate growth, broadly in line with 2024. Inflation approached the ECB's target, albeit with fluctuations linked in particular to the energy component. Domestic demand remained subdued, partly due to financial conditions that were still restrictive—though gradually normalizing—and a high level of international uncertainty. In this context, trade tensions and global trade policy shocks acted as an additional brake on consumption and investment decisions.

Market Risk

The renewable energy and energy storage sectors continue to be characterized by rapid evolution and significant regulatory influence, affecting both technical aspects and investment support mechanisms. Their growing strategic importance for European Union countries, particularly in light of the energy security and decarbonization targets set at the European level, keeps these sectors at the center of public policies and regulatory initiatives across various institutional levels. In this context, the introduction or revision of regulatory provisions can have significant effects on the sector's operations, even in the short term.

Throughout 2025, continuing the trend initiated in previous years, the European and national regulatory framework continued to evolve through the introduction and gradual consolidation of instruments aimed at promoting the development of renewable energy sources, strengthening energy infrastructure, and expanding energy storage systems. These measures were accompanied by initiatives focused on simplifying permitting processes and supporting investments in the energy transition. However, uncertainties remain regarding the operational definition and long-term stability of incentive mechanisms, which may affect the timing of certain projects and the overall dynamics of investments in the sector.

Geopolitical Risks

Global geopolitical tensions continue to affect international trade and supply chains, particularly with regard to economic relations between the European Union, the United States, and China, which account for a significant portion of the company's supplies. In this context, the introduction of trade restrictions, tariffs, or export limitations could impact the availability and costs of strategic components. Although the former Soviet Union region does not represent a significant market for the Energy Group, the Group has adopted a proactive approach aimed at mitigating risks associated with the geographic concentration of supply chains, through supplier diversification initiatives and the development of technological solutions designed to reduce dependence on specific geographic areas.

Cybersecurity Risk

The Group is exposed to cybersecurity risk due to the increasing use of IT systems and the spread of digitalization processes. The consequences of this risk could include data loss, business interruptions, or privacy breaches. The Group is committed to continuously strengthening its IT systems, implementing security procedures, training staff, and protecting IT infrastructure with ad hoc measures, with particular reference to the NIS2 regulation and the ISO 27001 standard.

Climate Change Risk

Although the Company acts as an enabler for the energy transition aimed at mitigating climate change, it cannot avoid acknowledging that a general risk linked to the impacts of this macro-phenomenon exists, albeit of a minor nature given the specific characteristics of its operations. Also in relation to the subsequent section “Sustainability” (p.19), Energy adopts both risk transfer measures through insurance and active policies and actions to reduce the impacts of its activities.

Company organisation

In compliance with the obligations set forth in Article 2423-bis of the Italian Civil Code, Energy S.p.A. confirms the adoption of organizational structures appropriate to its size and operational complexity. The Company has implemented efficient internal control and risk management systems, ensuring transparent and responsible management and extending them throughout the Group. The internal organization is constantly monitored and updated to respond dynamically to market needs and strategic objectives. Collaboration across various organizational levels and the clear definition of responsibilities support the effectiveness of our structure. We reaffirm our commitment to sustainability and growth, ensuring corporate management consistent with the principles of fairness and integrity.

Information on Environmental Management

The Italian Civil Code requires that the analysis of the financial position and performance, in addition to being consistent with the size and complexity of the Company’s business, also contain “to the extent necessary for understanding the Group’s financial position and performance, financial performance indicators and, where applicable, non-financial indicators relevant to the Group’s specific activities, including information pertaining to the environment and personnel” (Art. 2428, para. 2).

As can be seen from the provision cited above, the Civil Code requires directors to assess whether additional environmental information may contribute to an understanding of the Group’s situation.

In light of the above considerations, the administrative bodies believe they may omit the information in question as it is not, at present, material and, therefore, is not considered to contribute to an understanding of the Group’s situation and operating results. Such information will be disclosed whenever there are concrete, tangible, and significant environmental impacts capable of generating potential financial and income-related consequences.

Information regarding relations with personnel

Regarding this point, it should be noted that the information provided is intended to explain how the relationship between the Group and the people with whom it collaborates is conducted. The section “*Internal Organizational Structure*” on page 10 describes the main statistics regarding personnel and their evolution.

The Company does not experience significant staff *turnover* and is expanding its workforce. This growth is supported by collaboration with specialized agencies. Currently, there are no union representatives among the workforce, and no labor disputes have been reported.

With regard to Occupational Health and Safety, no significant accidents have occurred. The Risk Assessment Document (DVR) has been updated, and specific risk assessments have been completed in line with the Company’s ongoing organizational development. Organizational and production developments are continuously monitored from an HSE perspective, both at the technical level and in terms of internal roles, responsibilities, and competencies. During 2025, the subsidiary Energyonsite s.r.l. obtained ISO 45001 and ISO 9001 certifications, while Energyincoud s.r.l. obtained ISO 27001 and ISO 9001 certifications for ISMS.

Research and Development

The constant effort to anticipate market trends has led the Parent Company to develop larger-scale storage systems built from modular components that can be integrated into a system.

This macro-project has already yielded concrete results in fiscal year 2021, enabling the Company to expand its commercial offering beyond residential applications. This offering expanded further in 2022, 2023, and 2024 with the introduction of new larger-scale products, mid-range products, and outdoor applications. Today, the company is able to cover commercial, industrial, agrivoltaic, utility-scale, and grid-scale applications.

In 2025, the Group consolidated its commitment to innovation, carrying out 12 development projects with a focus on new solutions for the storage and distributed energy market. These projects aim to expand and refine the product range, adapt products to new requirements, and improve them based on feedback received from the field. In parallel with hardware development, software development continued and was enhanced.

Sustainability

Energy continues its journey of integrating sustainability principles into its business model according to ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) criteria, recognizing these aspects as key elements for creating value in the medium to long term.

Over the past few fiscal years, the Parent Company has initiated a process to analyze the impacts—both positive and negative, current and potential—generated by its activities along the value chain, completing the first materiality analysis and identifying the sustainability issues most relevant to Energy and its stakeholders, as well as their connection to the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda.

This process enabled the definition of a sustainability roadmap and led to the preparation of the first Sustainability Report for the 2023 fiscal year, followed by the second edition covering the 2024 fiscal year and published in 2025. The document serves as a tool for transparency toward stakeholders and represents a gradual alignment with the evolving European regulatory framework on sustainability reporting.

The activities undertaken represent a step in the process of integrating ESG aspects into corporate strategies and processes, with the aim of strengthening the Company's ability to generate sustainable value over the long term.

Related Party Transactions

No significant transactions with related parties were recorded during the period under review. The register was updated following the appointment of the Board of Directors of Energy S.p.A. in May 2025. Please refer to the section on related parties in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further information.

Outlook

Although the market environment remains characterized by volatility and evolving competitive dynamics in the renewable energy and energy storage sectors, the Group intends to continue strengthening its position in its various target market segments.

In particular, during the coming fiscal year, the Group will continue to pursue a strategy focused on expanding sales channels and progressively diversifying its product portfolio, with the aim of capturing new customer segments and consolidating its presence in markets where it already operates.

The Group also intends to capitalize on the expansion of its product range, which began in 2025, enabling it to compete in niche markets characterized by high technical requirements and greater application complexity, thereby strengthening its ability to offer integrated solutions in high-value-added segments. At the same time, further development of the engineering and design services offering is planned, with the aim of supporting customers in the implementation of increasingly complex energy systems. In this context, the Group will also continue to enhance its digital and cloud services, an area in which investments aimed at improving energy system management and monitoring platforms are ongoing.

Geographically, the Group plans to further strengthen its presence in the DACH region (Germany, Austria, and Switzerland), both through collaborations with professionals dedicated to commercial and technical

development and through the newly established Energyonsite GmbH, which serves as an operational hub for business development in this area.

In this context, the coming fiscal year will be characterized by the progressive consolidation of the Group's business model, with increasing integration between products, engineering services, and digital platforms, with the aim of capitalizing on the opportunities offered by the evolution of the energy storage market and the energy transition.

Branches

Details of the Group's offices are provided in the following list:

- Registered office of Energy S.p.A. and Energyincloud s.r.l. at Piazza Manifattura 1, Rovereto (TN)
- Energy's operational headquarters in Sant'Angelo di Piove di Sacco, PD (new location in 2022) – Via Zona Industriale, 8/10
- Registered office and operational headquarters of Energyonsite s.r.l. at Via Gänsbacher 36, Vipiteno (BZ)

Results for the fiscal year

Based on the information provided, we invite you to approve the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025. The coverage of the loss is detailed in the individual financial statements of the Group companies.

Rovereto, March 27, 2026

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
The Chairman of the Parent Company, Alessandro Granuzzo



General information about the company

Basic Information

Company Name:	ENERGY SPA
Headquarters:	PIAZZA MANIFATTURA 1, ROVERETO, TN
Share capital:	616,605.80
Fully paid-in share capital:	Yes
Chamber of Commerce code:	TN
VAT number:	02284640220
Tax ID:	02284640220
REA Number:	213161
Legal form:	CORPORATION
Primary Industry Sector (ATECO):	466420
Company in liquidation:	No
Single-member company:	no
Company subject to management and coordination by another entity:	no
Name of the company or entity exercising management and coordination:	
Membership in a group:	yes
Name of the parent company:	ENERGY SPA
Country of the parent company:	ITALY
Registration number in the register of cooperatives:	

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

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Assets		
B) Fixed Assets		
I – Intangible fixed assets	-	-
1) Start-up and capital costs	1,017,576	1,636,434
2) Development costs	1,869,181	1,546,865
3) Industrial patent rights and intellectual property rights	526,587	676,076
4) Concessions, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	5,069	6,627
5) Goodwill	937,268	1,015,852
6) Assets under construction and payments on account	1,480,377	1,790,253
7) other	19,074	11,982

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<i>Total intangible fixed assets</i>	5,855,132	6,684,089
II - Tangible fixed assets	-	-
1) Land and buildings	7,817,956	7,234,920
2) plant and machinery	2,689,287	339,694
3) industrial and commercial equipment	171,025	198,934
4) other assets	191,073	177,614
5) Assets under construction and payments on account	15,113,705	11,940,169
<i>Total tangible fixed assets</i>	25,983,046	19,891,331
III - Financial fixed assets	-	-
1) equity investments in	-	-
b) associate	860,631	860,631
d-bis) other companies	270	540
<i>Total equity investments</i>	860,901	861,171
2) financial receivables	-	-
d-bis) from others	2,625	2,625
due after one year	2,625	2,625
<i>Total financial receivables</i>	2,625	2,625
<i>Total financial fixed assets</i>	863,526	863,796
<i>Total fixed assets (B)</i>	32,701,704	27,439,216
C) Current assets		
I - Inventory	-	-
2) Work in progress and semi-finished goods	68,219	15,084
3) contract work in progress	1,681,540	264,317
4) finished goods	22,680,254	24,085,105
5) payments on account	264,577	412,576
<i>Total inventory</i>	24,694,590	24,777,082
II - Receivables	-	-
1) trade receivables	4,567,766	6,382,412
due within one year	4,567,766	6,382,412
3) from associates	601,870	514,917
due after one year	601,870	514,917
5-bis) tax receivables	593,964	1,564,957
due within one year	389,765	1,519,236
due after one year	204,199	45,721
5-ter) deferred tax assets	1,342,773	1,427,967
5-quater) from others	333,623	195,984
due within one year	222,536	77,126

