

Eesti Energia 

Interim report

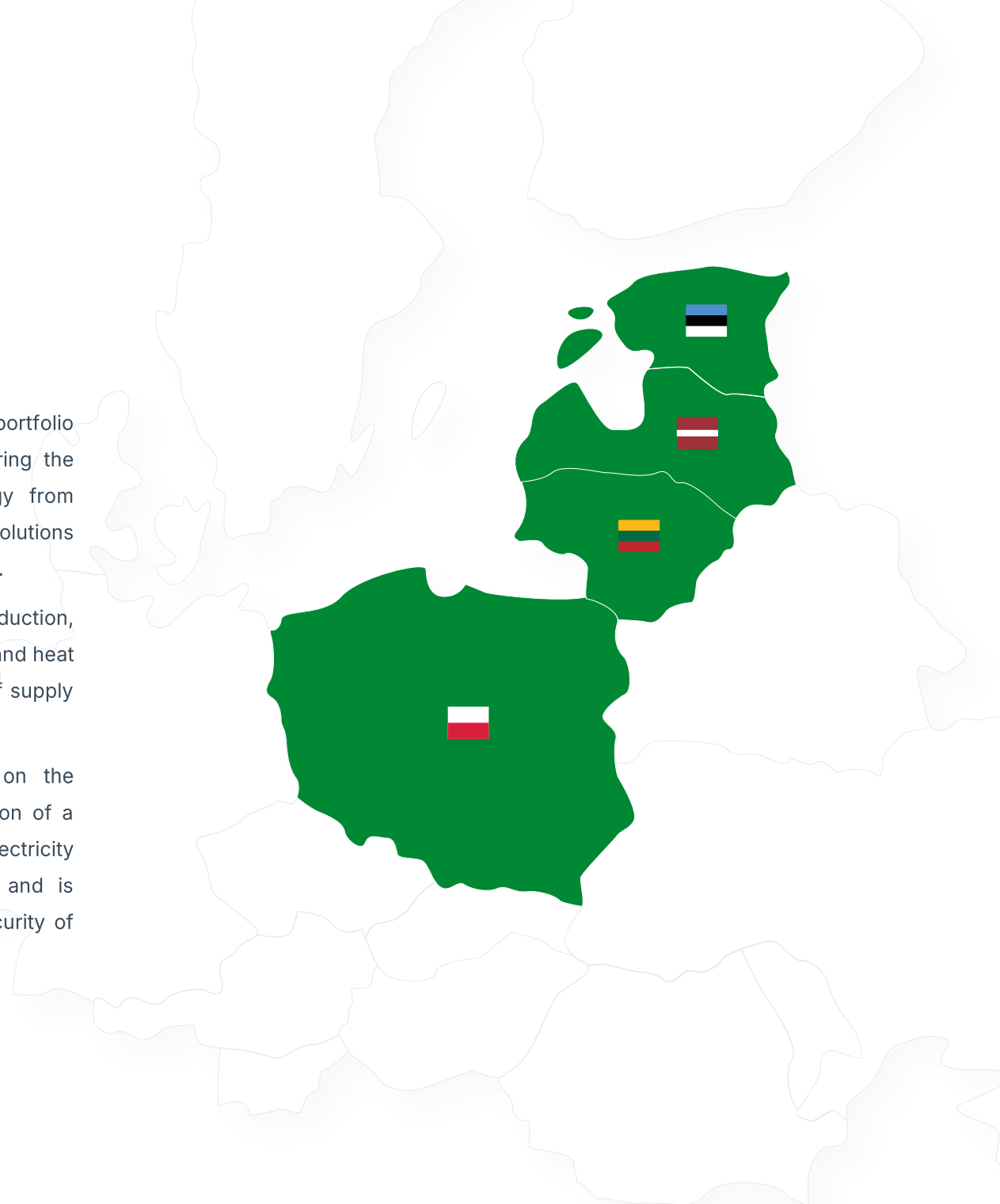
1 April – 30 June 2026

Contents

This is Eesti Energia.....	3
The Structure of Eesti Energia Group.....	4
Key Figures and Ratios	5
Operating Environment.....	6
Second Quarter Highlights.....	10
Financial Results	12
Revenue and EBITDA.....	12
Renewable Energy and Electricity Sales	13
Non-renewable Electricity Production.....	15
Distribution	17
Shale Oil.....	19
Other Products and Services.....	21
Cash Flows	23
Investment	25
Financing	26
Outlook for 2026.....	28
Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.....	29
Condensed Consolidated Interim Income Statement.....	29
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income	30
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Financial Position	31
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows.....	33
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity	34
Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements	35
Glossary.....	63

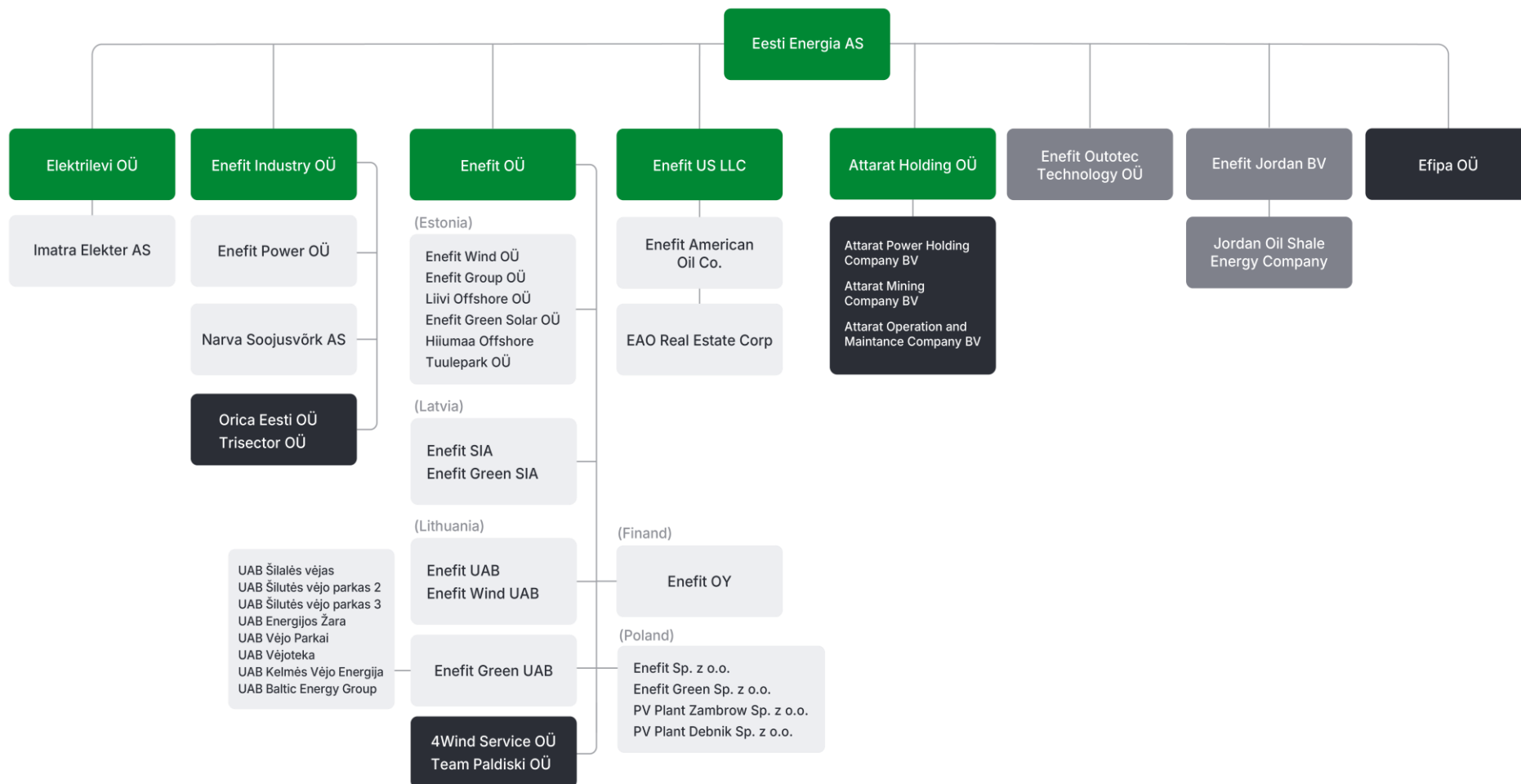
This is Eesti Energia

- Established in **1939**
- **100% owner: Republic of Estonia**
- **4,472 employees**
- **3 business lines:**
 - **Electricity business** (Enefit) integrates generation, portfolio management, sales, and customer relationships, covering the entire electricity value chain. Enefit produces energy from renewable sources and offers smart, convenient energy solutions that improve efficiency and reduce environmental impact.
 - **Industry business** (Enefit Industry) covers liquid fuels production, circular economy solutions, and dispatchable electricity and heat generation. It is also responsible for ensuring security of supply and providing system services.
 - **Distribution network business** (Elektrilevi) focuses on the development of the electricity network and the provision of a reliable distribution network service. Elektrilevi delivers electricity to nearly all households and businesses in Estonia and is responsible for the maintenance, development, and security of supply of the distribution network.
- **4 home markets:** Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland



The Structure of Eesti Energia Group

As at 30 June 2026



Key Figures and Ratios

		Q2 2026	Q2 2025
Total electricity sales	GWh	2,150	2,363
Electricity distributed	GWh	1,495	1,474
Shale oil sales	th t	124	106
Average number of employees	No.	4,434	4,706
Electricity production	GWh	637	877
incl renewable electricity production	GWh	472	551
Shale oil production	th t	120	102
Heat production	GWh	208	221
Sales revenues	m€	373.6	379.7
EBITDA	m€	55.7	76.9
Net profit	m€	-8.6	27.3
Investments	m€	65.7	120.0
Cash flow from operating activities	m€	109.1	214.7
Non-current assets	m€	3,964	4,164
Equity	m€	2,045	2,331
Net debt	m€	1,224	1,113
Net debt / EBITDA	times	4.1	3.6
EBITDA margin	%	14.9	20.3
Return on Equity (ROE)*	%	(6.4) [2.5]	(3.2) [3.7]

* The value shown in square brackets represents the return on equity (ROE) excluding the impact of asset impairments

Operating Environment

The energy sector plays a vital role in the functioning of the economy and society because its operators ensure the availability and security of energy supply, which is essential for everyday life and business.

As an international energy company, Eesti Energia must consider various factors that affect its operating environment, including market price fluctuations, regulations, weather conditions, and the global economic and political situation. Our activities are also driven by key trends in the development of the energy sector, such as expectations regarding climate change, technological innovations and breakthroughs, and the need to provide customers with sustainable and flexible energy solutions.

The following trends in market prices (compared to the same period last year) had a significant impact on our business in the second quarter of 2026:

- Electricity prices in the Baltic countries were primarily influenced by renewable energy generation volumes, as well as regional transmission capacity constraints, which caused electricity prices in Estonia to be significantly lower than in Latvia and Lithuania.
- Natural gas prices remained high due to lower-than-usual gas reserves in Europe and the need to replenish storage facilities ahead of the next winter season.
- Emission allowance prices increased slightly.
- Prices of oil products increased significantly due to geopolitical tensions and supply risks.

Average electricity prices in our core markets mainly increased

Estonia is a member of Nord Pool, the Nordic and Baltic power exchange, where electricity generators sell their electricity to the exchange and electricity suppliers buy it for resale to end consumers. Nord Pool prices are determined in each price area based on the relationship between supply and demand. Our operations are most affected by electricity prices in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, as we both produce and sell electricity in these countries.

The electricity markets in Estonia and its neighbouring countries are closely interconnected by transmission cables. This means that electricity generation and prices are also influenced by various factors beyond our main markets, such as water levels in Norwegian hydropower reservoirs, regional wind conditions and natural gas prices. Additionally, potential disruptions to transmission cables and capacity constraints can strongly impact the balance between electricity supply and demand, causing price volatility.

Average electricity price (€/MWh)	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Change
Estonia	59.7	60.8	-1.9%
Latvia	77.4	62.8	+23.2%
Lithuania	78.2	61.8	+26.5%
Poland	99.8	87.2	+14.4%
Finland	49.3	28.0	+75.7%
Norway	75.6	33.3	+127.0%
Denmark	96.9	65.6	+47.8%
Sweden	55.3	25.0	+120.7%

Electricity prices in the Baltics were influenced by a high proportion of renewable energy, weather conditions and regional transmission capacity constraints

In the second quarter of 2026, electricity prices in the Baltic countries remained relatively stable, although there was a gradual price increase during the period. Pricing was primarily influenced by the volumes of renewable energy generated, particularly wind, solar and hydroelectric power, as well as regional transmission capacity constraints.

In April, electricity prices fell due to robust solar, wind and hydropower production. Warmer weather led to a decline in demand, resulting in very low demand for fossil fuel-based electricity generation. Lithuanian wind power production and the peak season for hydropower in Latvia played a particularly important role.

In May, electricity prices started to rise as a result of a fall in renewable energy production. Compared to April, Latvia's hydropower production fell by nearly half, and wind power production also declined. This increased the need for more expensive dispatchable generation capacity, although renewable energy still accounted for a significant proportion of electricity consumption in the Baltics.

In June, prices continued to rise, primarily due to low wind power production. Wind power generation fell by more than 40% compared to May and the contribution of hydropower remained modest. This increased the use of fossil fuel-fired power plants and drove up electricity prices across the region.

Unlike previous quarters, the second quarter of 2026 was characterised by a wider divergence in electricity prices across the Baltic countries. Throughout the quarter, electricity prices in Estonia remained significantly lower than in Latvia and Lithuania, as restrictions on transmission capacity between Estonia and Latvia

meant that most of the cheaper electricity from Finland and the Nordic countries remained in the Estonian market.

The second quarter confirmed the Baltic countries' growing dependence on renewable energy production. High renewable energy output quickly drives prices down, whereas a decline in production or transmission capacity constraints can cause sharp price fluctuations. The increasing proportion of renewable energy therefore increases market price volatility, highlighting the importance of flexible generation and storage solutions.

In the second quarter of 2026, the average electricity price in Estonia was €59.7/MWh (-€1.2/MWh, -1.9% compared to Q2 2025). The daily average price peaked on 7 May at €133.6/MWh (-€29.8/MWh) and bottomed on 24 May at €1.5/MWh (+€3.8/MWh).

Natural gas prices were driven by the need to fill European gas storage facilities and geopolitical risks in the LNG market

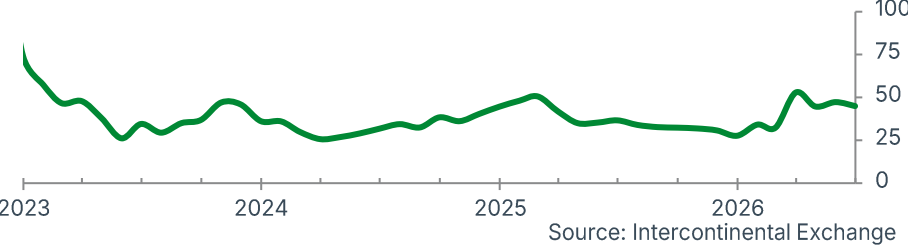
During the period, the European natural gas market continued to be affected by heightened price sensitivity to geopolitical developments. At the start of the quarter, gas storage levels in Europe were lower than usual following the winter season, prompting a shift in market attention towards replenishing storage facilities ahead of the next winter. At the same time, the market remained sensitive to potential LNG supply disruptions, which kept prices above their historical average. However, no significant supply disruptions occurred and global LNG supply continued to meet European demand, thereby limiting the extent of price increases.

The geopolitical risk premium declined slightly compared to the previous quarter. In contrast to the winter months, natural gas prices in the second quarter were less driven by demand related to current consumption and more by the need to ensure

a secure supply for the coming winter. Consequently, the rate at which gas storage facilities were filled and Europe’s ability to attract sufficient LNG supplies to the region became key factors for market participants. As the risk of widespread LNG supply disruption diminished and no major disruptions occurred, natural gas prices fluctuated within a more moderate range than at the start of the year. Nevertheless, European gas reserves remained below last year’s levels, keeping the market’s focus firmly on security of supply.

