



HERA S.p.A.

(incorporated in the Republic of Italy as a joint stock company)

€5,000,000,000 Euro Medium Term Note Programme

Under this €5,000,000,000 Euro Medium Term Note Programme (the “**Programme**”), HERA S.p.A. (the “**Issuer**” or “**Hera**” or the “**Company**”, and together with its subsidiaries, the “**Hera Group**” or the “**Group**”) may from time to time issue notes (the “**Notes**”) denominated in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer (as defined below).

The maximum aggregate nominal amount of all Notes from time to time outstanding under the Programme will not exceed €5,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Programme Agreement described herein), subject to increase as described herein.

The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers specified under “*Overview of the Programme*” and any additional Dealer appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer (each a “**Dealer**” and together the “**Dealers**”), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Base Prospectus to the **relevant Dealer** shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe such Notes.

An investment in Notes issued under the Programme involves certain risks. For a discussion of these risks see “Risk Factors” beginning on page 27.

This base prospectus has been approved as a base prospectus by the *Central Bank of Ireland* (the “**Central Bank**”) as competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, as amended (the “**Prospectus Regulation**”). The Central Bank only approves this Base Prospectus as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the Prospectus Regulation. Approval by the Central Bank should not be considered as an endorsement of Hera or of the quality of the Notes that are the subject of this Base Prospectus. Investors should make their own assessment as to the suitability of investing in the Notes. Such approval relates only to the Notes which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market for the purposes of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”) and/or which are to be offered to the public in any member state of the European Economic Area (the “**EEA**”). The Central Bank is also requested to provide the competent authority in (i) the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and (ii) the Republic of Italy with a certificate of such approval attesting that the Base Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation (each, a “**Notification**”). The Issuer may request the Central Bank to provide competent authorities in additional host Member States within the EEA with a Notification.

Application has been made to The Irish Stock Exchange plc trading as Euronext Dublin for Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to trading on Euronext Dublin’s regulated market (“**Euronext Dublin**”) and to be listed on the Official List of Euronext Dublin. Euronext Dublin’s regulated market is a regulated market for the purposes of MiFID II. Application may also be made for the Notes to be admitted to listing on (i) the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the “**LSE Official List**”) and/or (ii) Borsa Italiana S.p.A.’s (“**Borsa Italiana**”) regulated market (*Mercato Telematico delle Obbligazioni*) (the “**MOT**”). The Programme provides that Notes may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on such other or further stock exchanges or markets (including, as specified above, the stock exchanges in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of Italy and/or in other Member States within the EEA) as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

The Issuer may also issue unlisted Notes and/or Notes not admitted to trading on any market.

Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and certain other information which is applicable to each Tranche (as defined under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*”) of Notes will be set out in a final terms document (the “**Final Terms**”) which, with respect to Notes to be listed on the Official List of Euronext Dublin, will be filed with the Central Bank. Copies of Final Terms in relation to Notes to be listed on Euronext Dublin will also be published on the website of Euronext Dublin (<https://live.euronext.com>). Copies of Final Terms in relation to Notes to be listed on other or further stock exchanges or markets (including the LSE Official List, the MOT and/or in other Member States within the EEA) will be filed, notified and published in accordance with applicable law and regulation provisions. The Issuer may agree with any Dealer that Notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes herein, in which event a Drawdown Prospectus (as defined below), if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

This Base Prospectus (as supplemented as at the relevant time, if applicable) is valid for 12 months from its date in relation to Notes which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market in the EEA and shall expire on 16 January 2027. The obligation to supplement this Base Prospectus in the event of a significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy does not apply when this Base Prospectus is no longer valid.