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
due after one year	111,087	118,858
<i>Total receivables</i>	<i>7,439,996</i>	<i>10,086,237</i>
III - Current financial assets	-	-
5) Derivatives	8,383	32,027
<i>Total current financial assets 32,027</i>	<i>8,383</i>	<i>32,027</i>
IV - Liquid funds -	-	-
1) Bank and postal deposits	1,712,565	4,698,334
3) cash-in-hand and cash equivalents	462	484
<i>Total liquid funds</i>	<i>1,713,027</i>	<i>4,698,818</i>
<i>Total current assets (C)</i>	<i>33,855,996</i>	<i>39,594,164</i>
D) Prepayments and accrued income	186,103	198,076
<i>Total assets</i>	<i>66,743,803</i>	<i>67,231,456</i>
Liabilities		
A) Net equity	45,257,043	47,589,405
I – Share Capital	616,606	616,606
II - Share Premium Reserve	27,186,250	27,186,250
IV - Legal reserve	123,000	123,000
VI - Other reserves, indicated separately	-	-
Extraordinary reserve	5,210	5,210
Reserve for unrealised exchange rate gains	-	39,828
Consolidation reserve	25,429	-
Sundry other reserves	-	25,702
<i>Total other reserves</i>	<i>30,639</i>	<i>70,740</i>
VII - Hedging reserve	6,371	24,340
VIII - Retained earnings (losses)	19,771,428	37,158,833
IX - Net loss for the year	(2,487,313)	(17,609,577)
Total net equity attributable to the group	45,246,981	47,570,192
Net equity attributable to minority interests	-	-
Share capital and reserves attributable to minority interests	6,822	18,894
Net profit attributable to minority interests	3,240	319
<i>Total minority interest</i>	<i>10,062</i>	<i>19,213</i>
Total consolidated net equity	45,257,043	47,589,405
Total net equity	45,246,981	47,570,192
B) Provisions for risks and charges		
1) pension and similar provisions	1,232	35
2) tax provision, including deferred tax liabilities	2,012	7,686
4) other provisions	70,280	23,500

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<i>Total provisions for risks and charges</i>	73,524	31,221
C) Employees' leaving entitlement	420,845	315,541
D) Payables		
4) bank loans and borrowings	11,566,073	12,791,554
due within one year	7,387,879	5,587,433
due after one year	4,178,194	7,204,121
6) payments on account	2,231,823	831,602
due within one year	2,231,823	831,602
7) trade payables	5,406,906	3,721,434
due within one year	5,406,906	3,721,434
12) Tax liabilities	322,672	775,394
due within one year	322,672	775,394
13) social security charges payable	248,748	226,609
due within one year	248,748	226,609
14) Other liabilities	516,547	503,844
due within one year	516,547	503,844
<i>Total payables</i>	<i>20,292,769</i>	<i>18,850,437</i>
E) Accrued expenses and deferred income	699,622	444,852
<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>66,743,803</i>	<i>67,231,456</i>

Consolidated Profit and loss account

	2025	2024
A) Production revenues		
1) Revenue from sales and services	29,835,761	37,199,939
2) change in work in progress, semi-finished products and finished goods	53,135	(145,661)
3) Changes in work in progress on order	1,417,223	-
4) internal work capitalised	1,117,786	1,345,105
5) other revenues and income	-	-
grants related to income	133,776	103,100
From other	1,649,414	213,276
<i>Total other revenues and income</i>	<i>1,783,190</i>	<i>316,376</i>
<i>Total production revenues 38,715,759</i>	<i>34,207,095</i>	<i>38,715,759</i>
B) Production costs		
6) raw materials, consumables, supplies and goods	20,722,833	11,215,397
7) services	5,337,407	5,337,996

	2025	2024
8) use of third-party assets	496,187	516,343
9) personnel expenses	-	-
a) wages and salaries	3,349,783	2,739,999
b) social security contributions	981,722	754,552
c) employees' leaving entitlement	222,415	175,151
e) other costs	84,423	98,065
<i>Total personnel expenses</i>	<i>4,638,343</i>	<i>3,767,767</i>
10) amortisation, depreciation and write-downs	-	-
a) Amortization of intangible fixed assets	1,666,771	1,475,322
b) Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	429,876	187,759
c) other write-downs of fixed assets	14,758	-
d) write-downs of current receivables and liquid funds	65,000	56,079
<i>Total amortisation, depreciation and write-downs</i>	<i>2,176,405</i>	<i>1,719,160</i>
11) change in raw materials, consumables, supplies and goods	1,413,869	32,853,886
14) Other operating costs	806,907	1,019,828
<i>Total production costs</i>	<i>35,591,951</i>	<i>56,430,377</i>
Operating loss (A-B)	(1,384,856)	(17,714,618)
C) Financial income and charges		
16) Other financial income	-	-
d) other income	-	-
From other	5,863	115,382
<i>Total other income</i>	<i>5,863</i>	<i>115,382</i>
<i>Total other financial income</i>	<i>5,863</i>	<i>115,382</i>
17) Interest and other financial expenses	-	-
to subsidiaries	45,206	-
others	732,499	1,225,849
<i>Total interest and other financial expenses</i>	<i>777,705</i>	<i>1,225,849</i>
17-bis) Net exchange rate losses	(49,997)	(5,463)
<i>Net financial charges (15+16-17+-17-bis)</i>	<i>(821,839)</i>	<i>(1,115,930)</i>
D) VAdjustments to financial assets and liabilities		
18) write-backs	-	-
a) equity investments	-	(30,956)
<i>Total write-backs</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(30,956)</i>
19) write-downs	-	-
a) of equity investments	150,824	-
<i>Total write-downs</i>	<i>150,824</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Total adjustments to financial assets and liabilities (18-19)</i>	<i>(150,824)</i>	<i>(30,956)</i>

	2025	2024
Loss before taxes (A-B+-C+-D)	(2,357,519)	(18,861,504)
20) Income taxes		
current taxes	43,443	6,602
Taxes relating to prior years	(766)	673
deferred and deferred taxes	83,877	(1,259,521)
<i>Total income taxes</i>	<i>126,554</i>	<i>(1,252,246)</i>
21) Net loss for the year	(2,484,073)	(17,609,258)
Net loss for the year attributable to the group	(2,487,313)	(17,609,577)
Net profit for the year attributable to minority interests	3,240	319

Consolidated cash flow statement, indirect method

	2025	2024
A) Cash flows from operating activities (indirect method)		
Net loss for the year	(2,484,073)	(17,609,258)
Income taxes	126,554	(1,252,246)
Interest expense/(income)	771,842	1,115,930
<i>1) Loss for the year before income taxes, interest, dividends and gains/losses on sale of assets (17,745,574)</i>	<i>(1,585,677)</i>	<i>(17,745,574)</i>
Non-monetary adjustments that did not affect net working capital		
Accruals to provisions	222,415	175,151
Amortisation and depreciation 1,663,081	2,096,647	1,663,081
Impairment losses	14,758	
Other net increases due to non-monetary items 9,988,839	(3,480,396)	9,988,839
<i>Total non-monetary adjustments that did not affect net working capital</i>	<i>(1,146,576)</i>	<i>11,827,071</i>
<i>2) Cash flow before changes in net working capital</i>	<i>(2,732,253)</i>	<i>(5,918,503)</i>
Changes in net working capital		
Decrease/(Increase) in inventory	82,492	21,644,220
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivable	1,814,646	(1,737,295)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	1,685,472	(5,314,162)
Decrease/(Increase) in prepayments and accrued income	11,973	(94,239)
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued expenses and deferred income	254,770	(208,883)
Other decreases/(Other increases) in net working capital	5,513,033	(1,922,601)
<i>Total changes in net working capital</i>	<i>9,362,386</i>	<i>12,367,040</i>
<i>3) Cash flow after changes in net working capital</i>	<i>6,630,133</i>	<i>6,448,537</i>
Other adjustments		
Interest received/(paid)	(771,842)	(1,115,930)
(Income taxes paid)	(126,554)	1,865,561
(Use of provisions)		(43,867)
Total other adjustments	(898,396)	705,764
Cash flow from operating activities (A)	5,731,737	7,154,301
B) Cash flows from investing activities		
Tangible fixed assets		
(Investments)	(6,425,819)	(10,783,909)
Disposals	21,565	7,009
Intangible fixed assets		
(Investments)	(1,035,853)	(2,367,049)
Financial fixed assets		

	2025	2024
(Investments)	(51,940)	(2,494,435)
Disposals		224,610
Cash flow from investing activities (B)	(7,492,047)	(15,413,774)
C) Cash flows from financing activities		
Third-party funds		
Increase/(Decrease) in short-term bank borrowings	3,104,938	(5,069,256)
(Repayment of loans)	(4,330,419)	(5,805,093)
Own funds		
Proceeds from issue of share capital against consideration		(1,687)
Changes in financial receivables due within one year 5,000,000		5,000,000
Cash flow from financing activities (C)	(1,225,481)	(5,876,036)
Decrease in liquid funds (A ± B ± C)	(2,985,791)	(14,135,509)
Opening liquid funds		
Bank and postal deposits	4,698,334	18,833,709
Cash-in-hand and cash equivalents 618	484	618
Total opening liquid funds	4,698,818	18,834,327
Closing liquid funds		
Bank and postal deposits	1,712,565	4,698,334
Cash-in-hand and cash equivalents	462	484
Total closing liquid funds	1,713,027	4,698,818
Reconciliation difference		

Notes to the cash flow statement

Cash flow decreased by €2.98 million during the fiscal year. This decrease is primarily attributable to three major factors.

Cash flow from operating activities was positive by 5.73 million euros, attributable to a positive change in net working capital (9.3 million euros) due largely to the reduction in inventory linked to the sale of products purchased in previous fiscal years.

Cash flow from investing activities was negative by €7.49 million, primarily due to investments for the construction of the new building (approximately €5.6 million) and development costs of nearly €1 million.

Financing activities show a decrease of approximately €1.23 million, primarily due to a reduction in medium- to long-term financial debt of approximately €4.33 million.

For these reasons, cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year amount to €1,713,027.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Consolidated Financial Statements as of 31/12/2025

Introduction to the Notes to the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements consist of the balance sheet, the profit and loss account, the cash flow statement, and the notes to the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the criteria set forth by current regulations and in compliance with national accounting standards. This document reflects the results of the accounting records regularly maintained by the parent company and its subsidiaries, adjusted for eliminations inherent to the consolidation process, as well as for the adjustments outlined in the remainder of these notes.

The Group's financial position and results of operations are presented in a clear, truthful, and accurate manner in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree 127/91; where necessary, the additional disclosures required by Article 29, paragraph 3, of the aforementioned decree are also provided.

In particular, the cash flow statement, prepared in accordance with OIC 10, shows the Group's cash flows, appropriately adjusted to exclude those relating to intragroup transactions.

The notes to the financial statements illustrate, in addition to the consolidation criteria, the valuation principles followed in preparing the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with applicable civil law; the following are also included: the lists of companies included and excluded from consolidation, and the reconciliation statement between the parent company's equity as reported in the separate financial statements and the equity as reported in the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are also accompanied by a report from the parent company's Board of Directors regarding the Group's financial position and the performance of its operations.

Information on the composition of the corporate group

The companies included in the scope of consolidation as of December 31, 2025, in addition to the parent company Energy S.p.A., are:

- EnergyOnSite S.r.l.: a wholly-owned subsidiary based in Vipiteno (BZ), specializing in consulting, design, and supervision of the installation and maintenance of large-scale energy storage systems. During the fiscal year, the Group became the sole shareholder by acquiring the remaining 10% stake in the company.
- EnergyInCloud S.r.l.: a 79% owned subsidiary based in Rovereto (TN), a startup active in the development of software applications in the IoT sector.
- EnergyOnSite GmbH: a wholly-owned subsidiary based in the Munich area, Germany, established to expand the Group's presence in the German market.

In addition to these, Energy S.p.A. holds a 30% stake in the share capital of Pylon LiFeEU S.r.l., based in Sant'Angelo di Piove di Sacco (PD).

Investee - Company Name	Shareholder - Company Name	Role	Type of control with respect to the Parent Company	% of direct control / % of exercisable voting rights	% of consolidation
ENERGY SPA		Holding			
ENERGYINCLOUD SRL	ENERGY SPA	Subsidiary	Direct	79.00	79.00
ENERGYONSITE LLC	ENERGY SPA	Subsidiary	Direct	100.00	100.00
ENERGYONSITE GMBH	ENERGY SPA	Subsidiary	Direct	100.00	100.00
PYLON LIFEEU LLC	ENERGY SPA	Affiliate	Direct	30.00	

All companies belonging to the group as of the consolidated financial statements' reporting date have been included in the scope of consolidation.

Investee - Company Name	Investor - Company Name	Registered Office	Share Capital	Currency	Reason for exclusion
Companies included in the consolidation using the full consolidation method:					
Directly controlled subsidiaries:					
ENERGYINCLOUD SRL	ENERGY SPA	Piazza Manifattura No. 1 - Rovereto (TN)	10,000	Euro	
ENERGYONSITE LLC	ENERGY SPA	36 Gaensbacher Street - Vipiteno (BZ)	20,000	Euro	
ENERGYONSITE GMBH	ENERGY SPA	Grünwalder Weg 32 - Oberhaching (Munich - Germany)	25,000	Euro	
Companies excluded from consolidation and accounted for using the equity method:					
Directly affiliated companies:					
PYLON LIFEEU SRL	ENERGY SPA	VIA ZONA INDUSTRIALE No. 14 SANT'ANGELO DI PIOVE DI S (PD)	10,000	Euro	Lack of control

All financial statements of the companies included in the scope of consolidation are expressed in euros.