In the second quarter of 2026, the average price of natural gas traded on the Title Transfer Facility (TTF) market was €45.6/MWh (+€10.0/MWh, +28.0% compared to Q2 2025). The quarter confirmed that the pricing of natural gas in Europe is heavily influenced by the LNG market, supply security risks and gas storage levels. Although market conditions were more stable than at the beginning of the year, prices remained above the historical average.

Natural gas price, €/MWh



The price of CO₂ emission allowances was influenced by growth in the production of renewable energy and EU climate policy

The European Union’s Emissions Trading System is a key climate policy instrument designed to reduce CO₂ emissions and encourage energy producers to adopt cleaner production methods. The price of CO₂ emission allowances has a direct impact on the competitiveness of fossil fuel-based electricity generation, making it a critical factor in electricity market pricing.

Compared to the beginning of the year, the need to use CO₂-intensive production facilities decreased in the second quarter. Warmer weather, lower energy consumption and a high proportion of electricity generated from wind, solar and hydroelectric sources made it possible to meet much of the demand for electricity using low- or zero-carbon generation methods. Strong renewable energy production, particularly in April and May, helped reduce the share of fossil fuel-based electricity generation in the Baltic region and eased demand for CO₂ emission allowances.

Compared to the second quarter of 2025, price levels were mainly affected by the gradual tightening of the European Union’s Emissions Trading System and the resulting expectations of a decline in the supply of allowances. This effect was amplified by the fact that fossil fuel-based generation continued to play a significant role in the European energy system during periods when renewable energy production was lower.

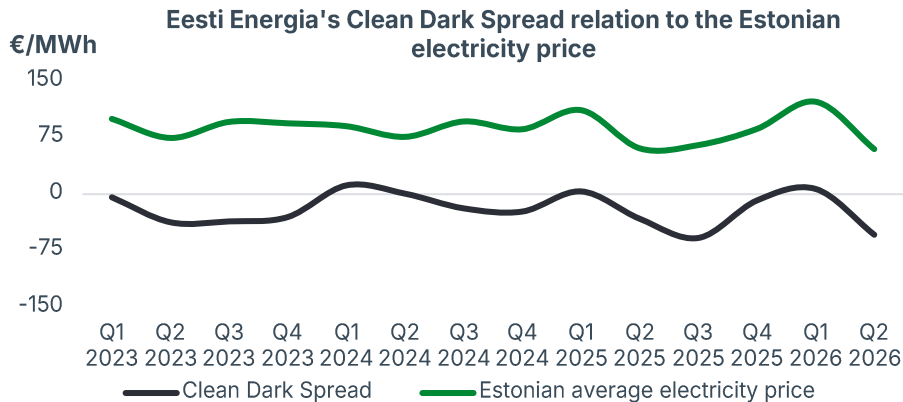
The average price of CO₂ emission allowances in the second quarter of 2026 was €76.5/t, 9.5% (+€6.6/t) higher than in the same period last year. During the period, CO₂ emission allowance prices were supported by the European Union’s increasingly stringent climate targets and market expectations of a long-term decline in supply.

Prices of CO₂ emission allowances, €/t



The Clean Dark Spread reflects the estimated gross margin per megawatt hour (MWh) for an electricity producer using fossil fuels. It represents the proportion of the market price of electricity that remains after fuel and CO₂ emission costs have been deducted.

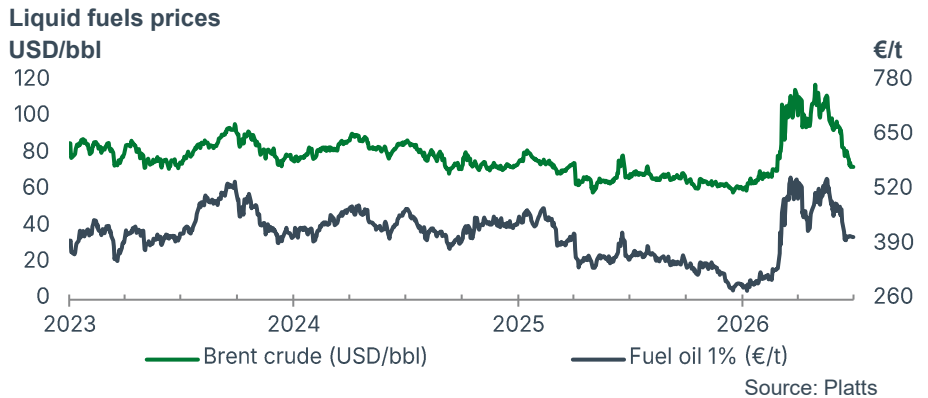
Eesti Energia's Clean Dark Spread for the second quarter of 2026 was -53.8/MWh (-€21.2/MWh compared to Q2 2025). A negative Clean Dark Spread indicates that electricity generation from oil shale was not competitive during the period, as the market price of electricity did not cover the direct variable production costs.



Geopolitical uncertainty and changing market expectations impacted global oil product prices

During the second quarter of 2026, oil markets continued to be affected by geopolitical developments in the Middle East and the resulting uncertainty over global energy supply chains. Although fears of widespread supply disruptions eased compared to the beginning of the year, market participants remained cautious and oil prices remained sensitive to geopolitical news. At the same time, factors relating to supply and demand also had an increasingly significant impact

on the market. Moderate global economic growth and lower-than-expected oil demand limited price increases, while decisions by producing countries to increase oil production influenced market expectations regarding supply growth. Due to the combined effect of these factors, oil and oil product prices remained volatile and higher than in the same period last year.



In the second quarter of 2026, the average price of Brent crude oil was USD 96.9 per barrel (+USD 30.2/bbl; +45.3% compared to Q2 2025). However, the price was highly volatile, fluctuating between USD 73 and USD 118 per barrel. This reflects the war-related risk of supply disruptions and threats to maritime transport, as well as the financial markets' rapid response to geopolitical events.

A widely traded oil product most similar to our shale oil is 1% sulphur fuel oil, whose price mainly depends on the price of Brent crude oil. The sales price of shale oil sold by Eesti Energia is influenced by crude oil and fuel oil prices. In the second quarter of 2026, the average price of 1% sulphur fuel oil increased year on year, reaching €474.2/t (+€111.1/t; +30.6%). Overall, crude and fuel oil prices moved in the same direction during the period. Although geopolitical risks persisted, price levels were increasingly influenced by the global economic outlook, growth in oil demand and decisions made by producers regarding oil supply.

Second Quarter Highlights

Integrated Electricity Business

Energy storage system unveiled at Enefit's Purtse hybrid farm

Enefit's electricity business has launched a battery energy storage system (BESS) at its Purtse hybrid wind-solar farm in Ida-Viru County, making it one of the first complete renewable energy systems in the Baltic countries to combine wind and photovoltaic power with energy storage.

The Purtse BESS, which has a power capacity of around 4.4 MW and a storage capacity of 9.8 MWh, enables energy to be stored during periods of high wind and solar power generation and low electricity prices, and released back into the grid when market demand increases or generation decreases.

Dispatchable Power and Shale Oil Production

Waste rock deliveries for Rail Baltica

Enefit Industry has signed a contract with the international consortium building the Tootsi-Pärnu section of Rail Baltica, agreeing to supply 800,000 tonnes of crushed stone. The stone, which is produced from waste rock originating from the Estonia mine, will be used to build access roads and the track bed instead of conventional fill materials. Before signing the contract, successful tests were conducted involving the delivery of 10,000 tonnes of waste rock by rail from Ida-Viru County to Pärnu in order to assess the suitability of the material and the feasibility of large-scale logistics.

Commissioning of new oil plant continues

Commissioning of the Enefit 280-2 oil plant began in mid-April. Despite ongoing adjustments and technological improvements, the plant produced its first shale oil in May. The target is to establish a stable production mode and gradually reach nameplate capacity from September onwards. By the end of the second quarter, the plant, which is still in the commissioning phase, had produced 4,000 tonnes of shale oil.

Auvere power plant enters annual maintenance

The annual maintenance of the Auvere power plant, which is designed to ensure its availability and safety, began at the end of May. The work is expected to be completed by 13 August. Regular maintenance helps ensure the reliable operation of the power plant, thereby supporting Estonia's energy security. Summer maintenance is scheduled to coincide with periods of lower electricity consumption and market prices to minimise its impact on the market and consumers.

Distribution Network

New grid connection opportunities for generators on Hiiumaa

A survey conducted in January revealed that interest in solar power production on the island of Hiiumaa remains significant. Those interested will be pleased to hear that Elektrilevi has started accepting connection applications again. However, as the grid still requires reinforcement, new generators can currently only be connected on a limited basis. Elektrilevi began accepting connection applications on 9 April.

The 110 kV submarine cable between Saaremaa and Hiiumaa, installed last year, is primarily intended to ensure a secure electricity supply to Hiiumaa. However, it also enables up to 1 MW of new generation capacities to be connected on Hiiumaa.

Distribution service charge increase supports electricity grid development

In June, Elektrilevi's average distribution service charge increased by 3.4%. This is due to an increase in transmission service prices charged by the transmission system operator, as well as general inflation. Elektrilevi uses revenue from network charges to develop and maintain Estonia's electricity grid, and will invest an additional €5 million in its distribution network.

Elektrilevi and Rescue Board highlight importance of electrical safety: number of electrical fires up 57% year on year

Elektrilevi and the Rescue Board organised their annual campaign to raise awareness of electrical safety at home.

As part of the campaign, all homeowners were urged to inspect their electrical systems. In the first four months of this year, 91 electrical fires were reported, compared with 58 in the same period last year.

Financial Results

Revenue and EBITDA

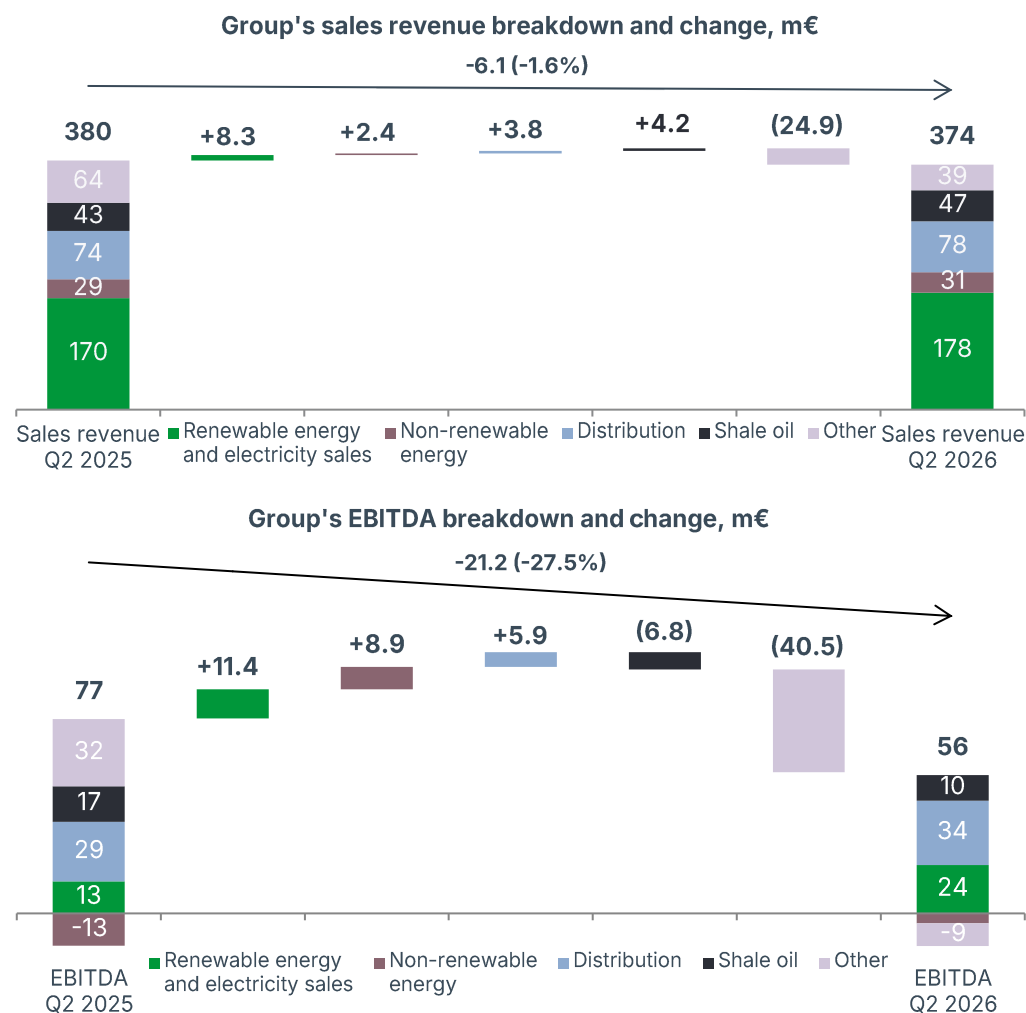
Eesti Energia's revenue for the second quarter of 2026 amounted to €373.6 million, 2% or €6.1 million less than in the same period last year. Although all core segments delivered revenue growth, the overall figure decreased due to lower revenue from system services, reported in the other products and services segment. In the second quarter of 2025, the provision of system services required to maintain frequency was highly profitable due to the opening up of the market. Since then, the performance of these services has normalised.

EBITDA for the period decreased by 28% (-€21.2 million) year on year, reaching €55.7 million:

- EBITDA for the renewable energy and electricity sales segment increased, supported by synergies from the integration of the electricity business, including improved margins, more efficient risk management and lower fixed costs.
- EBITDA for the non-renewable electricity production segment improved year-on-year. The supply of oil shale-fired electricity to the market remains loss-making, but the improvement is linked to the receipt of reserve capacity fees from 2026 onwards.
- EBITDA for the distribution segment increased due to higher margins and lower fixed costs.
- EBITDA for the shale oil segment was negatively affected by changes in the results of derivative transactions compared with the strong

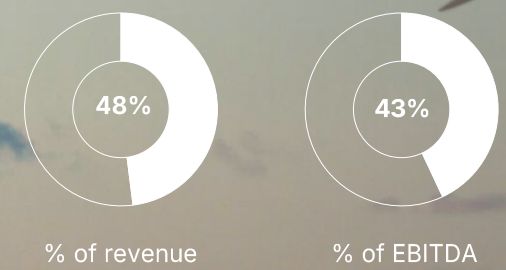
comparative base of the previous year, while higher sales volumes supported operational performance.

- EBITDA for other products and services fell significantly year on year, mainly due to the stabilisation of profitability in frequency market services.





Share of renewable energy and electricity sales in the Group's revenue and EBITDA

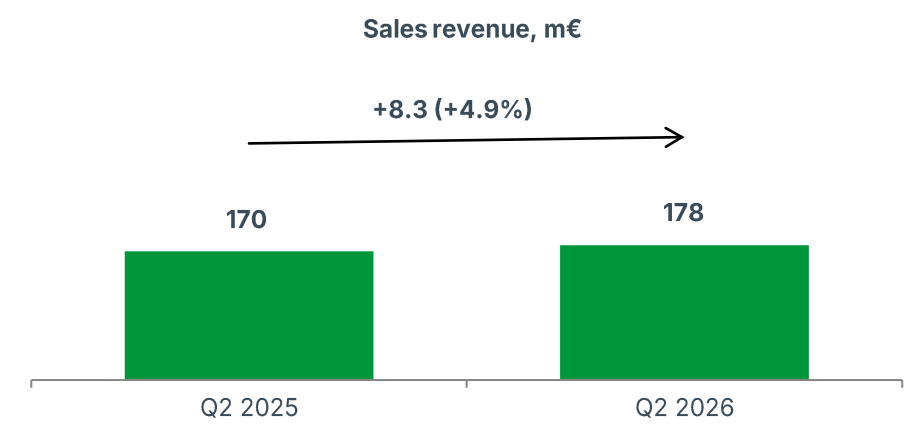


Renewable Energy and Electricity Sales

The renewable energy and electricity sales segment reflects the results of renewable energy generation and electricity sales and trading.