The Issuer has been rated “BBB+/A-2” (stable outlook) by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (“**S&P**”) and “Baa2” (positive outlook) by Moody’s Italia S.r.l. (“**Moody’s**”). The Programme has been rated “BBB+” by S&P and “Baa2” by Moody’s. Each of S&P and Moody’s is established in the European Union and is registered under the Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) (the “**EU CRA Regulation**”). As such each of Moody’s and S&P is included in the list of credit ratings agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on its website (at <https://www.esma.europa.eu/credit-rating-agencies/cra-authorisation>) in accordance with the EU CRA Regulation. Notes issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated by any one or more of the rating agencies referred to above. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, such rating will be disclosed in the Final Terms and will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Programme by the relevant rating agency. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to any Tranche of Notes will be treated as having been issued by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the EU CRA Regulation, or by a credit rating agency established in the United Kingdom (the “**UK**”) and registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“**EUWA**”) (the “**UK CRA Regulation**” and, together with the EU CRA Regulation, the relevant “**CRA Regulation**”) will be disclosed in the relevant Final Terms. **A security rating and an issuer’s corporate rating are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.**

Amounts payable under the Notes may be calculated by reference to EURIBOR and amounts payable on floating rate notes issued under the Programme may, in certain circumstances, be determined in part by reference to such indices, each as specified in the relevant Final Terms. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the administrator of EURIBOR is included on the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the ESMA pursuant to article 36 of Regulation (EU) No. 2016/1011, as amended (the “**EU Benchmarks Regulation**”).

BNP PARIBAS

Banca Akros S.p.A. – Gruppo Banco BPM
Santander Corporate & Investment Bank

BBVA

BPET Corporate & Investment Banking

Crédit Agricole CIB

IMI – Intesa Sanpaolo

UniCredit

Arrangers

Mediobanca

Dealers

Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena

Barclays

BNP PARIBAS

CaixaBank

Deutsche Bank

Mediobanca

The date of this Base Prospectus is 16 January 2026

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This Base Prospectus comprises a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 8 of the Prospectus Regulation.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus and the Final Terms for each Tranche of Notes issued under the Programme. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer the information contained in this Base Prospectus is in accordance with the facts as at the date of this Base Prospectus and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Subject as provided in the applicable Final Terms, the only persons authorised to use this Base Prospectus in connection with any Tranche of Notes are the persons named in the applicable Final Terms as the relevant Dealer or the Managers, as the case may be.

Copies of Final Terms will be available from the registered office of the Issuer and the specified office set out below of each of the Paying Agents (as defined below).

This Base Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see “*Documents Incorporated by Reference*”). This Base Prospectus shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are incorporated and form part of this Base Prospectus. Other than in relation to the documents which are deemed to be incorporated by reference (see “*Documents Incorporated by Reference*”), the information on the websites to which this Base Prospectus refers does not form part of this Base Prospectus.

No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made by the Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) and no responsibility or liability is accepted by the Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Programme. Furthermore, with respect to Notes described as “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*” or “*European Green Bonds*”, none of the relevant Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) will verify or monitor the proposed use of proceeds of such Notes or, in the case of “*European Green Bonds*”, the compliance of any issuance with the EU Green Bond Regulation and no representation is made by the relevant Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) as to the suitability of the Notes described as “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*” or “*European Green Bonds*” to fulfil environmental or sustainability criteria required by prospective investors.

No person is or has been authorised by the Issuer to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Base Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer or any of the Dealers.

Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes (a) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation or (b) should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer or any of the Dealers that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes should purchase any Notes. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Notes should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Issuer. Each recipient of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms shall be taken to have made its own investigation and appraisal of the condition (financial or otherwise) of the Issuer and the Hera Group (as defined below) and of the rights attaching to the relevant Notes and reach its own view, based upon its own judgement and upon advice from such financial, legal and tax advisers as it has deemed necessary, prior to making any investment decision.