Regarding the corporate group structure, it should be noted that in July 2025, EnergyOnSite GmbH was established, a company incorporated under German law with the purpose of expanding the Group's presence in the German market.

Furthermore, in November 2025, the acquisition of an additional 10% stake in the share capital of EnergyOnSite Srl was completed.

Finally, in December 2025, a 7.5% stake in the share capital of EnergyInCloud Srl was sold as part of a plan to expand the shareholder base to include specific key company executives.

Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The information contained in this document is presented in the order in which the relevant items appear in the balance sheet and profit and loss account.

With reference to the introductory section of these notes to the financial statements, it is hereby certified that, pursuant to Article 2423, paragraph 3 of the Italian Civil Code, if the information required by specific legal provisions is insufficient to provide a true and fair view of the company's financial position, the supplementary information deemed necessary for this purpose is provided.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared using the financial statements of the companies belonging to the Group as of December 31, 2025, as prepared by their respective management bodies.

The financial statements used to prepare the consolidated financial statements were all prepared using valuation criteria consistent with those used by the parent company in its own financial statements.

The structure and content of the balance sheet, profit and loss account, and cash flow statement are those required for the financial statements of the consolidated companies, as the conditions set forth in the second sentence of Article 32, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree 127/91 do not apply.

The consolidated financial statements, as well as these notes to the financial statements, have been prepared in euros.

Principles for the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Pursuant to Article 2423, paragraph 2, of the Italian Civil Code, these financial statements present a clear, true, and fair view of the Group's financial position and results of operations for the fiscal year.

The following general principles were observed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

- assets and liabilities were valued on a prudent basis. The components of individual asset and liability items were valued separately to prevent gains on some items from offsetting losses on others. To this end, only gains realized as of the end of the reporting period were recognized, while risks and losses attributable to the period were recognized even if known after the end of the period; furthermore, there are no heterogeneous elements included in the individual items;
- the recognition and presentation of items are carried out taking into account the substance of the transaction or contract; in other words, the correctness of the recognition or derecognition of balance sheet and profit and loss account items was verified by comparing accounting principles with the rights and obligations derived from the contractual terms of the transactions;
- Income and expenses for the period have been recognized, regardless of the date of collection or payment. Accrual is the timing criterion by which positive and negative income components have been allocated to the profit and loss account for the purpose of determining the period's result. It should be noted that costs are correlated with the period's revenues;
- the significance of the individual elements comprising the financial statement items was assessed within the overall context of the financial statements, taking into account both qualitative and quantitative factors;
- accounts were considered for comparability over time; therefore, for each item in the Balance Sheet and Profit and loss account, the amount of the corresponding item from the prior year was disclosed, except in exceptional cases where one or more items were incomparable or unsuitable. Where items are not comparable, those relating to the prior year have been adjusted, with relevant comments provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements for significant circumstances.

Structure and Content of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The structure of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and loss account is as follows:

- the Balance Sheet and Profit and loss account reflect the provisions of Articles 2423-ter, 2424, and 2425 of the Italian Civil Code;
- the items in the Balance Sheet and Profit and loss account have been recorded in accordance with the principles of Articles 2424-bis and 2425-bis of the Italian Civil Code.

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared in accordance with Article 2425-ter of the Italian Civil Code and in compliance with the provisions of accounting standard OIC 10 "Cash Flow Statement."

The Notes to the Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with Articles 2427 and 2427-bis of the Italian Civil Code and other provisions of the Italian Civil Code other than those mentioned above, as well as in accordance with specific legal provisions other than those mentioned above, also contain all supplementary information deemed necessary to provide a true and fair view of the economic, financial, and financial position, even if not required by specific legal provisions.

With regard to the provisions of Article 2423-ter, paragraph 6, of the Italian Civil Code, it is noted that no offsetting permitted by law has been performed.

Exceptional cases pursuant to Article 2423, paragraph 5, of the Italian Civil Code

No exceptional cases occurred that would have required the use of the exceptions referred to in Article 2423, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Italian Civil Code.

Changes in accounting policies

No exceptional cases occurred that required the use of the exceptions provided for in Article 2423-bis, paragraph 2, of the Civil Code.

Comparability and adjustment issues

This report represents the Group's first consolidated financial statements; for this reason, the financial statements do not include a column for the prior year.

Valuation criteria applied

The criteria applied in the valuation of financial statement items and in value adjustments comply with the provisions of the Italian Civil Code and the guidelines contained in the accounting standards issued by the Italian Accounting Board.

Pursuant to Article 2427, paragraph 1, no. 1 of the Italian Civil Code, the most significant valuation criteria adopted in compliance with the provisions of Article 2426 of the Italian Civil Code are described below, with particular reference to those financial statement items for which the law permits different valuation and adjustment criteria or for which no specific criteria are provided.

The carrying amounts expressed in foreign currency have been recorded, after conversion into euros at the exchange rate in effect at the time of their recognition, or at the exchange rate as of the end of the fiscal period, in accordance with the provisions of OIC Accounting Standard 26.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets, provided the conditions set forth in the accounting standards are met, are recorded on the balance sheet at purchase and/or production cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives.

The value of fixed assets is shown net of accumulated amortization and any write-downs.

Amortization was calculated in accordance with the following predetermined schedule, which is deemed to ensure a proper allocation of the cost incurred over the useful life of the intangible assets in question:

Intangible fixed assets	Period
Start-up and expansion costs	5 years
Development costs	5 years
Patents and intellectual property rights	3 years
Concessions, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	5 to 10 years
Goodwill	10 years

The amortization method for intangible assets has been applied consistently in each fiscal year, based on the remaining economic useful life of each individual asset or expense.

Pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 10 of Law No. 72 of March 19, 1983, and as also provided for in subsequent monetary revaluation laws, it is hereby stated that no monetary revaluation has ever been performed on intangible assets still held on the balance sheet.

It should be noted that no write-downs were necessary for these capitalized expenses pursuant to Article 2426, paragraph 1, no. 3 of the Italian Civil Code, as, in accordance with accounting standard OIC 9, no indicators of potential permanent impairment of intangible assets were identified.

Start-up and expansion costs

Start-up and expansion costs were recorded as assets on the balance sheet with the consent of the Board of Statutory Auditors, as they are expected to provide benefits over multiple years; these costs were amortized over a period not exceeding five years.

Development costs

Development costs were recorded as assets on the balance sheet with the consent of the Board of Statutory Auditors, as they meet, in the Company's prudent judgment, the criteria required by OIC 24: the costs are recoverable and relate to specific, feasible development projects for which the Company possesses the necessary resources. Furthermore, the costs relate to a clearly defined, identifiable, and measurable product or process. Since it is possible to reliably estimate their useful life, these costs are amortized over their useful life.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognized at purchase cost, including incidental costs, and are amortized within the legal or contractual limits applicable to them.

Goodwill

Goodwill, provided the conditions set forth in the accounting standards are met, has been recorded as an asset on the balance sheet with the consent of the Board of Statutory Auditors, as it was acquired for consideration, and has been amortized, within the 20-year limit provided for by OIC 24, in accordance with its useful life, as provided for in Article 2426, paragraph 1, no. 6 of the Italian Civil Code.

Assets under construction and advance payments

Intangible assets under construction, recorded under item B.I.6, are initially recognized on the date the first costs for their creation are incurred and include both internal and external costs incurred. These costs remain recorded as assets under construction until the project is completed and are not subject to amortization until that time.

Tangible fixed assets

Assets belonging to the category of tangible fixed assets, recognized on the date on which the risks and rewards associated with the acquired asset are transferred, are recorded in the financial statements at purchase cost, plus any incidental expenses incurred until the assets are ready for use and, in any case, within the limit of their recoverable value. These assets are shown on the balance sheet net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of the assets, grouped into homogeneous classes by nature and year of acquisition, is allocated over the fiscal years during which they are expected to be used. This procedure is implemented by systematically charging depreciation amounts to the profit and loss account in accordance with predetermined schedules, established when the asset is available and ready for use, based on the estimated remaining useful life of the assets. These schedules, subject to annual review, are based on the gross value of the assets and assume a residual value of zero at the end of their useful life.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets, whose useful life is limited, was calculated in accordance with the following predetermined schedule:

Items of tangible fixed assets	Depreciation Rates %
Land	0%
Buildings	3%
Plant and machinery	15%
Industrial and commercial equipment	15%
Transportation vehicles	20%

Office furniture and equipment	12%
Electronic office equipment	20%

For fixed assets acquired during the fiscal year, the above rates were reduced by half, as the resulting depreciation amount does not differ significantly from the amount calculated from the moment the asset is available and ready for use.

The depreciation criteria for tangible fixed assets have not changed from those applied in the previous fiscal year. Pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 10 of Law No. 72 of March 19, 1983, as also referred to in subsequent monetary revaluation laws, it is specified that no monetary revaluation has ever been performed for tangible assets still on the balance sheet.

It should be noted that it was not necessary to recognize impairment losses pursuant to Article 2426, paragraph 1, no. 3 of the Italian Civil Code, as, in accordance with accounting standard OIC 9, no indicators of potential permanent impairment of tangible fixed assets were identified.

Land and Buildings

The company has separately accounted for the land underlying the buildings it owns, and no depreciation has been recorded for this land, as these are assets for which no depletion of future utility is expected.

Since land does not lose its utility over time, it has not been depreciated.

Assets under construction and advance payments

Tangible fixed assets under construction, recorded under item B.II.5, are initially recognized on the date the first costs for the construction of the asset are incurred and include both internal and external costs incurred for the construction of the asset. These costs remain recorded as fixed assets under construction until the project is completed and are not subject to depreciation until that time.

Financial fixed assets

Financial receivables

Receivables recorded under financial assets have been recognized in the financial statements using the amortized cost method, as defined in Article 2426, paragraph 2, of the Italian Civil Code, taking into account the time factor and the estimated realizable value, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2426, paragraph 1, no. 8, of the Italian Civil Code.

For receivables for which the application of the amortized cost method and/or discounting was deemed irrelevant for the purpose of providing a true and fair view of the company's financial position and results of operations, they were recorded at their estimated realizable value. This occurred, for example, in the case of receivables with a maturity of less than twelve months or, with regard to the amortized cost criterion, where transaction costs, commissions, and any other difference between the initial value and the value at maturity are immaterial, or, in the case of discounting, when the interest rate inferable from the contractual terms is not significantly different from the market interest rate.

Inventory

Inventory items are initially recognized on the date on which the risks and rewards associated with the acquired asset are transferred. Inventory is initially recorded at purchase or production cost and subsequently measured at the lower of cost and the corresponding realizable value derived from the market.

Purchase cost refers to the actual purchase price plus incidental charges. The purchase cost of materials includes, in addition to the price of the material, transportation costs, customs duties, other taxes, and other costs directly attributable to that material. Returns, trade discounts, rebates, and bonuses are deducted from costs.

The cost determination method adopted for fungible goods is the weighted average cost.

Contract work in progress

Work in progress on order is valued using the completed contract method, defined based on the following parameters:

- production cost;
- Recognition of revenue from the contract in the fiscal year in which the work is completed.

This method was adopted because it allows for a valuation based on actual data, in accordance with the principle of prudence.

Current receivables

Receivables recorded in the balance sheet represent rights to demand, at a specified or determinable maturity, fixed or determinable amounts of cash, or goods/services of equivalent value, from customers or other parties. Receivables arising from the sale of goods and the provision of services are recognized in accordance with the requirements set forth in the commentary section on revenue. The amortized cost method is not applied in cases where its effects are immaterial, generally for short-term receivables or when transaction costs, commissions paid between the parties, and any other difference between the initial value and the maturity value of the receivable are immaterial.

Such receivables are initially recorded at face value net of premiums, discounts, and rebates provided for in the contract or otherwise granted, and are subsequently measured at face value plus interest calculated at the nominal interest rate, less principal and interest received, and net of estimated write-downs and credit losses recognized to adjust the receivable to its estimated realizable value.