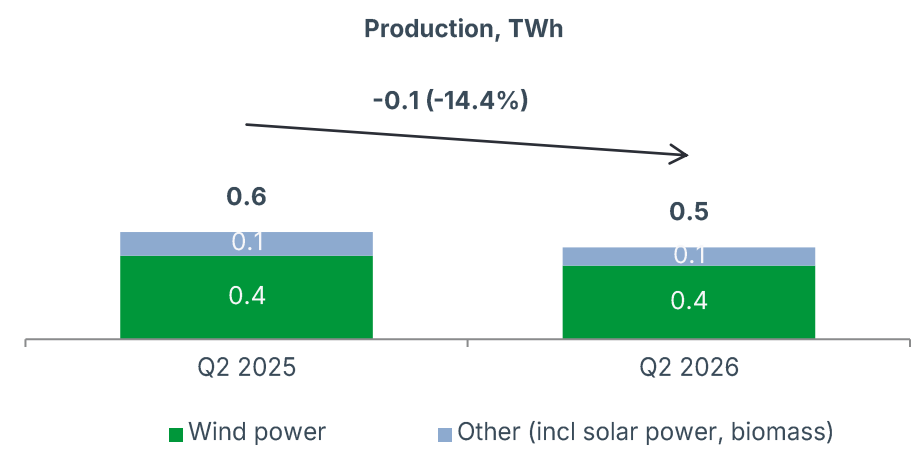
Revenue

Compared to the second quarter of 2025, the sales price of electricity increased, but the sales volume decreased. Revenue for the second quarter of 2026 amounted to €178.3 million, an increase of 5% (+€8.3 million) compared to the same period last year.



Renewable energy production volume

The Group's renewable energy generation decreased by 79 GWh (-14%) compared to the same period last year, amounting to 472 GWh. Wind farms accounted for the largest share of renewable electricity generation, producing 378 GWh (-12%, -51 GWh). The decline was mainly due to the sale of the Tolpanvaara wind farm (-9 GWh) and lower output from the Šilute (-13 GWh), Sopi-Tootsi (-11 GWh) and Šilale II (-10 GWh) wind farms. The Kelme II wind farm, which was operating at full capacity during the period, had a positive impact (+36 GWh).



Sales volume and Eesti Energia's market share

Compared to the second quarter of 2025, retail sales of electricity decreased by 72 GWh (-3%) to 2,065 GWh. Retail sales by market were as follows: Estonia 689 GWh (+17 GWh), Latvia 344 GWh (-41 GWh), Lithuania 629 GWh (+25 GWh) and Poland 404 GWh (-65 GWh).

In terms of customers' electricity consumption in the second quarter of 2026, Eesti Energia's market share in Estonia was 38%, which is 4 percentage points lower than in the same period last year. The Group's market shares in Latvia and Lithuania were 21% and 23%, respectively. Compared to the second quarter of 2025, we lost 3 percentage points of market share in Latvia and 1 percentage point in Lithuania. This was mainly due to stiff competition in the electricity market.

Key indicators for renewable energy and electricity sales

		Q2 2026	Q2 2025
EBITDA / sales volume	€/MWh	12.2	5.9
EBITDA / assets	%	4.6	5.2

EBITDA from renewable energy and electricity sales

In the second quarter of 2026, EBITDA for the renewable energy and electricity sales segment increased by 90% or €11.4 million year on year, rising to €24.1 million.

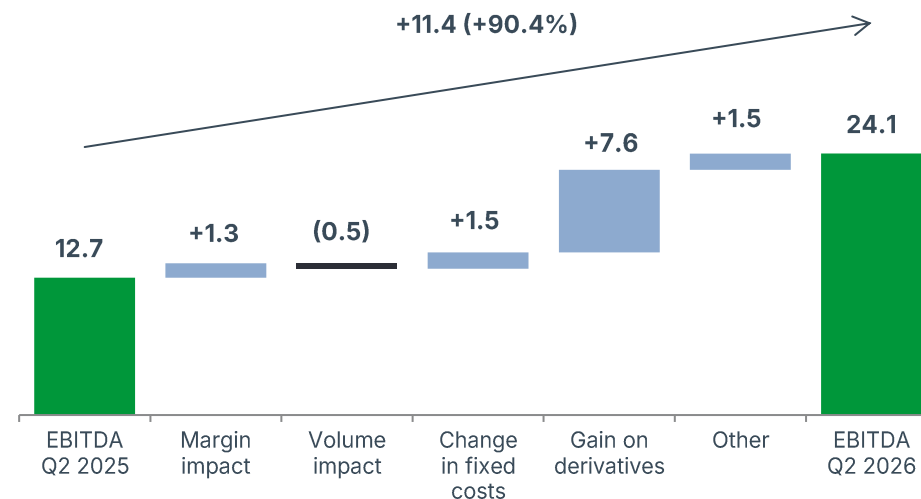
The average sales margin improved slightly, increasing EBITDA by €1.3 million (+€1/MWh) year on year. Average revenue and average variable costs changed marginally.

A slight decline in sales volume reduced EBITDA by €0.5 million compared to the same period last year. Fixed costs decreased by €1.5 million.

The strongest positive impact came from realised derivative transactions, which produced a net gain of €3.5 million in the second quarter of 2026, an improvement of €7.6 million year on year.

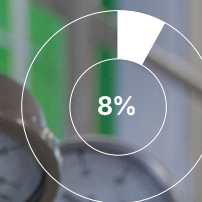
Other impacts, which improved the segment's EBITDA by €1.5 million, mainly reflect changes in the values of unrealised derivative transactions.

Renewable energy and electricity sales EBITDA development, m€

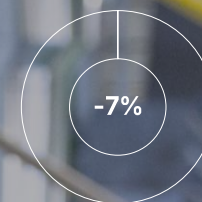




Share of non-renewable electricity production in the Group's revenue and EBITDA



% of revenue



% of EBITDA

Non-renewable Electricity Production

The non-renewable electricity production segment reflects the results of electricity generation from oil shale and other non-renewable sources.

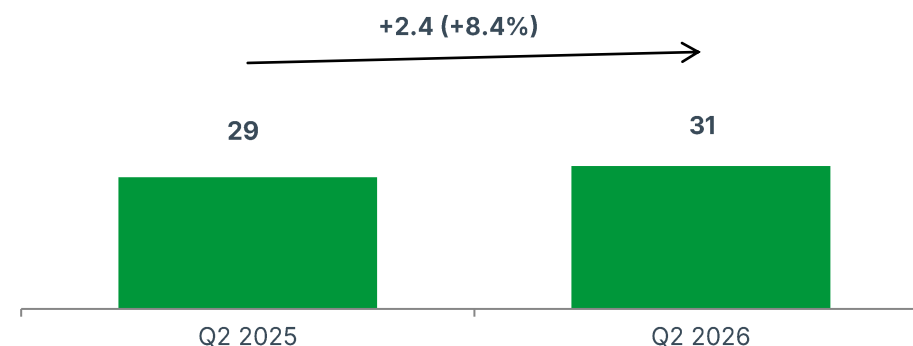
Revenue

In the second quarter of 2026, the segment's revenue increased by €2.4 million (+8%) year on year, rising to €31.5 million. The main growth driver was a higher average sales price.

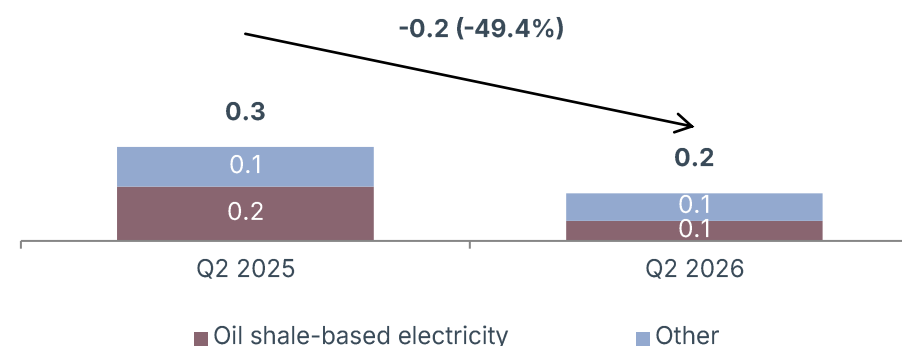
Non-renewable electricity production volume

In the second quarter of 2026, we produced 165 GWh of non-renewable electricity, 49% (-161 GWh) less than in the same period in 2025. Non-renewable electricity generation declined due to lower market price levels, which were affected by favourable conditions for renewable electricity generation as well as electricity imports, reducing the competitiveness of generation capacities with higher variable costs. While the growth of renewable electricity generation in the Baltic region has reduced the need for the output of fossil fuel-fired power plants, these plants still play a vital role in supplying dispatchable electricity to the region.

Electricity sales revenue, m€



Production, TWh



Key indicators for non-renewable electricity production

		Q2 2026	Q2 2025
EBITDA / sales volume	€/MWh	-21.1	-38.9
EBITDA / assets	%	4.9	7.1

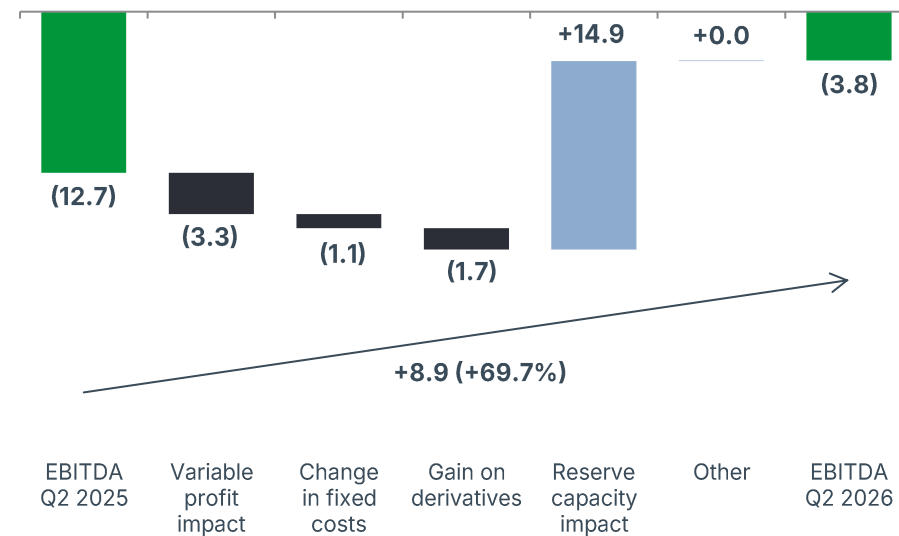
EBITDA from non-renewable electricity production

EBITDA for the non-renewable electricity production segment improved by €8.9 million year on year, but remained negative at €3.8 million. The change in variable profit reduced EBITDA by €3.3 million compared to the same period last year. The segment's variable profit remains negative: in the second quarter of 2026, sales prices did not cover average variable costs. Sales volume fell by a half year on year.

Compared to the same period in 2025, fixed costs grew by €1.1 million, including growth in payroll costs of €0.5 million. EBITDA was also negatively affected by a €1.7 million decrease in realised gain on derivative transactions (in Q2 2025, realised gain on derivative transactions amounted to €1.7 million; in Q2 2026, there were no realised derivative transactions).

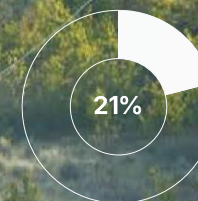
The segment's loss is reduced by the reserve capacity fees paid to the Group from 2026. In the reporting period, the fees totalled €14.9 million.

Non-renewable energy production EBITDA development, m€

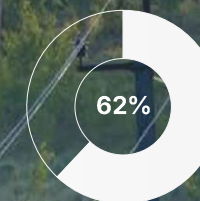




Share of distribution in
the Group's revenue and EBITDA



% of revenue



% of EBITDA

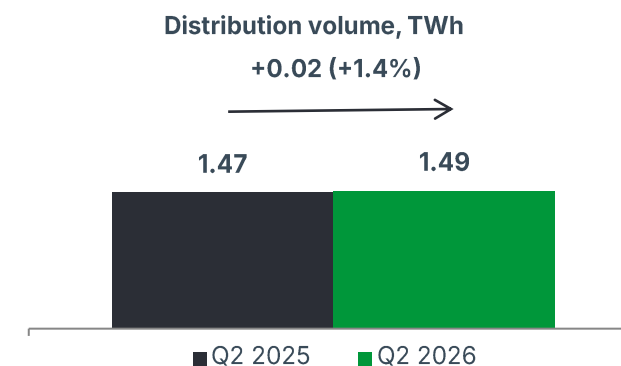
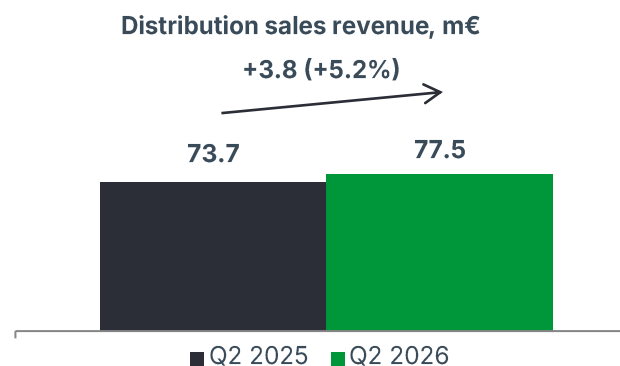
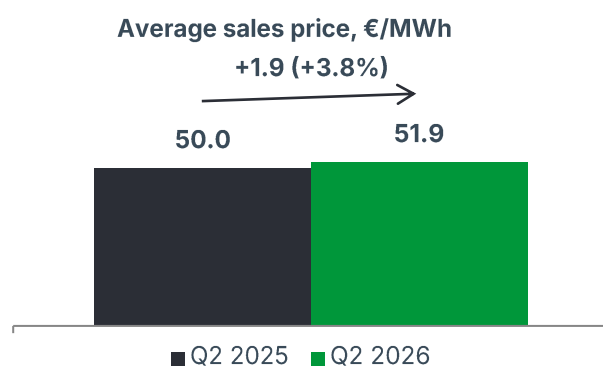
Distribution

Distribution revenue, sales volume and price

In the second quarter of 2026, distribution revenue increased by 5% to €77.5 million (+€3.8 million) and sales volume grew by 1% to 1,495 GWh (+20 GWh). Revenue growth was driven by the changes in prices that took place in June 2026. Consumption of the distribution service increased by 0.1% for household customers and by 1.6% for corporate customers. The average price of the distribution service was €51.9/MWh (+3.8%).

Distribution losses

Distribution losses totalled 70.0 GWh, i.e. 4.0% in the second quarter of 2026. The amount of distribution losses remained stable (+0.1 GWh), while the rate of distribution losses decreased by 0.1 percentage points compared to the same period in 2025.



Supply interruptions

In the second quarter of 2026, the average duration of unplanned supply interruptions was 24.0 minutes (Q2 2025: 21.2 minutes). Due to adverse weather conditions, the number of unplanned interruptions was the highest in April.

The average duration of planned supply interruptions was 26.9 minutes (Q2 2025: 21.0 minutes). The duration of planned supply interruptions depends on the extent of planned network maintenance and renewal.