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors. Each potential investor in the Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in the light of its own circumstances based upon their own

judgement and upon advice from such financial, legal and tax advisers as they have deemed necessary prior to making any investment decision. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus or any applicable supplement;
- (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes and the impact the Notes will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets;
- (v) consider all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency; and
- (vi) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Some Notes are complex financial instruments. Sophisticated institutional investors generally do not purchase complex financial instruments as stand-alone investments. They purchase complex financial instruments as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured, appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of the Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

Furthermore, the investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (a) Notes are legal investments for it, (b) Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (c) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION RELATING TO THE USE OF THIS BASE PROSPECTUS AND OFFERS OF NOTES GENERALLY

Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the issue of any Notes constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or any of the Dealers to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Notes.

Neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Notes shall in any circumstances imply that the information contained herein concerning the Issuer is correct at any time subsequent to the date hereof or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date indicated in the document containing the same. The Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) expressly do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the Programme or to advise any investor in the Notes of any information coming to their attention.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the Securities Act) and are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (see “*Subscription and Sale*” below).

This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Notes may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. The Issuer and the Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) do not represent that this Base Prospectus may be lawfully distributed, or that any Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, nor assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the Issuer or the Dealers which is intended to permit a public offering of any Notes or distribution of this Base Prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Base Prospectus nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus or any Notes may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offering and sale of Notes. In particular, there are restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Notes in the United States, the EEA (including the Republic of Italy), the United Kingdom and Japan, see “*Subscription and Sale*”.

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in any Member State of the EEA will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Regulation from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes and any offer of Notes in the UK will be made in accordance with the rules in the Prospectus Rules: Admission to Trading on a Regulated Market sourcebook (the “**PRM**”) made pursuant to its rule-making powers under the Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024 (the “**POATRs**”) from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make an offer in that Member State or the UK of Notes which are the subject of an offering contemplated in this Base Prospectus as completed by the applicable Final Terms in relation to the offer of those Notes may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation (or the PRM, as the case may be) or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation (or the PRM, as the case may be), in each case, in relation to such offer. Neither the Issuer nor any Dealer have authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Notes in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer.

Certain legislative references and technical terms have been cited in their original language in order that the correct technical meaning may be ascribed to them under applicable law.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 (as amended, the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is neither: (i) a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; nor (ii) a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the POATRs. Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

MiFID II product governance / target market – The applicable Final Terms in respect of any Notes will include a legend entitled "MiFID II product governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels. A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (as amended, the “**MiFID Product Governance Rules**”), any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

UK MiFIR PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / TARGET MARKET - The applicable Final Terms in respect of any Notes will include a legend entitled “UK MiFIR product governance” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any distributor should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the “**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**”) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels. A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules.

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Issuer or the Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time. Notwithstanding the above, any adverse change in an applicable credit rating could adversely affect the trading price for the Notes issued under the Programme. Tranches of Notes issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated. Where a tranche of Notes is rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating(s) assigned to the Issuer at the date of this Base Prospectus or to other Notes issued under the Programme. Certain information with respect to the credit rating agencies and ratings is set out on the cover of this Base Prospectus. In general, European regulated investors are restricted under the EU CRA Regulation and UK regulated investors are restricted under the UK CRA Regulation from using credit ratings for regulatory purposes, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the EU or the UK and registered under the relevant CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended), subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances. Such general restriction will also apply in the case of credit ratings issued by non-EU or non-UK credit rating agencies, unless the relevant credit ratings are endorsed by an EU or UK registered credit rating agency or the relevant non-EU

(or non-UK) rating agency is certified in accordance with the relevant CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended, subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances). The list of registered and certified rating agencies published by the ESMA on its website in accordance with the relevant CRA Regulation is not conclusive evidence of the status of the relevant rating agency included in such list, as there may be delays between certain supervisory measures being taken against a relevant rating agency and the publication of the updated ESMA list. If the status of the rating agency rating the Notes changes, European and UK regulated investors may no longer be able to use the rating for regulatory purposes and the Notes may have a different regulatory treatment. This may result in European and UK regulated investors selling the Notes which may have an impact on the value of the Notes. Certain information with respect to the credit rating agencies and ratings is set out on the cover of this Base Prospectus. See also *“Risk Factors – Risks related to the Market – Credit ratings may not reflect all risks”*.