Financial discounts and rebates, which did not contribute to determining the estimated realizable value as they were not foreseeable at the time of the receivable's initial recognition, are recognized upon collection as financial expenses.

With regard to the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount of receivables is adjusted through an allowance for doubtful accounts, taking into account the existence of indicators of impairment. For this purpose, both specific indicators and those based on experience, as well as any other relevant factors, are considered if they suggest that a loss in the value of the receivables is probable. The estimate of the allowance for doubtful accounts is determined by analyzing individually significant receivables and at the portfolio level for the remaining receivables, determining the losses that are expected to be incurred on receivables outstanding as of the balance sheet date. The provision for bad debts on receivables backed by guarantees takes into account the effects of the enforcement of such guarantees. With regard to insured receivables, the provision is limited to the portion not covered by insurance, only if there is reasonable certainty that the indemnity will be recognized.

Current financial assets

A derivative financial instrument is defined as a financial instrument or other contract that possesses the following three characteristics:

- its value changes as a result of changes in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, exchange rate, price or rate index, credit rating, credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, such variable is not specific to one of the contractual counterparties (sometimes referred to as the underlying);
- it does not require an initial net investment or requires an initial net investment that is less than would be required for other types of contracts from which a similar response to changes in market factors would be expected;
- it is settled at a future date.

Derivative financial instruments (hereinafter also referred to simply as "derivatives") are initially recognized when the company, by becoming a party to the contractual terms—that is, on the contract date—is subject to the related rights and obligations, and are recorded at *fair value*, even if they are embedded in other derivative financial instruments.

At each balance sheet date, derivative financial instruments are measured at *fair value* and classified in the balance sheet under the appropriate current or non-current asset accounts (where they hedge non-current assets or liabilities due beyond 12 months) in cases of positive *fair value*, or under provisions for risks and charges in cases of negative *fair value*. *Fair value* is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an arm's-length transaction between market participants as of the measurement date; for unlisted derivatives, it is determined by the company using appropriate valuation techniques, based on assumptions, parameters, and *fair value* hierarchy levels set forth in the applicable accounting standard.

Hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments may be designated as hedging transactions when:

- the hedging relationship consists solely of eligible hedging instruments and eligible hedged items;
- at the inception of the hedging relationship, there is a formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship, the company's risk management objectives, and the hedging strategy;
- the hedging relationship meets both the qualitative and quantitative requirements for hedge effectiveness.

Consequently, if derivatives are used from a management perspective for purely hedging purposes but do not fully meet the criteria for designation as hedging instruments, they are measured in accordance with the general rules described above.

The effectiveness of the hedging relationship is documented not only initially but on an ongoing basis. At each balance sheet date, the company assesses whether the hedging relationship still meets the effectiveness requirements.

When all the requirements described above are met, hedging transactions may be accounted for using the following accounting models.

When hedging transactions involve derivative financial instruments with characteristics entirely similar to those of the hedged item and the derivative financial instrument is entered into at market conditions (e.g., a *forward* or *swap* with a *fair value* close to zero) at the date of initial recognition, the accounting model provided for so-called simple hedges, described below, applies if:

- the hedging relationship consists solely of eligible hedging instruments and eligible hedged items;
 - at the inception of the hedging relationship, there is a formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship, the company's risk management objectives, and the strategy for implementing the hedge;
 - the key terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged item (such as the notional amount, the cash flow settlement date, the maturity, and the underlying variable) match or are closely aligned, and the counterparty's credit risk is not such as to significantly affect the *fair value* of either the hedging instrument or the hedged item.
- At each balance sheet date, the company assesses whether the effectiveness criteria described above are met, including a review of the counterparty credit risk of the hedging instrument and the hedged item, which, if significant, could result in the termination of the hedging relationship.

Changes in *fair value* of both the hedging instrument and the hedged item are recognized in full in the appropriate profit and loss account line items, without the need to calculate the difference to be allocated to the profit and loss account line item of the hedged item.

Changes in *the fair value* of the hedging instrument are recognized in full in the designated equity reserve, without the need to calculate what portion of the hedge is ineffective and therefore must be recognized in the profit and loss account. The same accounting policies described above are then followed for the release of amounts accumulated in the equity reserve.

A specific section of the notes to the financial statements provides the information required by Article 2427-bis, paragraph 1, of the Italian Civil Code regarding *the fair value* of derivative financial instruments and that required by OIC 32.

Liquid funds Cash and cash equivalents are valued according to the following criteria:

- cash, at face value;
- bank deposits and checks on hand, at their estimated realizable value. In this specific case, the realizable value coincides with the face value.

Prepayments and accrued income, accrued expenses and deferred income

Accrued income and accrued expenses represent, respectively, portions of revenues and costs attributable to the current fiscal year that will be recognized in subsequent fiscal years.

Prepaid expenses and deferred income represent portions of costs and revenues, respectively, that have been recognized during the current fiscal year or in prior fiscal years but pertain to one or more subsequent fiscal years.

Therefore, only portions of costs and revenues common to two or more fiscal years are recorded in these accounts, the amounts of which vary according to physical or economic time.

At the end of each fiscal year, the conditions that led to their initial recognition are reviewed, and, if necessary, the required value adjustments are made. In particular, in addition to the passage of time, for accrued income, the estimated realizable value is considered, while for prepaid expenses, the existence of the future economic benefit related to the deferred costs is considered.

Net Equity

Transactions between the company and its shareholders (acting in their capacity as shareholders) may give rise to receivables or payables to shareholders. The company records a receivable from shareholders when the shareholders assume an obligation to the company, while it records a payable when it assumes an obligation to the shareholders.

Payments made by shareholders that do not entail a repayment obligation are recorded in the relevant equity account, while loans received from shareholders that entail a repayment obligation are recorded as liabilities.

Provisions for Risks and Charges

Provisions for risks and charges represent liabilities of a specific nature, certain or probable, with an uncertain timing or amount. In particular, provisions for risks represent liabilities of a specific nature and probable existence, whose values are estimated, while provisions for expenses represent liabilities of a specific nature and certain existence, estimated in terms of amount or occurrence date, related to obligations already assumed as of the balance sheet date but which will result in cash outflows in subsequent fiscal years.

Provisions are recognized on an accrual basis for amounts expected to be paid or for goods and services to be provided at the time the obligation must be fulfilled.

Provisions for risks and liabilities are primarily recorded in the profit and loss account items of the relevant categories, with the criterion of classification by nature of costs taking precedence. The amount of provisions is measured based on the best estimate of costs, including legal fees, as of the balance sheet date.

Furthermore, in the case of a provision for expenses, the estimation process may take into account the relevant time horizon if it is possible to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the expenditure associated with the obligation and the date of occurrence, and the latter is so far in the future as to make the present value of the obligation and the estimated liability at the time of expenditure significantly different.

Provisions for risks and charges recognized in a prior period are reviewed to verify their correct measurement as of the balance sheet date.

Subsequent use of provisions is made directly and only for those expenses and liabilities for which the provisions were originally established. Any negative differences or surpluses compared to the expenses actually incurred are recognized in the profit and loss account in accordance with the original provision.

Employees' leaving entitlement

Severance pay (TFR) represents the benefit to which an employee is entitled in any case of termination of employment, pursuant to Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code and taking into account the regulatory changes introduced by Law 296/2006. It constitutes a certain compensation expense to be recognized in each fiscal year on an accrual basis and corresponds to the total of accrued employees' leaving entitlement, taking into account all forms of ongoing remuneration, net of advances paid and partial advances paid pursuant to collective or

individual contracts or company agreements for which no reimbursement is required, as well as net of amounts transferred to supplementary pension funds or to the treasury fund managed by INPS.

The liability for employees' leaving entitlement is equal to the amount that would have been payable to employees had their employment relationship ended as of the balance sheet date. The amount of employees' leaving entitlement relating to employment relationships that ended as of the balance sheet date and for which payment is made in the following fiscal year is classified as a liability.

Employees' leaving entitlement has been calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code, taking into account legislative provisions and the specific terms of contracts and professional categories, and includes accrued annual amounts and revaluations based on ISTAT coefficients.

The amount of the provision is recognized net of advance payments made and amounts used for employment terminations occurring during the fiscal year and represents the certain liability to employees as of the balance sheet date.

Payables

Liabilities are obligations of a specific nature and certain existence that represent obligations to pay fixed or determinable amounts of cash to lenders, suppliers, and other parties. The classification of liabilities among the various liability categories is based on their nature (or origin) with respect to ordinary operations, regardless of the time period within which the liabilities must be settled.

Liabilities arising from the purchase of goods and services are recognized in accordance with the requirements set forth in the commentary section on costs. Borrowings and liabilities arising for reasons other than the acquisition of goods and services are recognized when the company's obligation to pay the counterparty arises, to be determined based on legal and contractual provisions. Liabilities for customer prepayments are recognized when the right to collect the prepayment arises. Liabilities are recognized in the financial statements using the amortized cost method, taking into account the time value of money.

The amortized cost method is not applied in cases where its effects are immaterial, generally for short-term liabilities or when transaction costs, commissions paid between the parties, and any other difference between the initial value and the maturity value of the liability are immaterial.

Foreign currency transactions, assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities arising from a foreign currency transaction are initially recognized in euros, applying the spot exchange rate between the euro and the foreign currency in effect on the transaction date to the foreign currency amount.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency, including provisions for risks and charges related to foreign currency liabilities, are translated in the financial statements at the spot exchange rate as of the balance sheet date. The related foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the profit and loss account for the period. Non-monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities remain recorded on the balance sheet at the exchange rate at the time of their acquisition; therefore, positive or negative exchange differences do not give rise to separate recognition. Any net gain arising from the exchange rate adjustment of monetary items denominated in foreign currency contributes to the formation of the net loss for the year and, upon approval of the financial statements and the subsequent allocation of the net loss, is recorded in a specific non-distributable reserve. If the net profit for the year is less than the unrealized gain on foreign currency items, the amount recorded in the non-distributable reserve is equal to the net profit for the year.

Accrued expenses and deferred income

Revenue from the sale of products and goods or the provision of services related to core operations is recognized net of returns, trade discounts, rebates, and bonuses, as well as taxes directly related to the sale of products and the provision of services, in accordance with the principles of accrual and prudence.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the production process for the goods has been completed and the exchange has already taken place, that is, when there has been a substantive—rather than merely

formal—transfer of ownership, using the transfer of risks and rewards as the benchmark. Revenue from the provision of services is recognized when the service is rendered, that is, when the service has been performed. Production costs are recognized net of returns, trade discounts, rebates, and bonuses. Costs arising from the purchase of goods are recognized when the production process for the goods is completed and the substantive transfer of ownership has occurred, using the transfer of risks and rewards as the reference criterion. Costs arising from the purchase of services are recognized when the services are received, that is, when the service has been performed.

Revenues and income, costs and expenses related to foreign currency transactions are determined at the spot exchange rate on the date the transaction is completed.

Income and expenses related to purchase and sale transactions with a forward repurchase obligation, including the difference between the forward price and the spot price, are recognized on a pro-rata basis for the period.

Operating grants due both by law and under contractual provisions are recognized on an accrual basis in the period in which the right to receive them has arisen with certainty.

Turnover from sales and services

Revenues are recognized in the financial statements on an accrual basis, net of returns, rebates, discounts, and bonuses, as well as taxes directly related thereto. With respect to the sale of goods, the related revenues are recognized when the substantive, rather than formal, transfer of ownership has occurred, using the transfer of risks and rewards as the benchmark for the substantive transfer. Revenue from the provision of services is recognized when the service is rendered, i.e., when the service has been performed; in the specific case of ongoing services, the related revenue is recognized on an accrual basis.

Effective January 1, 2024, the new accounting standard OIC 34 came into force, governing the criteria for the recognition and measurement of revenue in the financial statements and the information to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. In this specific case, it should be noted that “sales with warranty” are immaterial for the application of OIC 34, as they represent a marginal portion of total annual revenue.

Internal work capitalised

Increases in fixed assets for internal work are recorded at production cost, which includes direct costs (materials and direct labor, design costs, external supplies, etc.) and general production costs, for the portion reasonably attributable to the asset for the period of its manufacture until the asset is ready for use; Any costs related to the financing of its manufacture are added using the same criteria.