Key indicators for distribution

		Q2 2026	Q2 2025
Distribution losses	GWh	70.0	69.8
SAIFI	index	0.7	0.4
SAIDI (unplanned)	index	24.0	21.2
SAIDI (planned)	index	26.9	21.0
EBITDA / assets	%	8.1	7.2

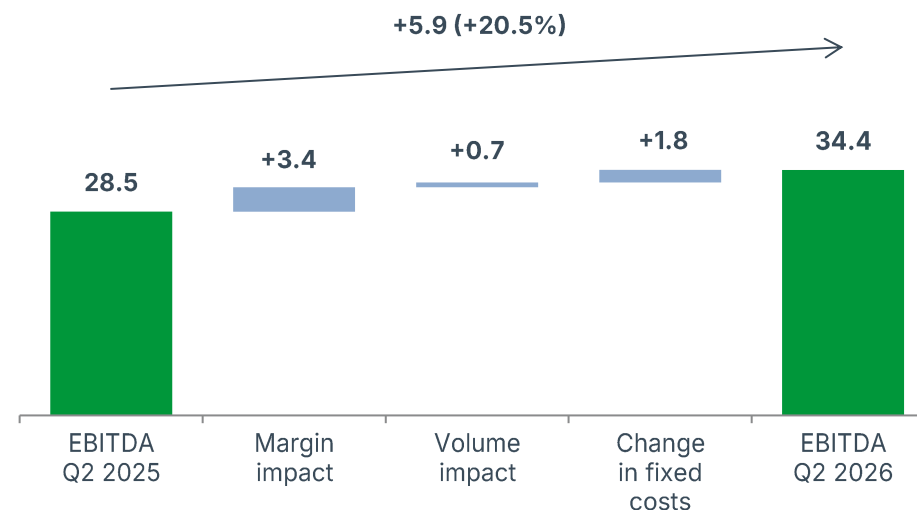
Power outages can be reduced by replacing bare conductors with weatherproof cables. At the end of the second quarter of 2026, 98.0% of our low-voltage distribution network and 49.4% of our medium-voltage distribution network was weatherproof.

Distribution EBITDA

The distribution segment's EBITDA for the second quarter of 2026 was €34.4 million (+21%, +€5.9 million year on year). The factor with the strongest impact was a higher margin, which increased EBITDA by €3.4 million. Average revenue grew by €1.9/MWh, while average variable costs remained stable compared to the same period last year. Sales volume grew by 1% year on year, improving EBITDA by €0.7 million.

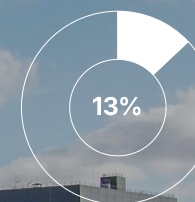
A decrease in fixed costs, which mainly resulted from lower maintenance and repair costs, improved EBITDA by €1.8 million.

Distribution EBITDA development, m€

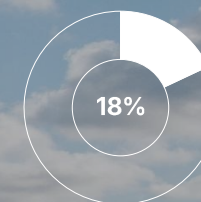




Share of shale oil in the Group's revenue and EBITDA



% of revenue



% of EBITDA

Shale Oil

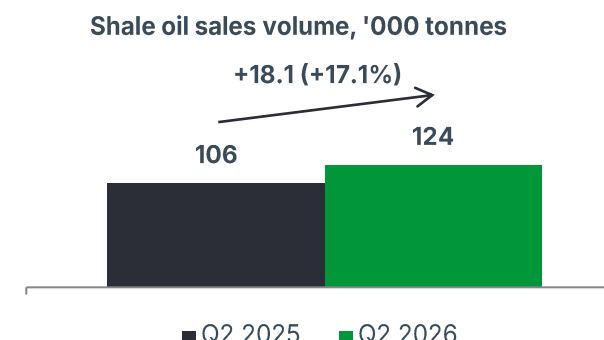
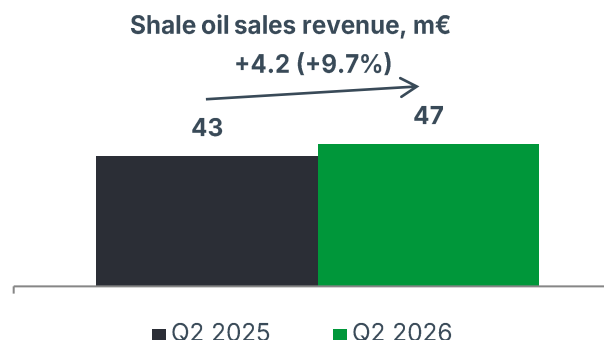
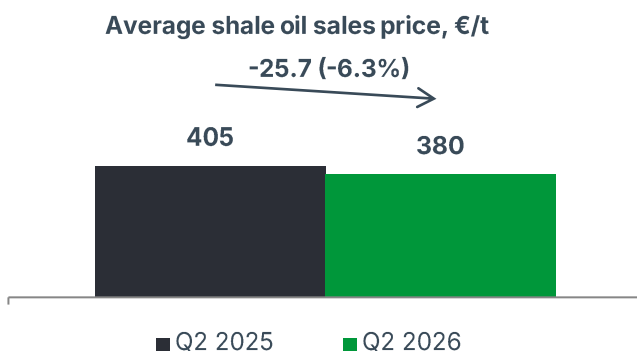
Shale oil revenue and sales volume

We sold 123.8 thousand tonnes of shale oil in the second quarter of 2026, generating revenue of €47.0 million. Shale oil revenue increased by 10% (+€4.2 million), while sales volume grew by 17% (+18.1 thousand tonnes) year on year. Sales growth was driven by increased output and maximised sales in a context of higher market prices.

Shale oil price

The average sales price of shale oil (including the impact of derivative transactions) decreased by 6% year on year to €379.8/t (-€25.7/t).

Although market prices increased year on year, the average sales price was affected by derivative transactions. Derivative transactions resulted in a loss of €62.1/t (Q2 2025: a gain of €46.1/t). For the second quarter, the Group had entered into derivative transactions for the sale of shale oil, as a result of which the increase in market prices was only partially reflected in the Group's average sales price and the sales price remained below the average market price. The derivative transactions were concluded to protect the company against declines in shale oil prices, and such price risk hedging is a normal and integral part of shale oil sales operations



Shale oil production volume

We produced 120.4 thousand tonnes of shale oil in the second quarter of 2026, 18% (+18.0 thousand tonnes) more than in the same period last year. Production volume increased due to improvements to the production process, which led to more stable operation of the Enefit 140 plant and fewer outages. In addition, no scheduled major overhauls were carried out at the plant during the second quarter of 2026.

Key indicators for shale oil

		Q2 2026	Q2 2025
EBITDA / sales volume	€/t	81.7	160.4
EBITDA / assets	%	5.3	8.4

Shale oil EBITDA

The shale oil segment's EBITDA for the second quarter of 2026 amounted to €10.1 million (-40%, -€6.8 million). Increases in the sales volume and market prices had a positive impact, while the outcome of derivative transactions had a negative impact on EBITDA development compared to the same period last year.

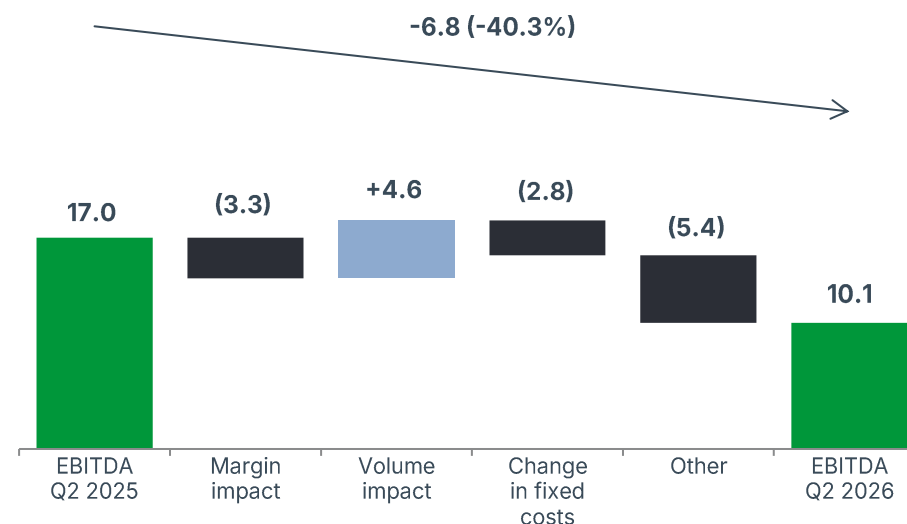
The average margin of the shale oil segment decreased by €26/t year on year, reducing EBITDA by €3.3 million. The change in margin reflects a decrease in the average sales price, while the average variable cost remained at the previous year's level.

Compared to the second quarter of 2025, shale oil sales volume grew by 18 thousand tonnes (+17%) to 124 thousand tonnes. This increased EBITDA by €4.6 million year on year.

Fixed costs increased by €2.8 million.

Other items had a negative impact of €5.4 million, primarily due to changes in the values of unrealised derivative transactions.

Shale Oil EBITDA development, m€





Other Products and Services

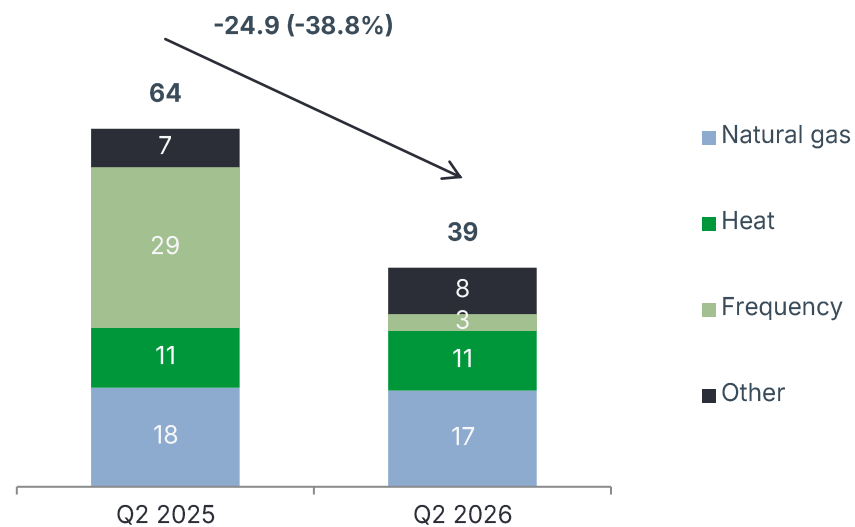
The segment of other products and services includes the sale of natural gas, heat, industrial equipment, and solar and charging solutions. The effects of one-off transactions, participation in the provision of system services (frequency markets) and part of the Group's central development expenses and fixed costs are also reported in this segment.

Revenue from other products and services

In the second quarter of 2026, revenue from other products and services amounted to €39.3 million. Compared to the same period last year, revenue decreased by 39% (-€24.9 million).

The main factor was revenue from the supply of system services, which decreased by €25.8 million year on year. Revenue from other sources remained relatively stable.

Sales revenue from other products and services, m€



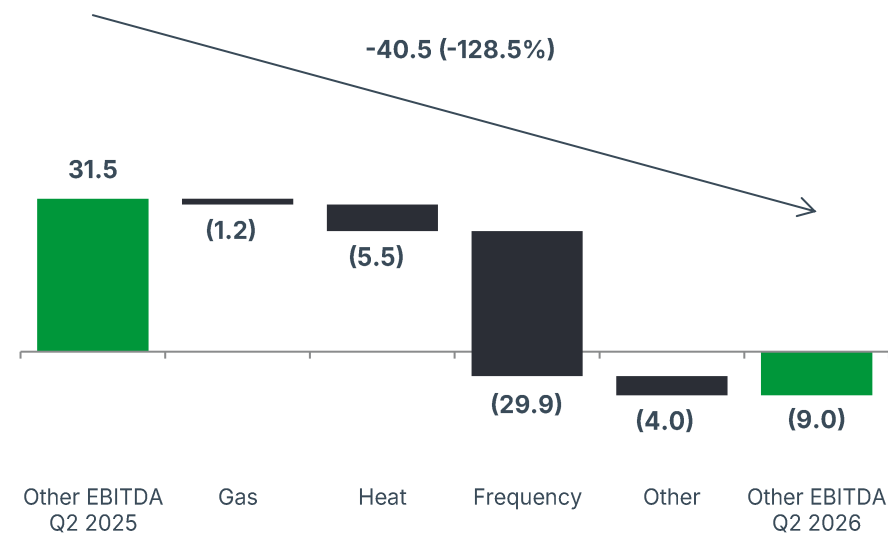
EBITDA from other products and services

In the second quarter of 2026, EBITDA from other products and services decreased by €40.5 million year on year, dropping to -€9.0 million.

The profitability of system services decreased by €29.9 million compared to the second quarter of last year. This was due to the exceptionally high revenue generated during the opening up of the frequency markets following the interconnection of the transmission grid with the continental European grid in the second quarter of 2025. However, the provision of system services to maintain network frequency remains profitable, and market conditions have stabilised over the past year.

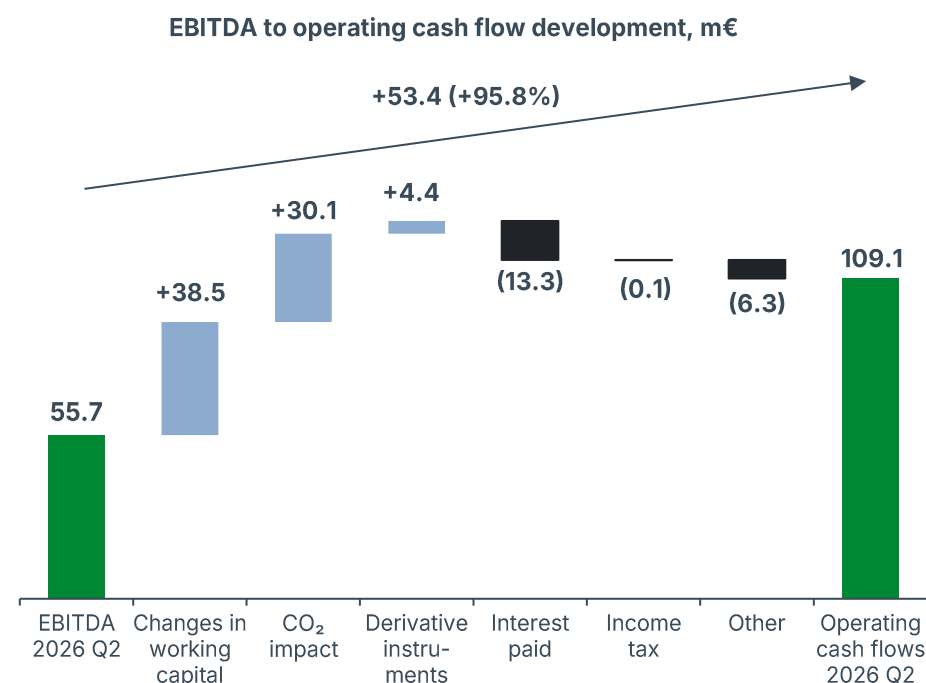
Compared to the second quarter of 2025, EBITDA and revenue from the supply of natural gas decreased by €1.2 million and €0.5 million, respectively. EBITDA from the supply of heat decreased by €5.5 million due to increased emission allowance and fixed costs. Other impacts on EBITDA totalled -€4.0 million.

Other EBITDA development, m€



Cash Flows

Net operating cash flow for the second quarter of 2026 was €109.1 million, €53.4 million (+95.8%) higher than EBITDA, which amounted to €55.7 million. The stronger cash flow relative to EBITDA was primarily driven by a positive change in working capital and the impact of CO₂ emission allowances.



Changes in working capital increased cash flow from operating activities by €38.5 million, compared to EBITDA. The largest positive impact resulted from a €37.2 million decrease in receivables. This was primarily due to seasonal and timing factors, reflecting lower electricity sales prices and volumes

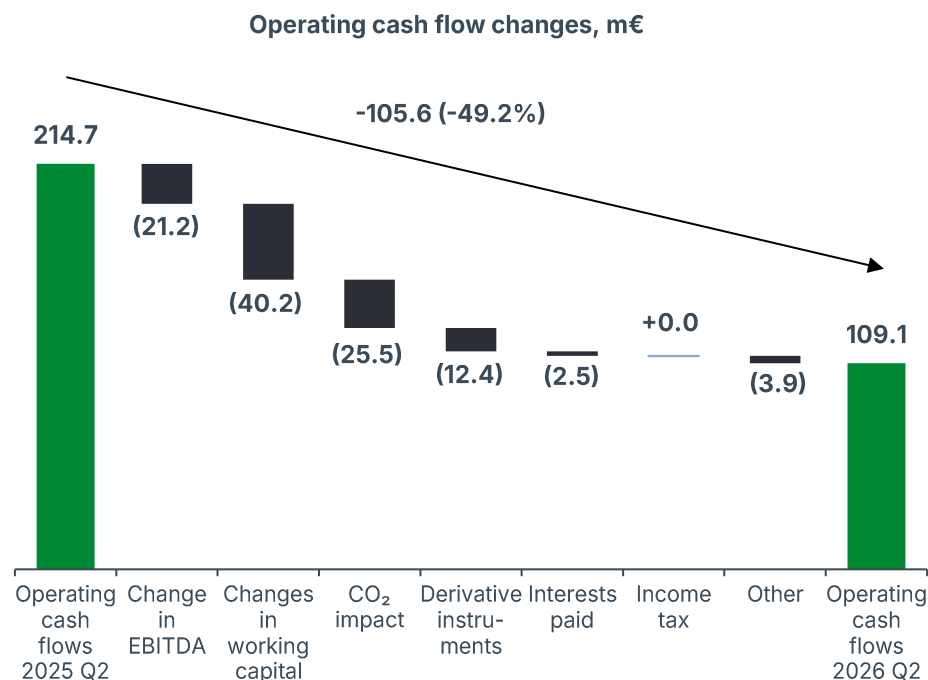
following the winter period, as well as the collection of receivables that had accrued earlier.