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

All references in this document to *euro* and *€* refer to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended.

Certain figures included in this Base Prospectus have been subject to rounding adjustments; accordingly, figures shown for the same category presented in different tables may vary slightly and figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures which precede them.

The language of this Base Prospectus is English. Certain legislative references and technical terms have been cited in their original language in order that the correct technical meaning may be ascribed to them under applicable law.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Base Prospectus may contain forward-looking statements, including (without limitation) statements identified by the use of terminology such as “aim”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “continue”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “future”, “help”, “intend”, “may”, “plan”, “project”, “shall”, “should”, “will”, “would” or the negative or other variations thereof as well as other statements regarding matters that are not historical fact. In addition, this Base Prospectus includes forward-looking statements relating to the Hera Group’s potential exposure to various types of market risks. These statements are based on the Issuer’s current expectations and projections about future events and involve substantial uncertainties. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, contained herein regarding the Issuer’s strategy, goals, plans, future financial position, projected revenues and costs or prospects are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Future events or actual results could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by or underlying forward-looking statements. In addition, all subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Issuer or persons acting on its behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained throughout this Base Prospectus including any document incorporated by reference herein. The Issuer does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. As a result of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, investors should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results or otherwise.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA AND THIRD PARTIES INFORMATION

Information regarding markets, market size, market share, market position, growth rates and other industry data pertaining to the Issuer and the Group's business contained in this Base Prospectus consists of estimates based on data reports compiled by professional organisations and analysts, on data from other external sources, and on the Issuer's knowledge of its sales and markets. In many cases, there is no readily available external information (whether from trade associations, government bodies or other organisations) to validate market-related analyses and estimates, requiring the Issuer to rely on internally developed estimates. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by this information. While the Issuer has compiled, extracted and, to the best of its knowledge, correctly reproduced market or other industry data or any other information from external sources, including third parties or industry or general publications, neither the Issuer nor the Dealers have independently verified that data. The Issuer cannot assure investors of the accuracy and completeness of, and takes no responsibility for, such data other than the responsibility for the correct and accurate reproduction thereof. The information in this Base Prospectus has been accurately reproduced and no facts have been omitted that would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. However, information regarding the sectors and markets in which the Group operates may not be available for certain periods and, accordingly, such information may not be current as of the date of this Base Prospectus. All sources of such information have been identified where such information is used. Similarly, while the Issuer believes such information to be reliable and believes its internal estimates to be reasonable and confirms all information to be up to date on the date of approval of this Base Prospectus, it has not been verified by any independent sources. Undue reliance should therefore not be placed on such information. See also "*Forward-Looking Statements*", above.

STABILISATION

In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Notes, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in the applicable Final Terms may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of a Stabilising Manager) will undertake stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche of Notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

DRAWDOWN PROSPECTUS

The Issuer may agree with any Dealer to issue Notes in a form not contemplated in the section of this Base Prospectus entitled "*Applicable Final Terms*". In such circumstances, a separate prospectus specific to such Tranche (a "**Drawdown Prospectus**") will be made available. Each Drawdown Prospectus will be constituted either (1) by a single document containing the necessary information relating to the Issuer and the Group and the relevant Notes or (2) pursuant to Article 6.3 of the Prospectus Regulation, by a registration document containing the necessary information relating to the Issuer and the Group, a securities note containing the necessary information relating to the relevant Notes and, if necessary, a summary note. In the case of a Tranche of Notes which is the subject of a Drawdown Prospectus, references in this Base Prospectus to information specified or identified in the Final Terms shall (unless the context requires otherwise) be read and construed as information specified or identified in the relevant Drawdown Prospectus.