Other Revenues and Income

Operating grants, recognized on an accrual basis in the fiscal year in which the right to receive them arose with certainty, are reported under the specific item A5 as they supplement revenues from ordinary operations and/or reduce costs and expenses from ordinary operations.

Income taxes

Current taxes are calculated based on a realistic estimate of taxable income for the period, determined in accordance with tax legislation, and by applying the tax rates in effect as of the balance sheet date. The related tax liability is recognized in the balance sheet net of advance payments, withholdings, and tax credits that can be offset and for which no refund has been requested; if advance payments, withholdings, and credits exceed the taxes due, the related tax credit is recognized. Tax credits and liabilities are measured using the amortized cost method, except in cases where they are due within 12 months.

Deferred and prepaid income taxes are calculated on the cumulative amount of all temporary differences between the values of assets and liabilities determined using statutory accounting criteria and their values recognized for tax purposes, which are expected to reverse in subsequent fiscal years.

Deferred and prepaid income taxes are recognized in the period in which the temporary differences arise and are calculated by applying the tax rates in effect in the fiscal year in which the temporary differences will reverse, provided such rates are already determined as of the balance sheet date; otherwise, they are calculated based on the rates in effect as of the balance sheet date.

Income taxes are recognized based on the calculation of taxable income in accordance with applicable regulations and reflect both current and deferred tax liabilities.

The current tax expense was determined by applying:

- the standard rate of 24% to taxable income for IRES purposes;
- to taxable income for IRAP purposes, the rate of 4.08% for the portion of income allocated to the Veneto Region and 2.68% for that allocated to the Autonomous Province of Trento.

Deferred and prepaid taxes, relating to temporary differences between the value attributed to assets and liabilities under statutory accounting criteria and the corresponding values for tax purposes, were determined in accordance with the procedures set forth in OIC 25, applying rates of 24% for IRES and 3.29% for IRAP.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of estimates that affect the values of assets and liabilities and the related financial statement disclosures. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates are reviewed periodically, and the effects of changes in estimates—unless resulting from erroneous estimates—are recognized in the profit and loss account for the period in which the changes occur, if they affect only that period, and also in subsequent periods if the changes affect both the current and subsequent periods.

Transactions Subject to Forward Repurchase Obligations

The company, pursuant to Article 2427, paragraph 6-ter of the Italian Civil Code, certifies that during the period it did not enter into any transaction subject to a forward repurchase obligation.

Balance Sheet – Assets

The movements of individual balance sheet items are analyzed in detail below, where required by current regulations.

Fixed Assets

Intangible fixed assets

The following table summarizes the annual change in the intangible assets item:

Balance as of 31/12/2025	5,855,132
Balance as of December 31, 2024	6,684,089
Change	(828,957)

Changes in intangible fixed assets

After recognizing the amortization expense for the period, amounting to €1,666,771, in the profit and loss account, intangible assets total €5,855,132.

The following table shows the changes in intangible assets during the 2025 fiscal year, compared to December 31, 2024.

Description	Historical cost	Accumulated Amortization	Opening balance	Change	Depreciation	Final balance
Start-up and capital costs	3,168,535	1,532,101	1,636,434	14,404	633,262	1,017,576
development costs	3,742,483	2,195,618	1,546,865	1,056,687	734,371	1,869,181

Description	Historical cost	Accumulated Amortization	Opening balance	Change	Depreciation	Final balance
industrial patents rights and intellectual property rights	1,007,371	331,295	676,076	20,696	170,185	526,587
concessions, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	14,281	7,654	6,627	6,453	8,011	5,069
Goodwill	1,141,953	126,101	1,015,852	35,611	114,195	937,268
Assets under development and payments on account	1,790,253	-	1,790,253	(309,876)	-	1,480,377
other	26,765	14,783	11,982	13,839	6,747	19,074
Total	10,891,641	4,207,552	6,684,089	837,814	1,666,771	5,855,132

Breakdown of multi-year costs

Start-up and capital costs

The following table provides a breakdown of start-up and expansion costs, highlighting changes compared to the previous fiscal year. For information regarding the reasons for their recognition and the respective amortization criteria, please refer to the explanation provided above.

Description	Details	2025	2024	Absolute change	% Change
<i>Start-up and capital costs</i>					
	Corporate expenses	40,889	28,938	11,951	41
	Listing costs	3,139,597	3,139,597	-	-
	Accumulated amortisation - corporate costs	(4,229)	(9,346)	5,117	(55)
	Accumulated amortisation - start-up and capital costs	(2,158,681)	(1,522,755)	(635,926)	42
	Total	1,017,576	1,636,434	(618,858)	

Listing costs represent the expenses incurred by Energy in 2022 in connection with consulting services received and costs incurred for the listing of the company's shares on the Euronext Growth Milan market. Corporate expenses relate to the preparation of the 2024-2030 business and strategic plan, which was developed to make economic and financial forecasts regarding anticipated future developments, as well as other multi-year expenses incurred by Group companies in connection with extraordinary transactions.

Development Costs

The following table provides a breakdown of development costs, highlighting changes compared to the previous fiscal year. For the reasons for their recognition and the respective amortization criteria, please refer to the information provided above.

Description	Details	2025	2024	Absolute change	% Change
<i>Development costs</i>					
	Development costs	4,783,968	3,742,483	1,041,485	28
	Accumulated amortisation — development costs	(2,914,787)	(2,195,618)	(719,169)	33
	Total	1,869,181	1,546,865	322,316	

Development costs are recognized at a net value of 1,869,181 euros and relate to past development projects, as well as to new projects primarily concerning XL-sized products intended for the commercial and industrial segments, and to specific engineering projects.

Development costs were capitalized because, in accordance with the provisions of OIC Accounting Standard No. 24:

- they relate to a clearly defined product or process, are identifiable and measurable, that is, they are directly attributable to the product, process, or project for which they were incurred;
- they relate to a technically feasible project for which the company possesses the necessary resources;
- they are recoverable, meaning the company expects to generate sufficient revenue from the project's completion to cover the costs incurred.

Industrial patent rights and intellectual property rights

This item includes costs incurred for industrial patents, software usage rights, and the purchase and development of proprietary software.

To support its technological development and remain at the forefront of developing solutions for efficient energy monitoring and management, the Group continues to develop innovative solutions, as evidenced by the increase in costs incurred to obtain industrial property rights. At the end of fiscal year 2025, Energy had filed a total of 4 patent applications aimed at protecting the intellectual property of the projects initiated.

The "Software" item includes costs for acquiring licenses for the new ERP system (€105,059), as well as costs incurred for its implementation (€661,743). The new ERP project was launched in 2023 and is enabling the Parent Company and EnergyInCloud to exercise precise control over operational flows, as well as ensuring greater reliability and traceability of information.

Goodwill

The "Goodwill" item includes positive differences arising from the consolidation of the equity investments in EnergyOnSite and EnergyInCloud.

Consolidation differences were calculated as the difference between the costs incurred for the purchase of the equity investments and the acquired equity interests. The Board of Directors believes that these differences represent the valuation of the acquired companies' future ability to generate value for the entire group. In accordance with accounting standard OIC 17, these amounts have been recorded under the goodwill account and are amortized over a period of 10 years. Specifically, the goodwill arising from the consolidation of the EnergyInCloud investment amounts to €103,554, while that arising from the consolidation of the EnergyOnSite investment amounts to €954,959. It should be noted that this second goodwill increased by €35,611 following the Group's acquisition of an additional 10% stake in EnergyOnSite's share capital.

Concessions, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights

This item includes costs incurred for the acquisition of trademarks for consideration, the cost of which is amortized on a systematic basis. The change observed in this item is solely attributable to the ordinary amortization process.

Assets under development and payments on account

In fiscal year 2025, planned investments for the company's development continued, and numerous additional projects were launched.

In total, investments amounting to €991,504 were made during the fiscal year. The main projects undertaken by the company were:

- implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) in the proprietary ticketing system platform and development of related new web applications: €360,938;
- implementation of cloud platforms to support energy storage systems: €350,189;
- further development of the new corporate ERP: €204,000;
- design and development of XL containers: €56,220.

Developments related to the ZeroCO2 platform have also been completed.

As of the end of fiscal year 2025, investments still in progress amount to €1,480,377 and are expected to be completed between 2026 and early 2027.

Other intangible assets

The decrease observed in the "other intangible assets" line item is solely attributable to the ordinary amortization process.

Tangible fixed assets

Changes in tangible fixed assets

Property, plant, and equipment, gross of accumulated depreciation, amount to €26,874,597; accumulated depreciation amounts to €891,551.

The table below shows the changes in the fixed assets in question.

Balance as of 31/12/2025	25,983,046
Balance as of 31/12/2024	19,891,331
Change	6,091,715

Description	Historical cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Opening balance	Changes	Depreciation	Final balance
land and buildings	7,421,413	186,494	7,234,920	688,595	105,559	7,817,956
plant and machinery	386,377	46,683	339,694	2,576,214	226,621	2,689,287
industrial and commercial equipment	311,200	112,267	198,934	(583)	27,326	171,025
other assets	295,258	117,644	177,614	83,829	70,370	191,073
Assets under construction and	11,940,169	-	11,940,169	3,173,536	-	15,113,705

Description	Historical cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Opening balance	Changes	Depreciation	Final balance
payments on account						
Total	20,354,417	463,088	19,891,331	6,521,591	429,876	25,983,046

Land and buildings

The item “land and buildings” includes the purchase value of real estate owned by the Group, located in the municipalities of Sant’Angelo di Piove di Sacco (PD) and Vipiteno (BZ).

Specifically, the Group owns a building complex located on Via Zona Industriale in the municipality of Sant’Angelo di Piove di Sacco (PD), with a covered area of 4,694 square meters and consisting of four separate blocks serving as production laboratories, warehouses, and offices. In addition, the company has acquired a plot of land on which a new warehouse of approximately 11,433 square meters is currently under construction, which will house the Gigafactory.

Through its subsidiary EnergyOnSite, the Group also owns a buildable area in the municipality of Vipiteno totaling 4,524 square meters, where the company’s new headquarters may be constructed.

The increase observed in 2025 is attributable to the completion of construction work on the battery production area within the existing building.

Plant and machinery

This item includes plant and machinery dedicated to the production of energy storage systems, as well as general-purpose equipment.

Among the initial costs, the most significant investments recorded under this item are the photovoltaic systems installed on the building in Sant’Angelo di Piove di Sacco. These systems, completed in 2024, required an investment of nearly €280,000 and will enable the Group to significantly reduce the amount of electricity purchased from third parties for *aging* operations, as well as to offset part of its consumption of other types of energy.

The increase of over 2.5 million in 2025 relates to the completion of two technologically advanced facilities that will be used for the production of energy storage systems. Both plants have been integrated into the company’s information system, allowing the company to benefit from the so-called “Industry 4.0” investment tax credit recognized by the 2021 Budget Law (Law No. 178/2020).

Industrial and commercial equipment

This item includes equipment used in the production process (€115,272), as well as the shelving installed at the Sant’Angelo di Piove di Sacco plant (€156,663).

Other tangible fixed assets

This item consists of costs incurred for the purchase of office equipment, lifting equipment, vehicles, and furniture and furnishings. The increase recorded during the fiscal year relates primarily to the purchase of additional furniture and computers.

Assets under construction and payments on account

During the 2025 fiscal year, new investments totaling nearly €5.6 million were recorded under assets under construction. The final balance of projects in progress, net of completed projects amounting to approximately €2.3 million, is therefore €15.1 million.

This item includes the investment projects that the Group has initiated and that will keep it engaged in the coming months.

In terms of amounts, the main project is the construction of the new industrial site for the production of batteries for energy storage systems. Therefore, costs incurred through December 31, 2025, for the construction of the new operational building adjacent to the Parent Company's headquarters in Sant'Angelo di Piove di Sacco (€11,543,201) have been recorded under assets under construction. A portion of the investments has already been reclassified as an asset, in connection with the commissioning of specific production components. Construction and plant engineering work on the new building has progressed to the point where it can be registered with the land registry in February 2026. Given the integrated nature of the complex and the difficulty of reliably separating the various areas functionally, this date is considered the date of commencement of operations for the purposes of initiating the depreciation process. The project, originally designed with extensive battery production capacity and a total value of 43 million euros—of which 21 million has already been spent—is currently being revised to adapt to changing market conditions and technological advancements. The revision will entail a reduction in the total investment and a greater focus on storage systems rather than cell and battery production. The plan calls for the initiative to be completed by 2028, including building completion, plant installation, and the setup of production lines. In 2026, the reporting process for the PNRR public grant was also initiated, with the submission of the first progress report. The total amount of the grant is currently being recalculated in light of the ongoing project revision. Please note that the construction of the new production facility is part of a project for which the company has applied for a non-repayable grant in the form of a Development Contract for the strategic "Renewables and Batteries" production chain provided for by the PNRR, and for which reporting activities for the first progress report are currently underway.