Impacts relating to CO₂ emission allowances increased the difference between EBITDA and operating cash flow by €30.1 million. The positive impact was primarily due to the recognition of provisions for CO₂ emission allowances (a non-cash impact on EBITDA) and the timing of settlements relating to emission allowance forwards.

The impact of transactions relating to derivative financial instruments (excluding CO₂ instruments) increased cash flows from operating activities by €4.4 million. The figure comprises the impact of electricity instruments of +€4.6 million, shale oil instruments of -€0.8 million and gas and other instruments of +€0.6 million. The cash flow impact of these transactions was recorded in addition to the impact of derivative transactions already included in EBITDA.

Interest paid on borrowings reduced cash flow from operating activities by €13.3 million and income tax payments amounted to €0.1 million. Other factors reduced cash flow from operating activities by €6.3 million. The largest portion of this was the amortisation of connection and other service fees, totalling €4.6 million, which is reported as non-cash income in EBITDA and has no impact on cash flow.

Compared to the second quarter of 2025, net operating cash flow decreased by €105.6 million (-49.2%). The decline in EBITDA, changes in working capital and decreases in cash flows related to CO₂ emission allowances and derivatives had the greatest impact.



The decline in EBITDA had an impact of -€21.2 million on the year-on-year change in net operating cash flow. The impact of changes in working capital was -€40.2 million. The negative change was primarily due to a high reference base – in the second quarter of 2025, the decrease in receivables had a more positive impact on cash flow than usual. While working capital also supported cash flow relative to EBITDA in the second quarter of 2026, its positive impact was significantly smaller than in the same period last year.

Effects relating to CO₂ emission allowances reduced net operating cash flow by €25.5 million compared to the same period last year. This was primarily due to a high positive reference base in the second quarter of 2025, which was related to a liquidity swap. Although the impacts of CO₂ emission allowances also supported cash flow relative to EBITDA in the second quarter of 2026, their contribution was significantly smaller than in the same period last year.

The impact of derivative financial instruments (excluding CO₂ instruments) on operating cash flow was -€12.4 million year-on-year. This was primarily due to lower positive cash flow from electricity-related instruments compared to the same period last year. The figure comprises the effects of electricity instruments of -€15.1 million, shale oil instruments of +€2.9 million and other instruments of -€0.2 million.

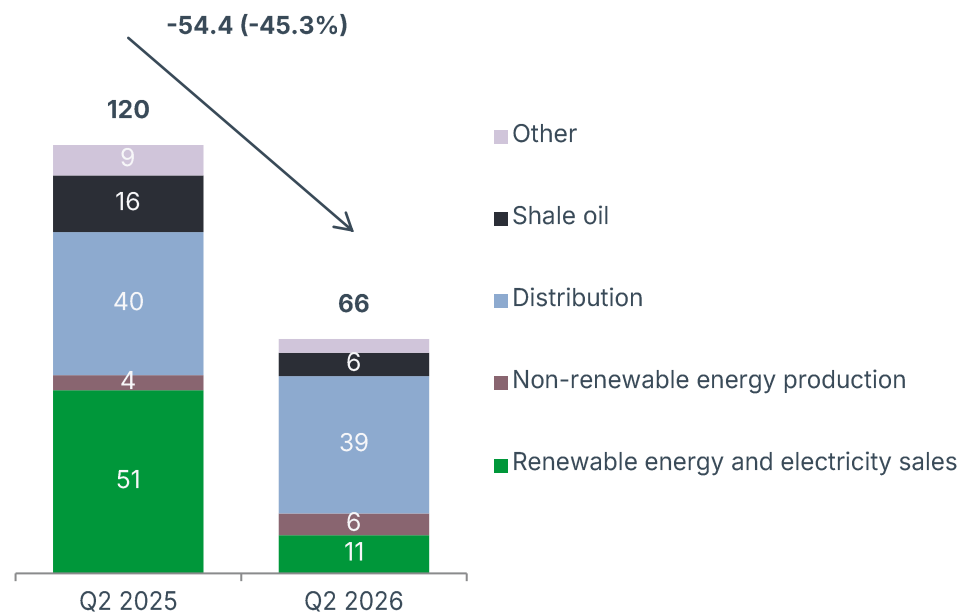
In the second quarter of 2026, interest paid on borrowings was €2.5 million higher than in the same period last year. The impact of income tax remained essentially unchanged year on year. The combined effect of other factors on cash flows from operating activities was -€3.9 million.

Overall, the second quarter of 2025 was a period of exceptionally strong cash flow from operating activities and a high reference base. While cash flow from operating activities in the second quarter of 2026 also significantly exceeded EBITDA, it was lower than in the same period last year.

Investment

In the second quarter of 2026, we invested €65.7 million, 45% (-€54.4 million) less than in the same period last year.

Investment breakdown by segments, m€



Electricity sales and generation

In order to expand our renewable energy capacity, we invested €1.2 million in wind farm development. The largest investments were made in the Kelme II wind farm in Lithuania, which is nearing completion.

Our largest solar power investments were made in the Strzałkowo project in Poland, which received €0.6 million. The farm generated its first output in July 2026.

In addition, we invested €5.7 million in battery energy storage systems in Lithuania, €3.1 million in public charging infrastructure and €4.3 million in the construction of new dispatchable power generation capacities.

Distribution service

Investments to maintain and continuously improve the quality of our electricity distribution service totalled €37.7 million in the second quarter of 2026 (€37.8 million in Q2 2025). We built 94 substations and 263 km of power lines (101 substations and 276 km of power lines in Q2 2025).

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, 98.0% of Elektrilevi’s low-voltage distribution network was weatherproof (96.8% at the end of Q2 2025). During the quarter, the weatherproof low-voltage overhead network increased by 12 km and the bare conductor network decreased by 52 km. By the end of the period, 77.3% of Elektrilevi’s total low- and medium-voltage distribution network was weatherproof, compared with 75.4% at the end of the same period in 2025.

Shale oil production

In the second quarter of 2026, we invested €5.6 million in constructing our new shale oil plant. The facility has successfully produced its first oil and is gradually transitioning from the commissioning phase to stable operation and achieving its nameplate capacity.

Financing

The energy sector is capital-intensive. Often, the company’s own available funds are insufficient for building new production units, improving the distribution network or significantly expanding the business. We therefore borrow from the market to finance major initiatives and projects.

Financing decisions are made in accordance with the Group’s financial policy, which outlines the financing principles, the permitted debt ratio and the sources of debt financing. According to the policy, Eesti Energia’s objective is to keep the net debt to EBITDA ratio below 3.5 in the long term (the ceiling may be exceeded in the short term in the event of major investments or acquisitions).

Our main sources of debt are senior unsecured bonds and investment loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) and commercial banks. Eesti Energia has also issued a hybrid bond of €400 million and uses revolving credit and guarantee facilities provided by regional banks.

Borrowings

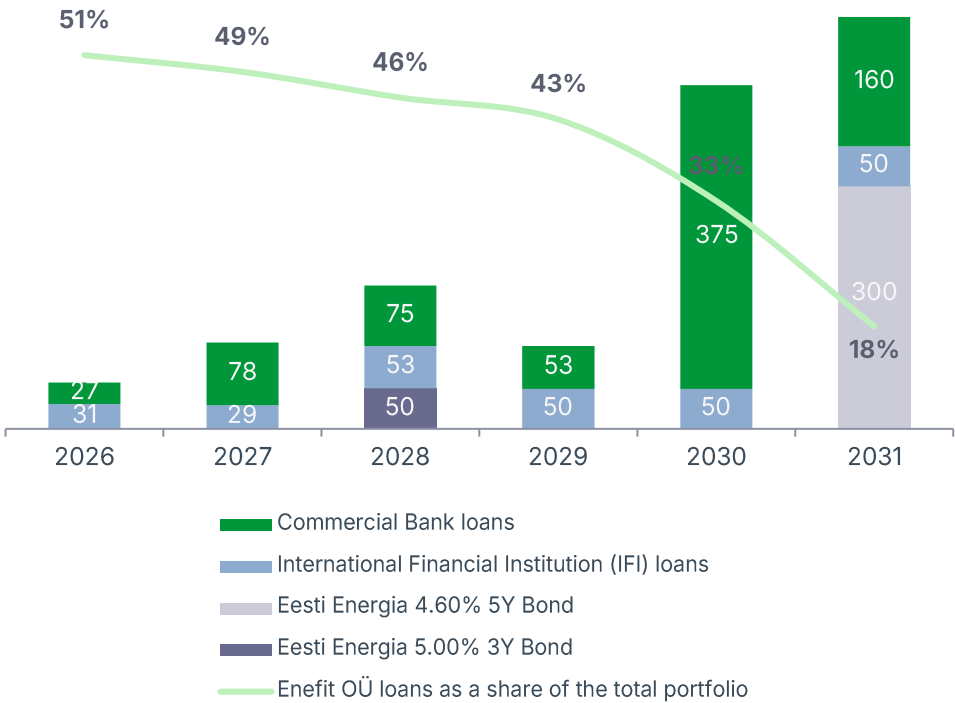
The Group’s borrowings amounted to €1,666 million at the end of the second quarter of 2026 (€1,453 million at the end of Q1 2026).

At the reporting date, liabilities related to long-term investment loans and bonds totalled €1,634 million (€1,350 million at the end of Q1 2026). There were no short-term revolving credit liabilities. The Group’s borrowings consisted of borrowings of the parent company of €791 million (€564 million

at the end of Q1 2026) and those of the subsidiary Enefit OÜ (former name Enefit Green AS) of €843 million (€857 million at the end of Q1 2026).

In May 2026, we issued a €300 million five-year senior green bond at the level of Eesti Energia AS, which trades on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Investor demand totalled €1.9 billion, representing an oversubscription of almost 6.3 times, which reflects strong investor interest. The bond’s fixed coupon rate is 4.6%.

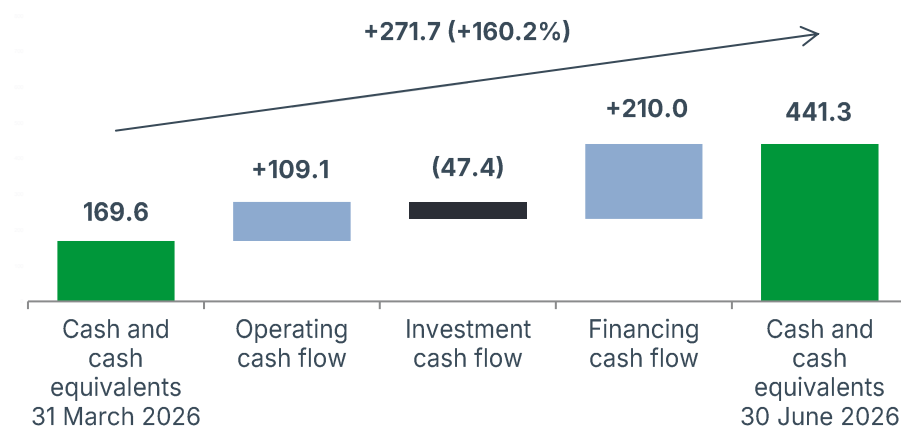
Debt Maturity, mln €



Liquid Funds

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, the Group had liquid assets (cash and cash equivalents) of €441 million. In addition, the Group had undrawn loans of €420 million, of which €270 million was attributable to the parent company and €150 million to the subsidiary Enefit OÜ.

Liquidity development in Q2 2026, m€



Interest Rates

At the reporting date, the weighted average interest rate of Eesti Energia's borrowings was 4.60%.

The Group had fixed-rate borrowings of €527 million and floating-rate borrowings of €1,107 million at the end of the second quarter of 2026 (fixed-rate borrowings of €229 million and floating-rate borrowings of €1,191 million at the end of Q1 2026).

Equity and Financial Ratios

The Group's equity stood at €2,045 million at the end of the second quarter of 2026. Eesti Energia's sole shareholder is the Republic of Estonia.

At the reporting date, the Group's net debt amounted to €1,224 million (€1,283 million at the end of Q1 2026) and the net debt to EBITDA ratio was 4.1 (4.0 at the end of Q1 2026), exceeding the target level set out in the financial policy. The long-term goal is to maintain the ratio below 3.5, as required by the Group's financing principles.

Credit Rating

Eesti Energia's current credit ratings are as follows:

- Moody's: Baa3, outlook stable
- Fitch: BBB-, outlook stable

Eesti Energia's financial policy aims to maintain an investment-grade credit rating in the long term.

Outlook for 2026

In 2026, Eesti Energia continues to operate in a volatile energy and geopolitical environment, with a strong focus on system reliability, security of supply and the efficient utilisation of existing generation and grid assets. Developments in the Baltic energy market and increased price volatility continue to drive the need for dispatchable generation capacities, accurate balance management and greater system flexibility.

The Group's financial performance in 2026 remains influenced by developments in energy markets, potential regulatory changes, the broader economic environment and geopolitical events. Additional uncertainty stems from the escalation of the conflict in the Middle East, including the military confrontation involving the Iranian region, which has affected oil and natural gas prices and increased price volatility in European energy markets.

While geopolitical tensions increase volatility in energy markets, the resulting higher fuel prices also have a positive impact on the Group's performance through higher sales prices and improved margins. In addition, the shale oil segment's performance in the second half of 2026 is expected to be supported by the gradual increase in production volumes at the new Enefit

280-2 plant. The plant is scheduled to reach full production capacity during the third quarter.

In addition to the positive factors affecting the shale oil segment, several other factors are expected to support improvements in the Group's financial performance in 2026. A significant positive contribution will come from new wind farms in Lithuania reaching full operational capacity, increasing the share of renewable energy and the volume of low variable-cost generation. Earnings stability is further supported by remuneration for strategic reserve capacity.

Following the extensive investment cycle of recent years, Eesti Energia's primary focus in 2026 is on completing existing development projects and ensuring the reliability of the energy system. Despite a lower level of investments, improving customer experience remains a key priority.