INFORMATION RELATING TO “GREEN BONDS”, “BLUE BONDS”, “EUROPEAN GREEN BONDS” AND “SUSTAINABILITY-LINKED NOTES”

Words and expressions defined in the “Risk Factors” or elsewhere in this Base Prospectus have the same meaning in this section.

If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Issuer may issue Notes which are categorised as “Green Bonds” or “Blue Bonds” whose relevant proceeds are intended by the Issuer to be applied for the purposes of financing and/or refinancing, in whole or in part, new and existing Eligible Green Projects (including, if any, Eligible Blue Projects) (as defined in the “Use of Proceeds” section) carried out by the Issuer directly and/or indirectly through its subsidiaries, pursuant to its Green Financing Framework, and/or “European Green Bonds” or “EuGBs” whose relevant proceeds are intended by the Issuer to be applied to fixed assets, capital and operating expenditures in accordance with the gradual approach as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 (the “EU Green Bond Regulation”). Where indicated in the applicable Final Terms, Notes issued in accordance with the EU Green Bond Regulation will be issued as ‘European Green Bonds’ or ‘EuGBs’. In each of such circumstances, prospective investors should have regard to the information set out, or referred to, under the section of the Base Prospectus headed “Use of Proceeds” and/or paragraph “Reasons for the offer – Use of Proceeds” of the relevant Final Terms and must determine for themselves the relevance of such information, together with any other investigation such investors deem necessary, for the purpose of any investment in such Notes and its suitability also in light of their own circumstances.

The Issuer may also issue Notes which are categorised as “Sustainability-Linked Notes” if the Step Up Option is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms. Unlike Green Bonds / Blue Bonds or European Green Bonds, Sustainability-Linked Notes are not intended by the Issuer to be applied for the purposes of financing and/or refinancing, in whole or in part, “sustainable” or other equivalently-labelled projects but will be used for general corporate purposes. In such circumstances, prospective investors should have regard to the information set out under, or referred to in, Conditions 4.6 (Step Up Option) and 13A (Available Information) and the relevant Final Terms and must determine for themselves the relevance of such information, together with any other investigation such investors deem necessary, for the purpose of any investment in such Notes and its suitability also in light of their own circumstances.

In connection with the issue of “Green Bonds” and “Blue Bonds”, in January 2026 the Issuer published a “Green Financing Framework” which is available on the Issuer’s website at: <https://www.gruppohera.it/documents/688182/0/Green+Financing+Framework+2026.pdf/32c4c3a9-ff7b-4a4b-7b50-19ad2094135f?t=1767557037795> (the “Green Financing Framework”). A second party consultant appointed by the Issuer, namely S&P Global Ratings (“S&P Global Ratings”), has reviewed Hera’s Green Financing Framework and issued a second party opinion on 6 January 2026 (the “2026 Green Financing Framework Second-party Opinion”) which is available on the Issuer’s website at: <https://www.gruppohera.it/documents/d/gruppohera/spo-hera-green-financing-framework-pdf>.

In connection with the issue of “European Green Bonds”, in January 2026 the Issuer published on its website (<https://www.gruppohera.it/documents/688182/0/European+Green+Bond+Factsheet.pdf/ca999e7a-89b3-2d86-782e-37c72e25d323?t=1767557720039>) a programmatic European Green Bond Factsheet, which relates to one or more European Green Bond issuances by the Issuer (the “HERA European Green Bond Factsheet”). Such HERA European Green Bond Factsheet has been externally reviewed by S&P Global Ratings that has published a pre-issuance review in relation thereto available on the Issuer’s website (<https://www.gruppohera.it/documents/d/gruppohera/spo-hera-european-green-bond-factsheet-pdf>).