Finance Leases

The following table presents the information required by the Legislator to illustrate, albeit on an off-balance-sheet basis, the implications arising from the difference in accounting treatment compared to the financial method, under which the lessee would recognize the leased asset as a fixed asset and calculate the related depreciation charges on that asset, while simultaneously recognizing the liability for the principal portion of the lease payments due. In this case, the profit and loss account would recognize the interest expense and the depreciation expense for the period.

	Amount
Total amount of assets under finance leases at the reporting date	210,523
Depreciation of the year	76,664
Present value of instalments not due at the reporting date	184,528
Financial charges for the year based on the effective interest rate	11,778

Financial fixed assets

Changes in financial fixed assets

The following table summarizes the annual change in the financial assets account:

Balance as of December 31, 2025	863,526
Balance as of 31/12/2024	863,796
Change	(270)

Description	Opening balance	Change	Closing balance
Associates	860,631	-	860,631
other companies	540	(270)	270
Receivables from others	2,625	-	2,625

Description	Opening balance	Change	Closing balance
Total	863,796	(270)	863,526

Equity Investments

The controlling equity interests held by the parent company Energy in EnergyOnSite S.r.l., EnergyInCloud S.r.l., and EnergyOnSite GmbH were eliminated against the group's share of equity, with the resulting positive difference allocated to goodwill.

The elimination of the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the equity reported in the investee's financial statements for the 2025 fiscal year resulted in the need to record an impairment loss of 37,551 euros, as this amount could not be allocated to goodwill or other asset items of the investee.

Under associated companies, the value of the 30% equity interest in Pylon LiFeEU S.r.l. (Tax ID 05546060285) is recorded; this is a *joint venture* with Pylon Technologies Europe Holding B.V., which holds 70% of the equity.

Receivables

Long-term receivables consist of security deposits paid for utilities.

Financial assets recorded at a value higher than fair value

The financial assets shown in the balance sheet have not been recorded at a value higher than their "fair value."

Current assets

Current assets include, under the letter "C," the following subclasses of the "Assets" section of the balance sheet:

- Subclass I - Inventory;
- Subclass II - Accounts Receivable;
- Subclass III - Financial Assets Not Classified as Fixed Assets;
- Subclass IV - Cash and Cash Equivalents.

The amount of current assets as of December 31, 2025, is 33,855,996 euros.

Details (valuation criteria, changes, etc.) regarding each of these subclasses and the items comprising them are provided below.

Inventory

Inventory consist of goods intended for sale and are valued in the financial statements at the lower of purchase cost and realizable value as determined by the market.

The valuation of inventory at the lower of cost and realizable value was performed in accordance with the consistently applied valuation methods.

Returns, discounts, rebates, and bonuses have been deducted from costs.

Inventory valuation was determined using the weighted average cost method.

The following table presents information regarding changes in inventory.

Description	Opening balance	Change	Closing balance
Work in progress and semi-finished goods	15,084	53,135	68,219
Contract work in progress	264,317	1,417,223	1,681,540
finished goods	24,085,105	(1,404,851)	22,680,254
Payments on account	412,576	(147,999)	264,577

Description	Opening balance	Change	Closing balance
Total	24,777,082	(82,492)	24,694,590

In absolute terms, the value of the Group's ending inventory as of December 31, 2025, is nearly equal to that recorded at the end of 2024. However, there has been a change in the composition of inventory.

On the one hand, there is a €1.4 million increase in the valuation of work in progress on order related to contracts initiated by EnergyOnSite S.r.l. and scheduled for completion in 2026.

On the other hand, continuing the practice from previous fiscal years, the Parent Company's management has conducted careful evaluations and analyses of the goods in stock at the end of the period. Specifically, the analyses focused on determining both the turnover rate of individual items sold and remaining in inventory at year-end, and on determining any difference between the carrying amount and the estimated realizable value. In this regard, the analysis conducted by the Board of Directors was also based on the projected trend of prices for the products sold.

These assessments revealed that a portion of the provisions made in prior years to cover the lower market value of certain assets relative to their carrying amount on the balance sheet may now be released, given that these assets have been sold by the Parent Company.

As illustrated below, the amount of this extraordinary adjustment has a significant impact on the 2025 profit and loss account.

	Opening balance	Use of provision	Release	Provision	End-of-period value
Provision for inventory write-down	(10,563,966)	2,824,232	1,198,797	(542,633)	(7,083,570)
Total	(10,563,966)	2,824,232	1,198,797	(542,633)	(7,083,570)

Therefore, the inventory allowance of 10,563,966 euros existing at the beginning of the fiscal year was utilized in the amount of 2,824,232 euros following the sale to third parties of goods previously written down, while 1,198,797 euros were released. In addition, the aforementioned assessments revealed the need to further increase the existing inventory allowance by €542,633 to cover the risk that, in future fiscal years, certain specific goods in stock may encounter difficulties during the marketing phase.

It should be noted that the value of inventory reported under item C.I.4 is already net of the related allowance for inventory write-downs.

The use of the provision, its release, and the accrual are, however, recorded under the item "B.11 - Change in Inventory of raw materials, auxiliary materials, consumables, and goods" in the profit and loss account.

Receivables recorded under current assets

In the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, the subclass of Assets C.II Receivables includes the following items:

- 1) Accounts receivable from customers
- 3) receivables from associated companies
- 5-bis) tax receivables
- 5-ter) deferred tax assets
- 5-quater) receivables from others

Receivables are classified under Current Assets based on their intended use in relation to ordinary business operations.

Article 2426, paragraph 1, item 8) of the Italian Civil Code provides that receivables shall be recognized in the financial statements using the amortized cost method, taking into account the time value of money and the estimated realizable value.

Amortized cost is the value at which the asset was measured at the time of initial recognition, net of principal repayments, increased or decreased by cumulative amortization using the effective interest method on any difference between the initial value and the value at maturity, and less any impairment or uncollectibility.

Changes in receivables recorded under current assets

The following table presents information regarding changes in receivables recorded in current assets.

Description	Opening balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending balance
Trade receivables	6,382,412		1,814,646	4,567,766
From associates	514,917	86,953		601,870
tax receivables	1,564,957		970,993	593,964
deferred tax assets	1,427,967		85,194	1,342,773
From others	195,984	137,639		333,623
Total	10,086,237	224,592	2,870,833	7,439,996

Trade receivables

It should be noted that the Group did not measure trade receivables at amortized cost or discount them, as all recognized trade receivables have a maturity of less than 12 months.

Therefore, trade receivables, as referred to in item C.II.1), have been recorded in the financial statements at their estimated realizable value, which corresponds to the difference between the nominal value and the allowance for doubtful accounts.

During the fiscal year, a provision for bad debts was made in the amount of 65,000 euros in light of the uncertain recoverability of certain trade receivables.

Receivables from associates

Receivables from associated companies include €587,870 in trade receivables from the temporary joint venture under Austrian law in which Energy participates together with the Austrian company Königskreuz GmbH. This joint venture was awarded a major contract in Austria for the supply of electricity storage systems and the provision of certain related services to ASFINAG, the Austrian highway concessionaire, with the aim of expanding the network infrastructure for alternative mobility.

An additional €14,000 is receivable from Pylon LiFeEU S.r.l. for services rendered by Energy.

Tax receivables

These receivables are reported in the financial statements at their nominal value, which coincides with the estimated realizable value, and amount to 593,964 euros.

The following table provides a breakdown of this item:

Tax receivables	Year-end value
IRES receivable	25,961
Tax credit for research, development, and innovation activities and credits for investments in "Industry 4.0" capital assets	400,360
VAT credit	130,584
IRAP credit	14,305
Other tax receivables	22,754
Total	593,964

Within tax receivables, the amount of €204,199 is available for offset beyond the following fiscal year. This amount relates to the portion of the tax credit for investments in research and development, ecological transition, technological innovation 4.0, and other innovative activities that can be utilized in subsequent years.

Deferred tax assets

The balance sheet item C.II 5-ter under assets includes deferred tax assets totaling 1,342,773 euros, in accordance with OIC No. 25.

Of this amount, €1,295,279 relates to deferred tax assets associated with tax losses recorded by Energy, for which there is reasonable certainty regarding their recoverability based on projections of taxable income for the 2026–2028 period. The amount of these deferred tax assets was recognized based on the amount of future positive economic results that will be generated.

Additional deferred tax assets of €47,494 were recognized by EnergyOnSite against tax losses recorded in fiscal year 2024 and partially utilized in 2025 (€23,702), as well as provisions made to the allowance for doubtful accounts (€23,792).

Receivables from others

This item primarily includes receivables for advances granted to employees totaling €111,087. These receivables are due for collection beyond the 2026 fiscal year.

This item includes receivables from related parties; for a more detailed description, please refer to the relevant section of these notes to the financial statements.

Breakdown of receivables recorded under current assets by remaining maturity and by geographic area

The following table shows the breakdown by remaining maturity and by geographic area of receivables recorded under current assets.

Geographic area	Receivables from customers recorded under current assets	Receivables from associates recorded in current assets	Tax receivables recorded under current assets	Deferred tax assets recorded under current assets	Receivables from others recorded under current assets	Total receivables recorded under current assets
Italy	3,747,547	14,000	593,964	1,342,773	310,074	6,008,358
Other EU Countries	612,609	587,870	-	-	23,549	1,224,028
Rest of the World	207,610	-	-	-	-	207,610
Total	4,567,766	601,870	593,964	1,342,773	333,623	7,439,996

Financial assets not classified as fixed assets

Changes in financial assets not classified as fixed assets

Derivative financial assets relate to interest rate hedging instruments on outstanding loan agreements.

As of December 31, 2025, the amount of €8,383 was recorded in the balance sheet under Asset Item C.III.5, relating to the *mark-to-market value* of two interest rate hedging derivatives on bank loans. As a counterparty to this financial asset, an equity reserve named “Reserve for hedging expected cash flows” (subclass A.VII) was recorded for €6,371, and a provision for deferred taxes was recorded for €2,012.

Liquid funds

The following table presents information regarding changes in cash and cash equivalents.

	Balance at beginning of year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Bank and postal accounts	4,698,334	(2,985,769)	1,712,565
Cash-in-hand and cash equivalents	484	(22)	462
Total	4,698,818	(2,985,791)	1,713,027

During the 2025 fiscal year, cash and cash equivalents decreased, primarily due to cash outflows related to the significant investments made during the year, as already described in the sections on fixed assets, as well as loan repayments made during the period.

For a more detailed analysis of the cash outflow, please refer to the section on the cash flow statement

Prepayments and accrued income

The following table presents information regarding changes in prepaid expenses and deferred income.

	Balance at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	Value at end of year
Prepayments	198,076	(11,973)	186,103
Total accrued income and prepaid expenses	198,076	(11,973)	186,103

Prepaid expenses include the future portions of the following types of costs:

- software licenses and IT platforms: 78,035 euros;
- lump-sum lease payments for three vehicles: €50,113;
- insurance premiums: €22,589.

The portion of prepaid expenses relating to periods after fiscal year 2026 amounts to €12,277.

Capitalised financial charges

All interest and other financial expenses were fully expensed during the fiscal year. For the purposes of Article 38, paragraph 1, letter g) of Legislative Decree 127/1991, it is therefore certified that there are no capitalized financial expenses.

Balance Sheet – Liabilities

Net equity is the difference between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. Shareholders' equity items are recorded under liabilities on the balance sheet in Class A "Shareholders' Equity" with the following classification:

- I – Capital
- II – Share Premium Reserve
- III – Revaluation Reserves
- IV – Legal reserve
- V – Statutory reserves
- VI – Other reserves, separately identified
- VII – Reserve for hedging expected cash flows
- VIII – Retained earnings (losses)
- IX – Net loss for the year
- X – Negative reserve for treasury shares held

Net Equity

Changes in equity items

With reference to the fiscal year ending, the following tables show:

- changes in the individual items of consolidated equity, including the portions attributable to minority interests;
- the reconciliation statement between the equity and net loss of the parent company's financial statements and the equity and net loss of the consolidated financial statements.