The Group's diversified generation portfolio, growing share of renewable energy, increased business integration and renewed management structure support the stability and resilience of financial results in a volatile market environment in 2026.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated Interim Income Statement

	2nd Quarter		Half year		
<i>in million EUR</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025	Note
Revenue	373.6	379.7	939.9	901.7	5
Other operating income	(17.5)	14.7	44.5	42.1	6
Change in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(0.9)	(1.0)	(5.3)	(8.9)	
Raw materials and consumables used	(247.1)	(247.3)	(631.6)	(582.5)	7
Payroll expenses	(55.5)	(51.1)	(112.4)	(99.9)	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(46.2)	(41.3)	(92.0)	(81.8)	
Other operating expenses	3.1	(18.1)	(60.4)	(61.7)	8
OPERATING PROFIT	9.5	35.6	82.7	109.0	
Financial income	0.8	2.1	1.8	5.3	
Financial expenses	(14.7)	(17.1)	(40.9)	(29.8)	
Net financial expense	(13.9)	(15.0)	(39.1)	(24.5)	
Profit/(loss) from associates under the equity method	(0.6)	4.6	1.3	6.5	
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	(5.0)	25.2	44.9	91.0	
Corporate income tax expense	(3.6)	2.1	(4.4)	6.0	
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	(8.6)	27.3	40.5	97.0	
Equity holder of the Parent Company	(8.9)	25.4	40.3	90.1	
Non-controlling interest	0.3	1.9	0.2	6.9	

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2nd Quarter		Half year		
<i>in million EUR</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025	Note
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	(8.6)	27.3	40.5	97.0	
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Revaluation of hedging instruments net of reclassifications to profit or loss	20.1	(10.8)	48.0	(40.9)	14
<i>of which share of non-controlling interest</i>	-	0.1	-	-	
Impact of comprehensive income of associates	0.2	(0.8)	0.2	(0.8)	14
Exchange differences on the transactions of foregin operations	(1.1)	(2.9)	(0.9)	(2.2)	14
<i>of which share of non-controlling interest</i>	-	(0.1)	-	-	
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	19.2	(14.5)	47.3	(43.9)	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	10.6	12.8	87.8	53.1	
Equity holder of the Parent Company	10.3	10.9	87.6	46.2	
Non-controlling interest	0.3	1.9	0.2	6.9	

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Financial Position

<i>in million EUR</i>	30.06.2026	31.12.2025	Note
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3,594.4	3,585.9	9
Right-use-of assets	28.6	24.0	
Intangible assets	96.3	95.0	
Prepayments for non-current assets	42.9	35.3	9
Deferred tax assets	18.5	18.6	
Derivative financial instruments	116.0	113.6	10
Investments in associates	65.7	65.9	
Other shares and holdings	0.3	0.3	
Non-current receivables	1.1	1.1	
Total non-current assets	3,963.8	3,939.7	
Current assets			
Inventories	154.8	150.8	
Greenhouse gas allowances and certificates of origin	33.6	37.2	
Trade and other receivables	230.6	251.7	
Derivative financial instruments	77.1	43.9	10
Cash and cash equivalents	441.3	358.2	
Total current assets	937.4	841.8	
Total assets	4,901.2	4,781.5	3

<i>in million EUR</i>	30.06.2026	31.12.2025	Note
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holder of the parent			
Share capital	846.6	846.6	11
Share premium	259.8	259.8	
Statutory reserve capital	75.0	75.0	
Hybrid bonds	414.2	398.5	
Other reserves	144.7	97.4	14
Retained earnings	302.3	313.1	
Total equity and reserves attributable to equity holder of the parent	2,042.6	1,990.4	
Non-controlling interest	2.5	2.2	
Total equity	2,045.1	1,992.6	
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings and lease liabilities	1,525.6	1,404.7	12
Deferred tax liabilities	13.6	18.5	
Other payables	6.1	6.1	
Derivate financial instruments	2.6	4.9	10
Contract liabilities and government grants	551.4	534.7	
Provisions	39.3	38.4	13
Total non-current liabilities	2,138.6	2,007.3	
Current liabilities			
Borrowings and lease liabilities	147.8	226.6	12
Payables for EUA transactions	133.7	131.2	
Trade and other payables	253.8	292.3	
Derivative financial instruments	6.6	11.4	10
Contract liabilities and government grants	5.2	3.5	
Provisions	170.4	116.6	13
Total current liabilities	717.5	781.6	
Total liabilities	2,856.1	2,788.9	
Total liabilities and equity	4,901.2	4,781.5	

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	2nd Quarter		Half year		
<i>in million EUR</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025	Note
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	121.7	221.5	249.1	399.6	
Interest and loan fees paid	(13.3)	(10.8)	(48.8)	(46.8)	15
Interest received	0.8	4.0	2.2	7.6	
Corporate income tax paid	(0.1)	-	(6.8)	(1.1)	
Net cash generated from operating activities	109.1	214.7	195.7	359.3	
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(61.0)	(96.6)	(172.3)	(193.1)	8
Proceeds from grants of property, plant and equipment	4.9	1.3	6.4	1.8	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7.0	0.2	8.8	0.6	
Repayment of loans granted	-	-	-	0.1	
Dividends received from associates	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	
Purchase price adjustment relating to disposal of business	-	-	(0.2)	-	
Net cash used in investing activities	(47.4)	(93.8)	(155.5)	(189.3)	
Net cash generated from financing activities					
Issued bonds (net of bond issuance costs)	296.5	49.3	296.5	49.3	
Loans received	-	86.2	426.3	106.2	12
Repayments of bank loans	(85.9)	(34.2)	(678.9)	(95.7)	12
Principle elements of lease liabilities	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(1.2)	12
Contribution to the share capital	-	100.0	-	100.0	
Payment for acquisition of non-controlling interest in a subsidiary	-	(180.4)	-	(180.4)	
Proceeds from realisation of interest rate swaps	-	0.3	0.2	1.4	
Net cash generated used in financing activities	210.0	20.6	42.9	(20.4)	
Net cash flows	271.7	141.5	83.1	149.6	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	169.6	477.0	358.2	468.9	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	441.3	618.5	441.3	618.5	
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	271.7	141.5	83.1	149.6	

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

Attributable to equity holder of the Parent Company

<i>in million EUR</i>	Share capital	Unregistered share capital	Share premium	Statutory legal reserve	Hybrid bonds	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Non-control-ling interest	Total equity
Equity as at 31.12.2024	746.6	-	259.8	75.0	398.5	160.2	565.5	2,205.6	177.8	2,383.4
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.1	90.1	6.9	97.0
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(43.9)	-	(43.9)	-	(43.9)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(43.9)	90.1	46.2	6.9	53.1
Increase of share capital	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Acquisition of non-controlling interest of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	(27.4)	(24.6)	(181.0)	(205.6)
Coupons on hybrid bonds	-	-	-	-	15.7	-	(15.7)	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Group, recognised directly in equity	-	100.0	-	-	15.7	2.8	(43.1)	75.4	(181.0)	(105.6)
Equity as at 30.6.2025	746.6	100.0	259.8	75.0	414.2	119.1	612.5	2,327.2	(177.3)	2,330.9
Equity as at 31.12.2025	846.6	-	259.8	75.0	398.5	97.4	313.1	1,990.4	2.2	1,992.6
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.3	40.3	0.2	40.5
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	47.3	-	47.3	-	47.3
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	47.3	40.3	87.6	0.2	87.8
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35.3)	(35.3)	-	(35.3)
Coupons on hybrid bonds	-	-	-	-	15.7	-	(15.7)	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Group, recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-	15.7	-	(51.0)	(35.3)	-	(35.3)
Equity as at 30.6.2026	846.6	-	259.8	75.0	414.2	144.7	302.3	2,042.6	2.5	2,045.1

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Accounting policies

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted in European Union. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

Accounting policies and presentation of information applied to this interim report were consistent with those used in the consolidated financial statements for the financial year that ended on 31 December 2025.

The preparation of interim financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The information contained in the interim financial statements has not been audited or otherwise verified by auditors.

2. Financial risk management

2.1. Financial risks

The Group's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures. The purpose of financial risk management is to mitigate financial risks and minimize the volatility of financial results. The risk and internal audit department under the Chairman of the Management Board and the Audit Committee are engaged in risk management and responsible for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the Group's risk management system. The Group's financial risks are managed in accordance with the principles established by the Management Board at the Group level. The Group's liquidity, interest rate and currency risks are managed in the finance department of the parent company.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements; they should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

2.2. Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swaps usually involve the exchange of a floating interest rate for a fixed rate (or vice versa) with a purpose to hedge against the cash flow

fluctuations. An economic relationship exists between the hedging instruments (interest rate swaps) and the hedged items (loan agreements), because as at 30 June 2026 the critical terms of all interest rate swaps matched the terms of the loan agreements (notional amounts, currencies, maturities, payment schedules). Future hedging transactions are entered into with a hedge ratio of one to one. The Group tests hedge effectiveness by using the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps with the changes in the fair value of loan agreements.

Potential sources of hedge ineffectiveness are the following:

- A change in the credit risk of the Group or the counterparty of the interest rate swap. The impact of credit risk may cause an imbalance in the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. According to the assessment of the Group's management, it is highly unlikely that changes in credit risk would cause significant hedge ineffectiveness.

Fair value is calculated using a third-party model which is confirmed by the transaction partner. On the basis of the Group's internal calculations, the fair value of interest rate swaps is determined as the present value of the expected future cash flows based on the Euribor forward curves derived from observable market data. The fair value measurement takes into account the credit risk of the Group and the counterparty, which is calculated on the basis of credit spreads derived from credit default swaps or bond prices. The fair value of interest rate swaps qualifies as a level 2

measurement in the fair value hierarchy. As at 30 June 2026, the Group had three interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk of three loans:

- An interest rate swap with a notional amount of EUR 100.0 million (31 December 2025: EUR 100.0 million), whereby the Group receives interest at a rate equal to 3-month EURIBOR and pays a fixed rate of interest of 2.36%. The swap is designated to hedge the exposure to the interest rate risk of a floating-rate loan for which the agreement was signed on November 4th 2025.
- An interest rate swap with a notional amount of EUR 38.5 million (31 December 2025: EUR 40.6 million), whereby the Group receives interest at a rate equal to 3-month EURIBOR and pays a fixed rate of interest of 1.049%. The swap is designated to hedge the exposure to the interest rate risk of a floating-rate loan that was drawn down on 24 September 2022.
- An interest rate swap with a notional amount of EUR 26.7 million (31 December 2025: EUR 28.3 million), whereby the Group receives interest at a rate equal to 6-month EURIBOR and pays a fixed rate of interest of 1.125%. The swap is designated to hedge the exposure to the interest rate risk of a floating-rate loan that was drawn down on 30 June 2022.

2.3. Derivatives used to hedge the risks associated with the purchase of electricity

The Group sells electricity to its customers in the retail market. Part of the customers have agreements with fixed rates. To hedge the volatility risk in electricity prices, the Group uses derivatives (futures, forward contracts and long-term power purchase agreements), which are entered into for the

purchase of electricity at each 15 minute period of trading. Transactions designed to hedge the volatility risk in electricity prices are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges. The underlying hedged item is the risk components of highly probable forecast electricity purchase transactions: TGE Polish base and peak load prices (Polish market) and the Nord Pool system price, and the difference between the system price and the Finnish area price i.e. the price spread (markets other than Poland). Long-term cash-settled power purchase agreements hedge the exposure to the Nord Pool Lithuanian price area. The volumes of derivative instruments entered into to hedge the purchase price risk is driven by the volumes of forecast fixed-price sales transactions. The hedge ratio of the hedging relationships is one to one.

2.4. Derivatives used to hedge the risks associated with the purchase of natural gas

The Group sells natural gas to its customers in the retail market. Part of the customers have agreements with fixed rates. The Group uses derivatives (futures and forwards) to hedge the volatility risk in natural gas prices in the Polish market, which are entered into for the purchase of a specific amount of gas in each month. Transactions designed to hedge the volatility risk in gas prices are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges. The underlying hedged item is the risk component of highly probable forecast gas purchase transactions: the purchase price of natural gas on the Polish power exchange TGE.

The volume of derivative instruments entered into to hedge the price risk associated with the natural gas purchases in Poland depends on the natural gas sales volumes which are determined by volumes required by customers under long-term fixed-price agreements. Consistent with the Group's

hedging strategy, derivative contracts are concluded for the next three years and allowed net open position is 5% of the volumes of highly probable forecast purchase transactions. The hedge ratio of the hedging relationships is one to one.

2.5. Derivatives used to hedge the risks associated with the sale of shale oil

The Group has shale oil production facilities in Estonia and it sells the produced shale oil in the global energy markets. The Group uses derivatives (futures and swaps) to hedge the volatility risk in the prices of shale oil. In these transactions, the counterparty undertakes to pay the difference between a fixed price and the market price in a given period of time. According to the Group's hedging policy, the purpose of hedging is to secure a predefined level of revenue from future sales. Contracts are concluded for the sale of specific amounts of shale in future periods and they are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges. The underlying hedged item is the risk component of highly probable forecast shale oil sales transactions: heavy fuel oil with 1% sulphur content or its separately identifiable subcomponents. The volume of derivative transactions entered into to hedge the price risk of the sale of shale oil depends on long-term sales contracts signed for future periods and the production plan. Consistent with the Group's hedging strategy, derivative contracts are concluded for the next two years to the extent of up to 80% of the volumes of highly probable forecast sales transactions. The percentage of hedged sales volumes is higher for the years closer to the reporting date, due to the liquidity of the derivatives and the

Group's hedging strategy. The hedge ratio of the hedging relationships is one to one.

2.6. Fair value

The Group estimates that the fair values of financial assets and liabilities reported at amortized cost in the statement of financial position as of 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025 do not materially differ from the carrying amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. For disclosure purposes, the fair value of financial liabilities is determined by discounting the contractual cash flows at the market interest rate which is available for similar financial instruments of the Group.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (Level 2);
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (Level 3).

The following tables present the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value by the level in the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025:

30.6.2026

in million EUR	ASSETS				LIABILITIES			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash flow hedges								
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	6.8	16.6	103.7	127.1	-	0.1	5.3	5.4
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	3.4	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	13.6	-	-	13.6	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swap	-	1.6	-	1.6	-	-	-	-
Total cash flow hedges	23.9	18.1	103.7	145.8	-	0.1	5.3	5.4
Trading derivatives								
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	0.9	4.3	38.1	43.4	-	-	1.0	1.0
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	2.5	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
Guarantee of origin	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	-	2.8	2.8
Total trading derivatives	3.7	4.3	39.3	47.3	-	-	3.8	3.8
Total derivative financial instruments (Notes 2.1 and 14)	27.6	22.5	143.0	193.1	-	0.1	9.1	9.2

31.12.2025

in million EUR	ASSETS				LIABILITIES			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash flow hedges								
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	2.5	6.0	96.4	104.9	-	1.9	2.3	4.1
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	-	6.1
Interest rate swap	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	0.2	-	0.2
Total cash flow hedges	2.5	7.5	96.4	106.4	6.1	2.1	2.3	10.4
Trading derivatives								
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	0.9	1.7	38.7	41.3	-	1.1	0.5	1.1
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.7
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	5.4	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil gasoline	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-
Guarantee of origin	-	-	4.2	4.2	-	-	3.6	3.6
Total trading derivatives	6.6	1.7	42.9	51.2	0.7	1.1	4.1	5.9
Total derivative financial instruments (Notes 2.1 and 14)	9.1	9.1	139.3	157.5	6.8	3.1	6.4	16.3

2.6. Fair value, cont.

Financial instruments within level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. The Group's derivatives that are traded on Nasdaq OMX, ICE, TGE, Argus and EEX exchanges, are classified as Level 1 instruments. The fair values of forwards, swaps and futures are determined on the basis of their spot prices at the reporting date.

Financial instruments within level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. An instrument is included in level 2 if all the significant inputs required to establish the fair value of the instrument are observable. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, an instrument is included in level 3. The values of the Group's derivatives arising from Baltic electricity and interest rate swap transactions is calculated using valuation techniques, which are based on the quotations of Nasdaq OMX and the interbank swap market at the reporting date.

Financial instruments within level 3

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. An instrument is included in level 3 if one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data. The Group classifies derivatives over guarantees of origin (green certificates) and power purchase agreements (PPAs) as level 3 financial instruments.

The financial risk management department of the Group performs the valuations of derivative items required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the financial risk committee who approves the valuation technique. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the financial risk committee and the valuation team at least once every quarter, in line with the Group's quarterly reporting periods.

Level 3 instruments

<i>in million EUR</i>	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Derivatives for electricity purchase	135.5	132.3
Concluded derivatives for Guarantees of Origin	(1.6)	0.6
Total	133.9	132.9

The fair value of PPAs is determined using a valuation technique that incorporates both observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs

include market-quoted forward prices such as the Nord Pool system price and the Helsinki EPAD as published on Nasdaq OMX at the balance sheet date.

Unobservable inputs include, among others, long-term price forecasts from third-party expert reports, expected production and consumption data of market participants, market prices of fuel inputs (CO₂, gas, coal), information on plant or cable outages, and knowledge of expected future developments. The fair value calculations are performed on a monthly basis.

The fair value of level 3 derivatives of guarantees of origin (GoOs) is calculated using a valuation technique, which is based on the bid and ask quotations of traders in GoOs. The fair value calculations are made on a daily basis.

Level 3 instruments

<i>in million EUR</i>	Cash flow hedges	Derivatives held for trading
Opening balance as at 01.01.2025	132.8	40.4
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(56.3)	-
Cash settlements	17.9	(4.3)
Reclassification of ineffective portion	(0.3)	-
Gains recognised in other operating income	-	3.8
Loss recognised in other operating expense	-	(1.2)
Closing balance as at 31.12.2025	94.1	38.8
Gains recognised in other comprehensive income	14.5	-
Cash settlements	(10.2)	(0.4)
Gains recognised in other operating income	-	0.9
Loss recognised in other operating expense	-	(3.8)
Closing balance as at 30.6.2026	98.4	35.5

Gains recognized in other comprehensive income are accounted for within Revaluation of hedging instruments net of reclassifications to profit or loss. Gains recognized in other income are accounted for within Gain from revaluation of derivatives and losses recognized in other operating expenses are accounted for within Loss from revaluation of derivatives.

2.7. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

Fair value of bonds and bank loans:

<i>in million EUR</i>	31.3.2026	31.12.2025
Carrying amounts of bonds	346.2	49.4
Market value of bonds based on quoted sales price	353.6	50.9
Carrying amounts of bank loans with fixed interest rate	12.4	12.4
Fair value of bank loans with fixed interest rate	12.4	12.3
Carrying amounts of bank loans with floating interest rate (hedged by IRS)	165.2	68.9
Fair value of bank loans with floating interest rate (hedged by IRS)	165.2	68.9
Carrying amounts of bank loans with floating interest rate	1,107.1	1,474.6
Fair value of bank loans with floating interest rate	1,107.1	1,474.6

The bonds are denominated in euros and listed on the Baltic Bond List of the Nasdaq Tallinn Stock Exchange and on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange . In determining the market value of the bonds, inputs corresponding to level 1 of the fair value hierarchy have been used. The fair values of the bank loans with a fixed interest rate were determined based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate of 2.986% (2024: 3.110%), that are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The discount rates are calculated based on interpolated interest rate swaps, considering the average length of years to the repayment date(s). Management estimates that the fair values of the loans with floating interest

rates do not differ from their carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period, as the risk margins have not changed.

Other financial assets and liabilities of which fair value is approximate to their carrying amount:

- Trade and other receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other payables.

3. Segment reporting

For the purposes of monitoring the Group's performance and making management decisions, the Management Board uses product-based reporting. The Group has determined main products and services, i.e. value-creating units that generate external revenues and profit, and built up a methodology of allocating revenues, expenses, and assets to the products.

The Group has distinguished four main products and services, which are presented as separate reportable segments, and a number of minor products and services, which are presented together within other segments:

- 1) renewable energy and electricity sales (renewable electricity generation, electricity sales and energy trading);
- 2) non-renewable electricity production (electricity generation from non-renewable sources);
- 3) distribution (sale of network services in the regulated market and sale of additional services by Elektrilevi);
- 4) shale oil (shale oil production and sale);
- 5) other products and services (including sale of natural gas, heat, industrial equipment and ancillary services, other products and services sale).

The non-renewable electricity production segment includes the generation of electricity from non-renewable sources, such as oil shale and waste fuel. All other activities related to the generation and sale of electricity, including the generation of electricity from renewable sources, the sale of electricity to

retail customers and the trading of electricity on the wholesale market, are included in the renewable energy and electricity sales segment.

The segment of other products and services includes by-products and services whose individual share of the Group's revenue and EBITDA is immaterial. None of these products and services meet the quantitative thresholds that would require separate reporting disclosures.

Segment revenues include revenues from external customers only, generated by the sale of respective products or services. As the segments are based on externally sellable products and services (as opposed to legal entities), there are no transactions between segments to be eliminated.

All operating expenses of the Group are allocated to the products and services to which they relate. If a product (e.g. electricity) is created by several Group entities in a vertically integrated chain, then the related expenses include the production cost of each entity involved in preparation of the product (e.g. the cost of electricity includes the cost of oil shale used for its production). Group overheads are allocated to products and services proportionally to the revenue generated in relation to these costs.

The Management Board assesses the performance of the segments primarily based on EBITDA and it also monitors operating profit. Finance income and expenses, and income tax are not allocated to the segments. EBITDA is not a defined performance measure under IFRS. The Group's definition of EBITDA may not be comparable with similarly titled performance measures and disclosures by other entities.

The Group's assets are allocated to the segments based on their purpose of use. Liabilities are not allocated to the segments as they are managed centrally by the Group's finance department.

The sales prices of network charges need to be approved by the Estonian Competition Authority as stipulated by the Electricity Market Act of Estonia. The Estonian Competition Authority has an established methodology for approving the prices that considers the costs necessary to fulfil the legal obligations and ensures justified profitability on invested capital. Generally, the Estonian Competition Authority considers the annual average carrying amount of non-current assets plus 5% of external sales revenue as invested capital. The rate for justified profitability is the Company's weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The sales prices for all other segments are not regulated by the law.

Also, according to the District Heating Act the heating undertakings which sell heat to customers or to network operators who sell heat to customers or produce heat in the process of combined generation of heat and power must obtain the approval of the Competition Authority regarding the maximum price of the heat to be sold.

Revenue

The revenue from external customers reported to the management board of the Parent Company is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated income statement.

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
<i>in million EUR</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue from external customers				
Renewable energy and electricity sales	178.3	169.9	421.5	387.1
Non-renewable electricity production	31.5	29.0	152.0	120.5
Distribution	77.5	73.7	176.2	161.7
Shale oil	47.0	42.9	86.6	97.0
Total reportable segments	334.3	315.5	836.3	766.3
Other products and services	39.3	64.2	103.6	135.4
Total (Note 5)	373.6	379.7	939.9	901.7

A more detailed revenue breakdown between goods and services is provided in Note 5. In segment reporting, revenue from all goods and services is allocated to four main products and services and the segment of other products and services based on both the direct revenue from the product or service as well as the revenue from its associated sub-products and -services. Therefore, electricity and distribution revenues in Notes 3 and 5 are not directly comparable.

EBITDA

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
<i>in million EUR</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025
EBITDA				
Renewable energy and electricity sales	24.1	12.7	39.9	33.1
Non-renewable electricity production	(3.9)	(12.7)	34.8	9.8
Distribution	34.4	28.5	78.3	65.0
Shale oil	10.1	17.0	20.7	35.8
Total reportable segments	64.7	45.5	173.7	143.7
Other products and services	(9.0)	31.4	1.0	47.1
Total	55.7	76.9	174.7	190.8
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(46.2)	(41.3)	(92.0)	(81.8)
Net finance costs	(13.9)	(15.0)	(39.1)	(24.5)
Profit from associates using equity method	(0.6)	4.6	1.3	6.5
Profit before tax	(5.0)	25.2	44.9	91.0

* EBITDA: profit before finance income and costs, profit (loss) from associates under the equity method, tax, depreciation, amortization and impairment losses

Other profit and loss disclosures

Interest income and expenses, corporate income tax expense and profit (loss) from associates under equity method are not divided between segments and the information is not provided to the Management Board of the parent company.

<i>in million EUR</i>		2nd Quarter 2026				
	Other operating income (Note 6)	Change in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	Raw materials and consumables used (Note 7)	Payroll expenses	Other operating expenses (Note 8)	Depreciation and amortisation
Renewable energy and electricity sales	(20.1)	-	(141.6)	(9.1)	16.5	(14.1)
Non-renewable electricity production	-	-	(25.1)	(8.3)	(1.8)	(2.4)
Distribution	-	-	(28.0)	(12.3)	(2.8)	(16.9)
Shale oil	-	(0.9)	(16.7)	(15.2)	(4.1)	(4.8)
Total reportable segments	(20.1)	(0.9)	(211.4)	(44.9)	7.8	(38.2)
Other products and services	2.6	-	(35.7)	(10.6)	(4.7)	(8.0)
Total	(17.5)	(0.9)	(247.1)	(55.5)	3.1	(46.2)

<i>in million EUR</i>		2nd Quarter 2025				
	Other operating income (Note 6)	Change in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	Raw materials and consumables used (Note 7)	Payroll expenses	Other operating expenses (Note 8)	Depreciation and amortisation
Renewable energy and electricity sales	6.4	-	(145.0)	(11.1)	(7.8)	(10.7)
Non-renewable electricity production	1.7	0.2	(33.6)	(8.3)	(0.6)	(2.3)
Distribution	-	-	(29.8)	(10.9)	(2.7)	(15.2)
Shale oil	5.0	(1.2)	(14.4)	(10.8)	(3.8)	(5.8)
Total reportable segments	13.1	(1.0)	(222.8)	(41.1)	(14.9)	(34.0)
Other products and services	1.6	-	(24.5)	(10.0)	(3.2)	(7.3)
Total	14.7	(1.0)	(247.3)	(51.1)	(18.1)	(41.3)

in million EUR		Half year 2026				
	Other operating income (Note 6)	Change in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	Raw materials and consumables used (Note 7)	Payroll expenses	Other operating expenses (Note 8)	Depreciation and amortisation
Renewable energy and electricity sales	32.9	-	(368.8)	(18.7)	(30.8)	(27.7)
Non-renewable electricity production	-	(3.9)	(88.3)	(21.3)	(3.8)	(6.2)
Distribution	-	-	(63.3)	(24.6)	(6.0)	(34.2)
Shale oil	1.8	(1.3)	(29.9)	(26.7)	(9.8)	(8.6)
Total reportable segments	34.7	(5.2)	(550.3)	(91.3)	(50.4)	(76.7)
Other products and services	9.8	(0.1)	(81.3)	(21.1)	(10.0)	(15.3)
Total	44.5	(5.3)	(631.6)	(112.4)	(60.4)	(92.0)

in million EUR		Half year 2025				
	Other operating income (Note 6)	Change in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	Raw materials and consumables used (Note 7)	Payroll expenses	Other operating expenses (Note 8)	Depreciation and amortisation
Renewable energy and electricity sales	19.5	-	(321.3)	(19.3)	(32.9)	(21.0)
Non-renewable electricity production	4.6	(2.4)	(89.2)	(19.1)	(2.7)	(4.8)
Distribution	-	-	(67.0)	(20.9)	(5.3)	(30.4)
Shale oil	6.8	(6.1)	(32.7)	(21.2)	(6.8)	(11.1)
Total reportable segments	30.9	(8.5)	(510.2)	(80.5)	(47.7)	(67.3)
Other products and services	11.2	(0.4)	(72.3)	(19.4)	(14.0)	(14.5)
Total	42.1	(8.9)	(582.5)	(99.9)	(61.7)	(81.8)

Assets

The amounts reported to the Management Board of the parent company with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the consolidated financial statements

<i>in million EUR</i>	30.6.2026	2nd Quarter 2026	31.12.2025	2nd Quarter 2025		
	Total assets	Investments in associates	Capital expenditure	Total assets	Investments in associates	Capital expenditure
Renewable energy and electricity sales	1,934.8	0.6	10.7	1,972.6	0.7	51.3
Non-renewable electricity production	212.1	0.8	6.1	199.5	0.6	4.2
Distribution	1,838.6	-	38.5	1,775.4	-	40.2
Shale oil	506.4	1.7	6.5	471.7	1.2	15.8
Total reportable segments	4,492.0	3.1	61.8	4,419.2	2.4	111.5
Other products and services	409.2	62.6	3.9	362.3	63.5	8.5
Total	4,901.2	65.7	65.7	4,781.5	65.9	120.0

4. Seasonality of operating profit

Temperature is the most important factor influencing the domestic electricity and heat demand. Lower temperatures in winter induce higher energy consumption and thus higher revenues and operating profit. In summer, higher temperatures lead to lower electricity and heat consumption and correspondingly to lower revenues and lower operating profit.

5. Revenue

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
<i>in million EUR</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue from contracts with customers				
By activity				
Sale of goods				
Shale oil	54.7	38.0	96.9	92.5
Shale rock	-	-	-	-
Other goods	1.7	1.0	2.9	2.3
Total sale of goods	56.4	39.0	99.8	94.8
Sale of services				
Electricity (over time)	205.7	202.8	563.8	514.6
Sales of services related to network (over time)	80.0	97.7	180.9	190.7
Gas energy (over time)	17.2	17.7	49.5	55.6
Heat (over time)	7.5	7.9	23.5	21.3
Waste reception and resale (in time)	4.2	3.9	8.5	7.7
Rental and maintenance income (over time)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5
Other services	6.1	5.6	10.8	11.6
Total sale of services	320.9	335.7	837.5	802.0
Total revenue from contracts with customers	377.3	374.7	937.3	896.8
Reclassifications from other comprehensive income				
Realisation of shale oil cash flow hedges (Note 14)	(7.7)	4.9	(10.2)	4.4
Realisation of electricity cash flow hedges (Note 14)	4.0	0.1	12.8	0.5
Total reclassifications from other comprehensive income	(3.7)	5.0	2.6	4.9
Total revenue (Note 3)	373.6	379.7	939.9	901.7

6. Other operating income

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
<i>in million EUR</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025
Gain from revaluation of derivatives*	(22.0)	6.0	35.0	25.2
Renewable energy grant	1.6	5.6	2.9	9.9
Fines, penalties and compensations	0.4	1.8	2.4	4.1
Government grants	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.0
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1.5	0.1	1.7	0.4
Other operating income	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.5
Total other operating income (Note 3)	(17.5)	14.7	44.5	42.1

* The amounts of other operating income for the second quarter are affected by the netting of gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments. Income and expenses are netted by counterparty based on gains and losses accumulated from the beginning of the year to the reporting date, rather than on an individual quarterly basis. Consequently, the gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments reported in the second quarter do not reflect only the fair value changes that occurred during the second quarter, but also the effect of cumulative netting from the beginning of the year to the reporting date. As a result, other operating income for the second quarter of the current reporting year was negative.

7. Raw materials and consumables used

in million EUR	2nd Quarter		Half year	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Electricity	136.1	146.5	365.3	333.2
Greenhouse gases emissions expense (Note 13)	21.1	25.7	58.0	67.3
Transmission services	27.2	15.5	56.8	35.7
Gas bought for resale	15.9	15.9	44.7	49.5
Technological fuel	8.6	8.9	27.3	21.9
Maintenance and repairs	13.4	12.0	27.7	23.4
Materials and spare parts	7.6	7.0	17.7	17.3
Environmental pollution charges	3.6	3.5	8.7	8.2
Purchased works and services	5.4	5.7	10.4	10.7
Resource tax on mineral resources	5.2	4.1	8.7	10.0
Other raw materials and consumables used	3.0	2.5	6.3	5.3
Total raw materials and consumables used (Note 3)	247.1	247.3	631.6	582.5

8. Other operating expenses

in million EUR	2nd Quarter		Half year	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Loss from revaluation of derivatives*	(20.2)	0.3	22.9	26.4
Miscellaneous office expenses	5.1	5.4	10.7	10.1
Insurance	2.1	2.2	4.4	4.5
Consultation	1.6	2.3	3.7	4.2
Building and structure costs	1.6	1.1	3.4	3.1
Rental expense	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.8
Research and development costs	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.1
Taxes	0.7	0.6	2.1	1.7
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.2	-	1.2	-
Compensations	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	0.1	-	0.3	-
Other operating expenses	3.1	3.8	6.2	6.7
Total other operating expenses (Note 3)	(3.1)	18.1	60.4	61.7

* The amounts of other operating expenses for the second quarter are affected by the netting of gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments. Income and expenses are netted by counterparty based on gains and losses accumulated from the beginning of the year to the reporting date, rather than on an individual quarterly basis. Consequently, the gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments reported in the second quarter do not reflect only the fair value changes that occurred during the second quarter, but also the effect of cumulative netting from the beginning of the year to the reporting date. As a result, other operating expenses for the second quarter of the current reporting year were positive.