Description	Opening balance for the year	Transfer of net loss	Dividends distributed	Other movements - Increases	Other movements - Decreases	Net loss	Net loss for the year
Share Capital	616,606						616,606
Share premium reserve	27,186,250						27,186,250
Legal reserve	123,000						123,000
Extraordinary reserve	5,210						5,210
Reserve for unrealized exchange rate gains	39,828				(39,828)		
Consolidation reserve				25,429			25,429
Sundry other reserves	25,702				(25,702)		
Hedging reserve	24,340				(17,969)		6,371
Retained earnings (losses)	37,158,833	(17,609,577)		222,172			19,771,428
Net loss for the year	(17,609,577)	17,609,577				(2,487,313)	(2,487,313)
<i>Total net equity attributable to the group</i>	<i>47,570,192</i>			<i>247,601</i>	<i>(83,499)</i>	<i>(2,487,313)</i>	<i>45,246,981</i>
Share capital and reserves attributable to minority interests	18,894				(12,072)		6,822
Net profit for the year attributable to minority interests	319	(319)				3,240	3,240
<i>Total net equity attributable to minority interests</i>	<i>19,213</i>	<i>(319)</i>			<i>(12,072)</i>	<i>3,240</i>	<i>10,062</i>
Total Net Equity	47,589,405	(319)		247,601	(95,571)	(2,484,073)	45,257,043

On June 5, 2025, the Board of Directors canceled 3,792,000 *Price Adjustment Shares 2023* (PAS third tranche), without, however, changing the number of common shares or the amount of share capital.

Share Premium Reserve

The share premium reserve arose following the listing transaction, during which, for 11,375,000 new ordinary shares issued at a placement price of €2.40, €2.39 was recorded in this reserve, while the remaining €0.01 was recorded as a capital increase.

The following table shows the reconciliation between the equity and net loss of the parent company's financial statements and the equity and net loss of the consolidated financial statements:

Description	Equity as of 31/12/2025
Net equity and net loss of the parent	46,244,478
Elimination of the carrying amount of consolidated equity investments	
Difference between the carrying amount and the pro-rata share of equity attributed to assets and liabilities	
Equity of consolidated companies	201,373
Reversal of the carrying amount of equity investments	(1,414,858)
Income from investees	88,350
Consolidation difference	1,058,513
Consolidation adjustments	(920,813)
Consolidated equity and net loss	45,257,043
Net profit for the year attributable to minority interests	10,062
Net equity and net loss for the year attributable to the group	45,246,981

The following tables provide a detailed breakdown of equity items, specifying their origin, availability for use and distributability, as well as their actual use in the previous three fiscal years.

Description	Type of reserve	Availability	Available portion	Distributable portion	Non-distributable amount
<i>Share Capital</i>					
Initial contribution	Capital	B	10,000	-	10,000
Capital increase on June 17, 2022	Profits	B	490,000	-	490,000
Listing on EGM market on 1 August 2022	Capital	B	113,750	-	113,750

Description	Type of reserve	Availability	Available portion	Distributable portion	Non-distributable amount
Stock option conversion on 19 April 2023	Capital	B	1,169	-	1,169
Stock option conversion on 10 May 2024	Capital	B	1,687	-	1,687
<i>Total</i>			<i>616,606</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>616,606</i>
<i>Share premium reserve</i>					
	Capital	A;B;C	27,186,250	27,186,250	-
<i>Total</i>			<i>27,186,250</i>	<i>27,186,250</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Legal reserve</i>					
	Retained earnings	B	123,000	-	123,000
<i>Total</i>			<i>123,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>123,000</i>
<i>Extraordinary reserve</i>					
	Retained earnings	A;B;C	5,210	5,210	-
<i>Total</i>			<i>5,210</i>	<i>5,210</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Consolidation reserve</i>					
	Capital	E	25,429	-	25,429
<i>Total</i>			<i>25,429</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>25,429</i>
<i>Hedging reserve</i>					
	Capital	E	6,371	-	6,371
<i>Total</i>			<i>6,371</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>6,371</i>
<i>Retained earnings (losses)</i>					
	Retained earnings	A;B;C	19,771,428	19,771,428	-
<i>Total</i>			<i>19,771,428</i>	<i>19,771,428</i>	<i>-</i>
KEY: "A" capital increase; "B" coverage of losses; "C" distribution to shareholders; "D" for other statutory requirements; "E" other					

Change in the hedging reserve

Pursuant to Article 2427-bis, paragraph 1b-quater of the Italian Civil Code, the following table illustrates the changes in *fair value* reserves that occurred during the fiscal year.

	Opening balance	Changes during the year - Increase due to change in fair value	Changes during the year - Decrease due to change in fair value	Value at end of the fiscal year
Hedging reserve	24,340	-	17,969	6,371

As of the balance sheet date, the company recognized the hedging instrument at *fair value* in the amount of €6,371 under the balance sheet item "C.III - Financial assets not classified as fixed assets" and, as a contra entry, recorded the equity reserve designated as "Reserve for hedging expected cash flows" (subclass A.VII).

The reserve will be recognized in the profit and loss account to the extent and at the times corresponding to the occurrence or change in the cash flows of the hedged instrument (or the occurrence of the transaction being hedged).

It should be noted that equity reserves arising from the *fair value* measurement of derivatives used to hedge the expected cash flows of another financial instrument or a planned transaction are not included in the calculation of equity for the purposes set forth in Articles 2412, 2433, 2442, 2446, and 2447 of the Italian Civil Code and, if positive, are not available and cannot be used to offset losses.

Provisions for Risks and Charges

The following table presents information regarding changes in provisions for risks and charges.

Description	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Final balance	Absolute change
Pension and similar provisions	35	1,475	278	1,232	1,197
Tax provision, including deferred tax liabilities	7,686	-	5,674	2,012	(5,674)
Other provisions	23,500	79,280	32,500	70,280	46,780
Total	31,221	80,755	38,452	73,524	42,303

Provision for taxes, including deferred taxes

This item includes deferred taxes calculated on *the mark-to-market value* of hedging derivatives recorded as assets. The tax rate used to calculate deferred taxes is the 24% IRES rate, as provided for by tax regulations in effect as of the date of these financial statements.

Other provisions

In light of the agreements entered into with certain key company personnel, it was deemed appropriate to set aside an amount of €57,780, estimated based on the costs expected to be incurred in relation to the performance bonuses to be awarded upon the achievement of the results projected for the year 2025.

It should be noted that the provision made in 2024 in the amount of €18,500 was fully utilized in 2025.

Employees' leaving entitlement

Severance pay represents the actual liability accrued to employees in accordance with the law and the current employment contract, pursuant to Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code.

It constitutes a certain compensation expense recognized in each fiscal year on an accrual basis.

Pursuant to Law No. 296 of December 27, 2006 (2007 Budget Law), employees' leaving entitlement accrued as of January 1, 2007, at the employee's discretion, has been allocated to supplemental pension plans or retained by the company, which periodically transfers the employees' leaving entitlement amounts to the Treasury Fund managed by INPS.

The following are highlighted:

- a. in Class C of liabilities, the amounts retained by Group companies, net of the substitute tax on the revaluation of employees' leaving entitlement, amounting to €420,845;
- b. in liability items D.13/D.14, the liabilities relating to amounts not yet paid as of December 31, 2025. The amounts paid into the aforementioned funds have not been revalued, as revaluation is the responsibility of the pension funds.

The related provision is recorded in the Profit and loss account under sub-item B.9 c) for €222,415 and refers to contributions accrued in the year 2025.

Therefore, the liability for employee employees' leaving entitlement corresponds to the total of the individual employees' leaving entitlement payments accrued in favor of employees as of the balance sheet date, net of advance payments made, and is equal to the amount that would have been payable to employees had their employment been terminated on that date.

The table below provides a breakdown of changes in the employee employees' leaving entitlement liability during the period covered by these financial statements.

Description	Opening balance	Provisions	Uses	Ending balance
EMPLOYEES' LEAVING ENTITLEMENT	332,417	222,415	133,987	420,845
Total	332,417	222,415	133,987	420,845

Payables

The following table summarizes the annual change in liabilities:

Balance as of 31/12/2025	20,292,769
Balance as of 31/12/2024	18,850,437
Change	1,442,332

Changes in payables

The following table presents information regarding changes in payables.

Description	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Final balance
Bank loans and borrowings	12,791,554		1,225,481	11,566,073
Payments on account	831,602	1,400,221		2,231,823
Trade payable	3,721,434	1,685,472		5,406,906
Tax liabilities	775,394		452,722	322,672

Description	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Final balance
Social security charges payable	226,609	22,139		248,748
other liabilities	503,844	12,703		516,547
Total	18,850,437	3,120,535	1,678,203	20,292,769

Bank loans and borrowings

The following table shows the breakdown of the item "Bank debt."

Item	Short-term liabilities	Payables for bank drafts	Payables for short-term loans	Medium/long-term loan liabilities	Total
4) bank loans and borrowings	9,136	4,415,747	48,118	7,093,072	11,566,073

It should be noted that financial liabilities with maturities of less than 12 months were measured at their nominal value, given the immaterial effects of applying the amortized cost method compared to valuation at nominal value.

In 2025, the company repaid medium- and long-term loans totaling 4.5 million euros to financial institutions.

Finally, it should be noted that for financial liabilities with a maturity of more than 12 months, they were not measured at amortized cost because the effective interest rate was not significantly different from the market interest rate.

It should be noted that there are no liabilities maturing after December 31, 2030.

All existing bank loans are at variable interest rates. To mitigate the risk associated with rising interest rates, the company entered into two derivative contracts, which are disclosed in the relevant section of these notes to the financial statements.

In connection with the loans received from Sparkasse in 2023, the company has committed to complying with financial *covenants* for the entire duration of the loans. Specifically, a first *covenant* relates to the €2.4 million loan (original amount) and requires Energy to comply with the following two indicators:

NFP/EBITDA \leq 5.0x

NFP/NW \leq 3.0x

A second *covenant* relates to the €4 million loan (original amount) and a *revolving* RCF facility and requires Energy to comply with the following two ratios:

NFP/EBITDA \leq 3.0x

NET DEBT/EQUITY \leq 1.0x

The results achieved in 2025 did not allow for compliance with these ratios, which is why the Parent Company requested and obtained a *waiver* from the lending institution, allowing the remaining debt to be recorded in accordance with the contractual terms.

Payments on account

The valuation of prepayment liabilities, recorded under liabilities in item D.6) for €2,231,823, was performed at face value.

It should be noted that the Group did not value these at amortized cost or discount them, as all advance payments relate to liabilities that will be paid within 12 months and the effects of applying amortized cost would be immaterial.

This item includes advance payments received from customers for both the supply of goods and the installation of systems.

Trade Payable

Trade payables, recorded under Liabilities in item D.7 - Trade payables for €5,406,906, were valued at face value. It should be noted that the company did not measure trade payables at amortized cost or discount them, as all recognized trade payables have a maturity of less than 12 months and the effects of applying the amortized cost method would be immaterial.

Tax Payables

As of the balance sheet date, the Group's tax liabilities amounted to €322,672.

Among the most significant items comprising tax liabilities are:

- payables for withholding taxes on employee income totaling €229,657;
- payable for withholding taxes on self-employment income of €21,270;
- VAT liability of €20,837.

Payments on account

The valuation of liabilities to social security and welfare institutions, recorded under liabilities in item D.13) Liabilities to social security and welfare institutions in the amount of €248,748, was performed at face value. It should be noted that the company did not measure these liabilities at amortized cost or discount them, as all liabilities to social security and welfare institutions relate to amounts due within 12 months and the effects of applying amortized cost would be immaterial.

Among the most significant items comprising the liabilities recorded under this heading are:

- payroll tax liabilities for December and the thirteenth-month bonus payable to INPS: 170,908 euros;
- payables to INAIL: €4,036;
- payables to various social security and welfare agencies: €21,168.

Other payables

The following table shows the breakdown of the "Other liabilities" item.

Description	Details	Current year amount
<i>Other payables</i>		
	Directors' fees	51,380
	Wages and salaries 289,037	205,577
	Due to personnel for deferred charges 126,668	147,264
	Other	112,326
	Total	516,547

Breakdown of payables by geographic area

The following table shows the breakdown of liabilities by geographic area.