9. Property, plant and equipment

<i>in million EUR</i>	Land	Buildings	Const- ruction	Plant and equipment	Other	Construction in progress	Prepayments	Total
Property, plant and equipment as at 31.12.2024								
Cost	93.1	342.9	1,639.1	3,638.5	8.2	1,116.9	61.1	6,899.8
Accumulated amortisation	-	(226.7)	(733.7)	(2,309.1)	(5.4)	-	-	(3,274.9)
Carrying amount at 31.12.2024	93.1	116.2	905.4	1,329.4	2.8	1,116.9	61.1	3,624.9
Movements in 2025								
Additions	0.3	-	4.5	12.2	0.5	417.8	8.5	443.8
Refund of overpaid connection fees	-	-	-	-	-	(4.3)	(3.5)	(7.8)
Depreciation charge	-	(5.5)	(41.5)	(105.7)	(0.9)	-	-	(153.6)
Impairment loss	-	(27.5)	(7.4)	(40.9)	-	(121.4)	-	(197.2)
Disposals (at carrying amount)	-	-	(0.2)	(0.4)	-	-	-	(0.6)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(12.5)	(74.8)	-	(0.3)	-	(87.6)
Effects on movements in foreign exchange rates	(0.3)	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-
Other changes	-	-	(0.2)	-	-	-	-	(0.2)
Transfers	-	1.6	163.9	460.2	0.1	(595.5)	(30.8)	(0.5)
Total changes occurred in 2025	-	(31.4)	106.6	250.8	(0.3)	(303.6)	(25.8)	(3.7)
Property, plant and equipment as at 31.12.2025								
Cost	93.1	344.3	1,786.2	3,978.3	8.3	813.3	35.3	7,058.8
Accumulated amortisation	-	(259.5)	(774.2)	(2,398.1)	(5.8)	-	-	(3,437.6)
Carrying amount at 31.12.2025	93.1	84.8	1,012.0	1,580.2	2.5	813.3	35.3	3,621.2
Movements in the reporting period								
Additions	-	-	0.9	7.1	0.1	95.2	7.7	111.0
Depreciation charge and impairments	(0.3)	(2.4)	(23.3)	(58.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	-	(85.6)
Disposals (at carrying amount)	(4.2)	-	-	(0.9)	-	(3.4)	-	(8.5)
Effects on movements in foreign exchange rates	-	-	(0.1)	(0.2)	-	(0.4)	-	(0.7)
Other changes	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	-	-	(0.1)
Transfers	-	0.1	62.7	96.8	-	(159.5)	(0.1)	-
Total changes occurred in the reporting period	(4.5)	(2.3)	40.1	44.3	(0.4)	(68.7)	7.6	16.1
Property, plant and equipment as at 30.6.2026								
Cost	88.6	344.2	1,849.5	4,069.3	8.4	744.6	42.9	7,147.5
Accumulated amortisation	-	(261.7)	(797.4)	(2,444.8)	(6.3)	-	-	(3,510.2)
Carrying amount at 30.6.2026	88.6	82.5	1,052.1	1,624.5	2.1	744.6	42.9	3,637.3

The Group has concluded construction and development contracts, which are not recorded on the balance sheet as a liability, and which are accounted for off-balance sheet. As of 30 June 2026, the Group had obligations arising from these agreements in the amount of EUR 116.4 million (31 December 2025: EUR 156.6 million).

10. Derivative financial instruments

<i>in million EUR</i>	30.6.2026		31.12.2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Cash flow hedges				
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	127.1	5.4	104.9	4.1
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	3.4	-	-	6.1
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	13.6	-	-	-
Interest rate swap	1.6	-	1.5	0.2
Total cash flow hedges	145.8	5.4	106.4	10.4
Trading derivatives				
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	43.4	1.0	41.3	1.5
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	0.3	-	-	0.7
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	2.5	-	5.4	-
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil gasoline	-	-	0.3	-
Guarantees of origin	1.1	2.8	4.2	3.6
Total trading derivatives	47.3	3.8	51.2	5.9
Total derivative financial instruments (Notes 2.1, 2.6 and 14)	193.1	9.2	157.5	16.3
Including non-current portion				
Cash flow hedges	79.5	0.7	75.3	2.3
Trading derivatives	36.4	1.9	38.3	2.6
Total non-current portion	116.0	2.6	113.6	4.9
Including current portion				
Cash flow hedges	66.2	4.7	31.0	8.1
Trading derivatives	10.9	1.9	12.9	3.3
Total current portion	77.1	6.6	43.9	11.4

11. Share capital and dividends

As at 30 June 2026, Eesti Energia AS had 846 645 750 registered shares (31 December 2025: 846 645 750 registered shares). The nominal value of each share is 1 euro.

In accordance with the decision of the sole shareholder adopted on 7 April 2026, dividends in the amount of EUR 35.3 million were declared. The dividends had not been paid out during the interim reporting period and are therefore presented as a current liability under Trade and other payables in these interim financial statements.

12. Borrowings at amortized cost

in million EUR	Short-term borrowings				Long-term borrowings		Total
	Bank loans	Lease liabilities	Other borrowings	Bonds issued	Bank loans	Lease liabilities	
Borrowings at amortised cost as at 31.12.2024	194.5	2.5	-	-	1,471.5	27.2	1,695.7
Changes occurred in 2025							
Cash movements							
Borrowings received	61.2	-	-	49.3	65.0	-	175.5
Repayments of principal	(230.2)	(1.7)	-	-	-	(0.8)	(232.7)
Repayments of interests and other fees	(83.3)	(1.6)	-	-	-	-	(84.9)
Non-cash movements							
Initial recognition of lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	3.2
Interest accrued	75.1	1.6	-	0.1	2.1	-	78.9
Transfers	207.0	1.5	-	-	(207.0)	(1.5)	-
Impact of exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(4.2)	(4.2)
Terminated lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(0.3)	(0.3)
Total changes occurred in 2025	29.8	(0.2)	-	49.4	(139.9)	(3.5)	(64.4)
Borrowings at amortised cost as at 31.12.2025	224.3	2.3	-	49.4	1,331.6	23.7	1,631.3
Changes occurred in the reporting period							
Cash movements							
Borrowings received	170.0	-	3.8	296.5	252.5	-	722.8
Repayments of principal	(293.2)	(0.9)	-	-	(385.7)	(0.3)	(680.1)
Repayments of interests and other fees	(39.7)	(0.1)	-	-	-	-	(39.8)
Non-cash movements							
Initial recognition of lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	8.8
Interest accrued	28.5	-	-	0.2	4.2	-	32.9
Transfers	52.1	0.6	-	-	(52.1)	(0.6)	-
Impact of exchange rate changes	-	-	0.2	-	(0.1)	-	0.1
Terminated lease liabilities	-	(0.1)	-	-	-	(2.5)	(2.6)
Total changes occurred in the reporting period	(82.3)	(0.5)	4.0	296.7	(181.2)	5.4	42.1
Borrowings at amortised cost as at 30.6.2026	142.0	1.8	4.0	346.1	1,150.4	29.1	1,673.4

In February 2026, Eesti Energia AS made an early repayment of a EUR 600.0 million syndicated loan. At the time of repayment, the outstanding loan balance was EUR 471.4 million. The main reason for the early repayment was the high cost of the loan compared to alternative financing options.

In May 2026, Eesti Energia AS issued bonds with a nominal value of EUR 300.0 million, maturing in 2031. The bonds bear a fixed interest rate of 4.6%. The transaction costs related to the bond issuance amounted to EUR 3.5 million.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had undrawn loan facilities of EUR 420.0 million (31 December 2025: EUR 520.0 million).

13. Provisions

Opening balance 31.12.2025		Closing balance 30.6.2026				
<i>in million EUR</i>						
		Recognition and reversal of provisions	Interest charge	Use	Short term provision	Long term provision
Environmental protection provisions	21.3	0.5	-	(0.3)	1.1	20.4
Provision for dismantling cost of assets	15.3	-	0.4	-	-	15.7
Provision for greenhouse gas emissions	107.1	58.0	-	-	165.1	-
Provision for renewable energy certificates	5.2	(3.1)	-	-	2.1	-
Other provisions	6.1	1.0	0.5	(2.3)	2.1	3.2
Total provisions	155.0	56.4	0.9	(2.6)	170.4	39.3

Opening balance 31.12.2024		Closing balance 31.12.2025				
<i>in million EUR</i>						
		Recognition and reversal of provisions	Interest charge	Use	Short term provision	Long term provision
Environmental protection provisions	22.3	(1.5)	1.0	(0.5)	1.4	19.9
Provision for dismantling cost of assets	14.5	-	0.8	-	-	15.3
Provision for greenhouse gas emissions	125.2	107.1	-	(125.2)	107.1	-
Provision for renewable energy certificates	2.4	2.8	-	-	5.2	-
Other provisions	6.2	1.0	0.1	(1.2)	2.9	3.2
Total provisions	170.6	109.4	1.9	(126.9)	116.6	38.4

14. Other reserves

<i>in million EUR</i>	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Other reserves at the beginning of the period	97.4	160.2
of which hedge reserve at the beginning of the period	85.4	145.7
electricity cash flow hedges	90.2	140.4
gas cash flow hedges	(6.1)	3.6
shale oil cash flow hedges	-	(1.5)
interest rate swap	1.2	5.8
non-controlling interest of hedging instruments	-	(2.6)
of which currency translation reserve at the beginning of the period	7.6	9.0
of which reserve related to other comprehensive income of associates at the beginning of the period	4.4	5.5
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	44.3	(11.5)
electricity cash flow hedges	34.9	(9.5)
gas cash flow hedges	7.9	(8.5)
shale oil cash flow hedges	0.9	9.4
interest rate swap	0.6	(2.8)
Recognized as an (increase)/decrease of revenue (Note 5)	(2.6)	(8.4)
shale oil cash flow hedges	10.2	(7.9)
electricity cash flow hedges	(12.8)	(0.5)
Recognized as an increase/(decrease) of cost of raw materials and consumables (Note 7)	6.6	(41.2)
electricity cash flow hedges	4.9	(40.1)
gas cash flow hedges	1.7	(1.1)
Recognized as an increase/(decrease) of interest expenses	(0.4)	(1.7)
Currency translation differences attributable to foreign subsidiaries	(0.9)	(1.7)
of which share of non-controlling interest	(0.1)	(0.1)
Change in associates other comprehensive income	0.2	(1.1)
Other reserves at the end of the period	144.7	97.4
of which hedge reserve at the end of the period	133.4	85.4
electricity cash flow hedges	117.2	90.2
gas cash flow hedges	3.4	(6.1)
shale oil cash flow hedges	11.2	-
interest rate swap	1.6	1.2
of which currency translation reserve at the end of the period	6.7	7.6
of which reserve related to other comprehensive income of associates at the end of the period	4.6	4.4

15. Cash generated from operations

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
<i>in million EUR</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025
Profit before tax	(5.0)	25.2	44.9	91.0
Adjustments				
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets	43.9	38.9	87.2	75.5
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	2.3	2.4	4.8	6.3
Deferred income from connection and other service fees	(4.6)	(4.1)	(9.0)	(8.1)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1.3)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Loss on disposal and liquidation of associate	0.1	-	0.3	-
Amortisation of government grant received to purchase non-current assets	(0.8)	(0.5)	(1.6)	(1.0)
Loss/(gain) from associates using equity method	0.6	(4.6)	(1.3)	(6.5)
Unpaid/unsettled loss on derivatives	1.6	8.2	5.3	23.7
Loss from other non-cash transactions	0.1	-	0.4	-
Interest expense on borrowings and lease liabilities	14.2	15.4	39.7	27.5
Interest and other financial income	(0.8)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(5.3)
Adjusted net profit before tax	50.3	78.8	168.4	202.7
Net change in current assets relating to operating activities				
Change in receivables related to operating activities	37.2	102.7	16.8	83.3
Change in inventories	(10.1)	0.9	(6.1)	24.4
Net change in other current assets relating to operating activities	26.3	12.0	5.8	7.2
Total net change in current assets relating to operating activities	53.4	115.6	16.5	114.9
Net change in current liabilities relating to operating activities				
Change in provisions	20.2	26.1	54.7	68.5
Change in trade payables	(0.2)	(8.0)	(4.8)	(21.8)
Net change in liabilities relating to other operating activities	(2.0)	9.0	14.3	35.3
Total net change in liabilities relating to operating activities	18.0	27.1	64.2	82.0
Cash generated from operations	121.7	221.5	249.1	399.6

16. Related party transactions

The sole shareholder of Eesti Energia AS is the Republic of Estonia.

For the purposes of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Eesti Energia, related parties include the shareholders, members of the executive and higher management, and close family members of the above persons and companies under their control or significant influence. Related parties also include entities under the control or significant influence of the state.

As the sales of electricity, network services and heat to the entities over which the state has control or significant influence have been taken place under normal business activity, the group has applied the exemption, provided in paragraph 25 of IAS 24, from disclosure of individually insignificant transactions and balances with the government and other related parties where the state has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, such parties.

In purchasing and selling network services, the prices set by the Estonian Competition Authority are used. All other transactions are concluded using agreed prices.

Transactions with associates

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
<i>in million EUR</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025
Purchase of goods	1.1	1.7	4.2	4.9
Purchase of services	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and prepayments	-	0.2	-	0.3
Proceeds from sale of services	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Loans received	-	-	4.0	-
Dividends received	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3

Receivables from associates and payables to associates

<i>in million EUR</i>	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Receivables	12.8	11.6
incl long-term loan receivables	12.8	11.6
Allowance for doubtful loan receivables	(12.8)	(11.6)
Payables	0.4	0.7

Upon premature termination of the service contract with a member of the Management Board, the service contracts stipulate the payment of 3 months remuneration as termination benefits. During the period 1 January – 30 June 2026 remuneration to management and supervisory boards amounted to EUR 2.3 million (1 January – 30 June 2025: EUR 2.6 million).

Transactions with entities over which the members of Supervisory and Management Board have significant influence

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
<i>in million EUR</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025
Purchase of goods, services and prepayments	1.5	1.0	4.7	2.2

Glossary

Clean Dark Spread (CDS) – Eesti Energia's margin between the price of electricity (in NP Estonia) and oil shale costs and CO₂ costs (taking into account the price of CO₂ allowance futures maturing in December and the amount of CO₂ emitted in the generation of a MWh of electricity)

CO₂ emission allowance – According to the European Union Emissions Trading System (ETS), one emission allowance gives the holder the right to emit one tonne of carbon dioxide (CO₂). The limit on the total number of emission allowances available gives them a monetary value

Controllable production assets – Production assets which operate on energy sources such as oil shale, oil shale gas, wood chips, peat and tyre chips

EBITDA – profit before finance income and costs, profit (loss) from associates under the equity method, tax, depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses

EBITDA margin – profit before finance income and costs, profit (loss) from associates under the equity method, tax, depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses divided by revenue

Financial leverage – net debt divided by the sum of net debt and equity

Liquidity – Amount of liquid assets. Sum of cash and cash equivalent, short-term financial investments and deposits with a maturity of more than 3 months

MWh – megawatt hour. 1 MWh is the unit of energy generated (or consumed) in one hour by a device operating at a constant power of 1 MW (megawatt)

1.000.000 MWh = 1.000 GWh = 1 TWh

Net debt – Debt obligations (amortised) less cash and cash equivalents (incl. bank deposits with maturities exceeding 3 months), units in money market funds and investments in fixed income bonds

Network losses – The amount of electricity delivered to customers is somewhat smaller than the amount supplied from power plants to the network because during transfer a part of electricity in the power lines and transformers converts into heat. To a lesser extent, network losses are caused by power theft and incorrect measuring.

NP system price – The price on the Nord Pool power exchange that is calculated on the basis of all purchase and sale bids without taking into account transmission capacity limitations

ROE – net profit divided by equity

ROIC – Return on Invested Capital. calculated by dividing operating profit by average invested capital

SAIDI – System Average Interruption Duration Index. The sum of all customer interruption durations in minutes divided by the total number of customers served

SAIFI – System Average Interruption Frequency Index. The total number of customer interruptions divided by the total number of customers served

Variable profit – Profit after deducting variable costs from sales revenue