Geographic area	Liabilities to banks	Advances	Payables to suppliers	Tax liabilities	Payables to pension and social security institutions	Other payables	Total payables
Italy	11,566,073	765,433	2,531,370	322,672	248,748	516,547	15,311,410

Geographic area	Liabilities to banks	Advances	Payables to suppliers	Tax liabilities	Payables to pension and social security institutions	Other payables	Total payables
Other EU Countries	-	1,254,445	190,972	-	-	-	2,296,795
Rest of the world	-	211,945	2,684,564	-	-	-	2,684,564
Total	11,566,073	2,231,823	5,406,906	322,672	248,748	516,547	20,292,769

Liabilities secured by collateral on company assets

Pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 38, paragraph 1, letter e) of Legislative Decree 127/1991, it is hereby certified that there are no corporate liabilities secured by collateral.

Accrued liabilities and deferred income

The following table illustrates the composition of the items in question, as recorded in the financial statements.

Description	Details	Current-year amount
<i>ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME</i>		
	Accrued expensed	89,955
	Deferred income	609,667
	Total	699,622

Deferred income includes the portion attributable to future periods:

- the capital grant recognized following investments made in technologically advanced plant and machinery falling under the "Industry 4.0" regulations, amounting to €399,053;
- the SME listing bonus granted to Energy for consulting costs incurred for admission to listing on the EGM market, amounting to €158,333.

The following table shows the breakdown of accrued liabilities and deferred income with maturities within and beyond the current fiscal year, as well as beyond five years:

Description	Amount within the next fiscal year	Amount beyond the next fiscal year	Amount beyond five years
Accrued expenses	89,955	-	-
Deferred expenses	201,570	383,373	24,724
Total accrued liabilities and deferred income	291,525	383,373	24,724

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account shows the net loss for the fiscal year.

It provides a representation of operating activities through a summary of the positive and negative income components that contributed to determining the financial result. The positive and negative income components,

recorded in the financial statements in accordance with Article 2425-bis of the Italian Civil Code, are classified according to their classification under the various categories: core, ancillary, and financial.

Core operations identify the income components generated by transactions that occur on an ongoing basis and within the sector relevant to the conduct of business, which identify and characterize the specific and distinctive part of the economic activity carried out by the company, for which the company is established.

Financial activities consist of transactions that generate financial income and expenses.

On a residual basis, ancillary activities consist of transactions that generate income components that are part of ordinary operations but do not fall under core or financial activities.

Production revenues

Increases in fixed assets for internal work are recorded at production cost, which includes direct costs (materials and direct labor, design costs, external supplies, etc.) and general production costs, for the portion reasonably attributable to the asset for the period of its manufacture until the asset is ready for use; Any costs related to the financing of its manufacture are added using the same criteria.

Item A.5 also includes operating grants provided by various entities, such as non-repayable grants, various tax credits, as well as the portion attributable to the current period of capital grants received in connection with investments made.

Description	2025	2024	Change
A1) Turnover from sales and services	29,835,761	37,199,939	(7,364,178)
2) Change in work in progress, semi-finished products and finished goods	53,135	(145,661)	198,796
3) Change in work in progress on order	1,417,223	-	1,417,223
4) Internal work capitalised	1,117,786	1,345,105	(227,319)
5) Other revenues and income – Operating grants	133,776	103,100	30,676
5) Other revenues and income – Other revenues	1,649,414	213,276	1,436,138
Total value of production	34,207,095	38,715,759	(4,508,664)

Revenue from sales and services

In 2025, the decline in demand for storage systems in the residential segment—which had already been underway in previous years—continued, leading to a further contraction in the company’s revenue compared to the previous fiscal year. As highlighted in the directors’ report, this decline was only partially offset by growth in the industrial-commercial segment.

The Parent Company’s primary market is Italy (67%), while the share of revenue generated outside Italy remains at approximately one-third of the total. This trend reflects management’s strategy to expand the company’s presence in new international markets. The share of revenue in European Union member states remained constant (33% compared to 34% in the previous year). The European markets where the company had the strongest presence in 2025 were Austria, Switzerland, and Sweden.

On the other hand, demand for the installation of storage systems in the commercial and industrial sectors is on the rise. In this market segment, the Group operates not only as a system supplier but also as an installer. In this latter activity, the contribution of EnergyOnSite is decisive; in 2025, it recorded a revenue increase of 1.3 million euros compared to the previous year.

Change in work in progress on order

This item includes the valuation of contracts for the installation of storage systems that the Group is carrying out through its subsidiary EnergyOnSite. These contracts will be completed during 2026, at which time the revenue will be recognized in item A.1 of the profit and loss account.

Internal work capitalised

Increases in fixed assets for internal work in 2025 amounted to €1,117,786. This amount is primarily due to investments made by the Group in the following projects:

1. the development of technology related to large-scale storage systems;
2. the development of a new ticketing system dedicated to *customer service*;
3. the development of the layout and configuration of the new battery assembly line.

Other Revenues

The item “other revenues and income” includes:

- the portion of the contribution for the period related to consulting expenses incurred for admission to a regulated market (€100,000);
- the reimbursement by a supplier of additional costs incurred by the Parent Company in connection with the purchase of inverters subsequently sold to end customers (€1,460,446);
- reimbursements for transportation expenses incurred in Italy and abroad (€127,137);

Breakdown of Revenues from Sales and Services

The following table shows the breakdown of revenue from sales and services by business segment and geographic area.

Geographic area	Revenue from sales and services
Italy	18,290,678
Other European Countries	11,077,454
Rest of the World	467,629
Total	29,835,761

Production Costs

The costs and expenses of Class B in the Profit and loss account, classified by nature, are shown net of returns, trade discounts, rebates, and bonuses, while financial discounts are recognized in item C.16 as financial income. Costs for raw materials, auxiliary materials, consumables, and goods also include incidental purchase costs (transportation, insurance, loading and unloading, etc.) if the supplier has included them in the purchase price of the materials and goods. Otherwise, they have been recorded under costs for services (item B.7).

It should be noted that non-recoverable VAT has been incorporated into the purchase cost of the goods. Items B.6, B.7, and B.8 include not only costs of a certain amount resulting from invoices received from suppliers, but also those of an estimated amount not yet documented, for which specific verifications have been carried out.

It should be noted that, since the criterion of classifying costs “by nature” must prevail, provisions for risks and charges have been recorded under the operating activity items to which the transaction relates, other than items B.12 and B.13.

Overall, production costs for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, net of returns, trade discounts, and rebates, amount to €35,591,951.

The tables below show the categories B.6) raw materials, consumables, and goods; B.7) services; B.8) costs for use of third-party assets; B.9) personnel; B.10) depreciation, amortization, and write-downs; B.11) changes in inventory; and B.14) other operating expenses, with the 2024 balance indicated by cost type.

Description	Amount as of 31/12/2025	Amount as of 31/12/2024	Change
B.6) Raw materials, consumables, etc.	20,722,833	11,215,397	9,507,436

Description	Amount as of 31/12/2025	Amount as of 31/12/2024	Change
B.7) For services	5,337,407	5,337,996	(589)
B.8) For use of third-party assets	496,187	516,343	(20,156)
B.9) For personnel	4,638,343	3,767,767	870,576
B.10) Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs	2,176,405	1,719,160	457,245
B.11) Change in raw materials, consumables, supplies and goods	1,413,869	32,853,886	(31,440,017)
B.14) Other operating expenses	806,907	1,019,828	(212,921)
Total Production Costs	35,591,951	56,430,377	(20,838,426)

Costs of raw materials, consumables, and goods

Costs for raw materials amount to 20,722,833 euros. The main costs comprising this item are:

- purchase of goods for resale: 18,964,311 euros;
- purchase of raw materials: €1,419,428;
- incidental expenses on purchases: €153,509.

Costs for services

Service costs amount to €5,337,407. The main costs comprising this item are:

- costs for third-party consulting services: €1,134,913;
- compensation for corporate officers: €1,364,103;
- transportation costs on purchases and sales: €604,848;
- third-party production and processing services: €600,025;
- advertising and trade show costs: €430,966;
- insurance premiums: €176,375;
- bank fees and expenses: €110,210.

Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs

Costs related to depreciation of fixed assets and write-downs amounted to €2,176,405. This amount is primarily attributable to significant investments made for the development of the company's products, as well as investments in tangible and intangible assets made starting in 2023. In addition, a significant component relates to listing costs incurred by the Parent Company (€3,139,597), which are included in category B.I.1, intangible assets, and as such are amortized on a straight-line basis.

10) Depreciation and Impairment	2025	2024	Change
Intangible fixed assets	1,666,771	1,475,322	191,449
Tangible fixed assets	429,876	187,759	242,117
Impairment of fixed assets	14,758	-	14,758
Write-down of current receivables	65,000	56,079	8,921
Total	2,176,405	1,719,160	457,245

Changes in inventory of raw materials, auxiliary materials, consumables, and merchandise

Management continued its strategy, initiated in 2024, to reduce inventory levels. This resulted in a reduction in the net book value of inventory of nearly 5 million euros. This action was motivated, on the one hand, by the

desire to free up financial resources to be allocated to investments in productive assets and, on the other hand, by the need to limit the loss of value associated with progressive technological obsolescence.

This effect was partially offset by the release and partial utilization of the inventory write-down reserve, as described in the section of these notes to the financial statements commenting on the "Closing Inventory" line item.

The economic change for the year 2025 is therefore €1,413,869.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses amounted to €806,907 as of December 31, 2025. The amount of other operating expenses consists primarily of:

- costs incurred for goods provided free of charge to customers for promotional purposes, amounting to €417,148,
- costs incurred for other taxes and duties amounting to €137,427,
- Contingent liabilities totaling €140,286.

Financial Income and Expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis in relation to the portion accrued during the fiscal year.

Breakdown of interest and other financial expenses by type of debt

The following table shows interest and other financial expenses referred to in Article 2425, No. 17 of the Italian Civil Code, with a specific breakdown between those related to bonds, bank debt, and other categories.

Description	Amount as of 31/12/2025	Of which due to banks	Of which to others
C.16) Financial income	5,863	1,418	4,445
C.17) Interest and other financial expenses	(777,705)	(721,385)	(56,320)
C.17bis) Foreign exchange gains and (losses)	(49,997)	-	(49,997)
Total financial income and expenses	(821,839)	(719,967)	(101,872)

Amount and nature of individual revenue/expense items of exceptional magnitude or significance

Revenue of exceptional magnitude or significance

During the current fiscal year, no revenue or other positive components arising from events of exceptional magnitude or impact were recognized.

Costs of exceptional magnitude or impact

During the current fiscal year, no expenses arising from events of exceptional magnitude or significance were recognized.

Other Information

The following is other information required by the Italian Civil Code.

Employment Data

The following table shows the average number of employees, broken down by category and calculated based on the daily average.

Employees	2025	2024
Managers	1	1
Junior managers	6	8
White collars	57	49
Blue collars	15	13
Total	79	71

Fees, advances, and receivables granted to directors and statutory auditors, and commitments undertaken on their behalf

The following table sets forth the information required by Article 38, paragraph 1, letter o) of Legislative Decree 127/1991, specifying that there are no advances or credits and that no commitments have been undertaken on behalf of the administrative body as a result of guarantees of any kind provided.

	Directors	Statutory Auditors
Fees	1,163,323	58,032

Remuneration to the statutory auditor or auditing firm

During the fiscal year, fees totaling €106,211 were paid to the auditing firm.

Commitments, guarantees, and contingent liabilities not reflected on the balance sheet

There are no commitments, guarantees, or contingent liabilities not reflected in the balance sheet.

Information on Transactions with Related Parties

During the fiscal year, transactions with related parties were entered into; however, these transactions are immaterial and were concluded at market terms; therefore, for the purposes of understanding the financial statements, it is not deemed necessary to provide further details.

Information on off-balance-sheet arrangements

No off-balance-sheet agreements were entered into during the fiscal year.

Information on significant events occurring after the end of the fiscal year

With reference to Article 2427, paragraph 22-quater of the Italian Civil Code, there are no significant events occurring after the end of the fiscal year that have had a material impact on the company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

The Financial Statements are true and accurate and correspond to the accounting records
Rovereto, March 27, 2026

The Chairman of the Board of Directors
Alessandro Granuzzo