In connection with the issue of “Sustainability-Linked Notes” in December 2023 the Issuer published a “Sustainability-linked Financing Framework” which is available at the following website: <https://eng.gruppohera.it/documents/1514726/0/Sustainability-Linked+Financing+Framework+2023+.pdf/f7e9d45f-eb0a-69ad-0645-ec01b31d2c02?t=1704897031448>

(the “**Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework**”). A second party consultant appointed by the Issuer, namely S&P Global Ratings, has reviewed Hera’s Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework and issued a second party opinion on 19 December 2023 (the “**2023 Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework Second-party Opinion**”) which is available on the Issuer’s website at: <https://eng.gruppohera.it/documents/1514726/0/Second+Party+Opinion+2023+.pdf/390f01c6-5b96-abdc-c6d5-40da49c9ce1a?t=1704897073036>.

No assurance or representation is given by the Issuer, any other member of the Group, the Dealers or the second party consultant as to the suitability or reliability for any purpose whatsoever of any framework, factsheet opinion, review, report or certification of any third party in connection with any such and/or the offering of “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” or any “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*” issued under the Programme. Any such framework, factsheet, opinion, review, report or certification and any other document related thereto is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Base Prospectus and the information in such framework, factsheet, opinion, review, report or certification will not constitute or form part of any offer or invitation to sell or issue, or any solicitation of any offer to purchase or subscribe for, and should not be relied upon in connection with making any investment decision with respect to, any “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” or any “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*” issued under the Programme. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of such information, together with any other investigation such investors deem necessary, for the purpose of any investment in such Notes and its suitability also in light of their own circumstances. Any such framework, factsheet, opinion, review, report or certification is not, nor should be deemed to be, a recommendation by the Issuer, the Arrangers, the Dealers or any other person to buy, sell or hold any such “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” or “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*”. Any such framework, factsheet, opinion, review, report or certification is only current as at the date that such framework, opinion, report or certification was initially issued. Currently, the providers of such opinions, review, reports and certifications with respect to “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*” and “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*” are not subject to any specific regulatory or other regime or oversight. With respect to European Green Bonds see in this respect “*Risks in connection with European Green Bonds issued under the Programme*” below. Furthermore, in relation to Notes issued as “*European Green Bonds*”, an external reviewer will be requested to issue a Pre-issuance Review related to a European Green Bond factsheet and a Post-issuance Review related to the allocation report drawn up after the full allocation of the proceeds of such Notes and may be requested to issue an Impact Report Review related to any impact report drawn up in relation to the Notes. No assurance or representation is given by the Issuer, any of the Dealers or other persons as to the suitability or reliability for any purposes whatsoever of any Pre-issuance Review related to a European Green Bond factsheet, any Post-issuance Review related to an allocation report, any Impact Report Review related to an impact report or any other opinion, review, assessment or certification of any third party (whether or not solicited by the Issuer or any affiliate). Any such opinion, review, assessment or certification is not a recommendation by the Issuer, the Dealers or any other person to buy, sell or hold any such Notes and is current only as of the date it was issued. Any such Pre-issuance Review, European Green Bond factsheet, Post-issuance Review or Impact Report Review and any other document related thereto is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Base Prospectus. See also “*Risk Factors - The Second-party Opinions, Pre-issuance Review, Post Issuance Review and/or Impact Report Review issued in respect of “Green Bonds”, “Blue Bonds” or “Sustainability-Linked Notes”, as the case may be, may not reflect all the features which may be associated with such debt securities nor does it discuss all risks related to such “Green Bonds”, “Blue Bonds” or “Sustainability-Linked Notes”*”.

In the event that any such Notes qualified as “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” or “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*” are listed or admitted to trading on any dedicated “green”, “environmental”, “sustainable” or other equivalently-labelled segment of any stock exchange or securities market (whether or not regulated), no representation or assurance is given by the Issuer or any Dealer (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) that such listing or admission satisfies, whether in whole or in

part, any present or future investor expectations or requirements as regards any investment criteria or guidelines with which such investor or its investments are required to comply. Furthermore, it should be noted that the criteria for any such listings or admission to trading may vary from one stock exchange or securities market to another. Nor is any representation or assurance given or made by the Issuer or any other person that any such listing or admission to trading will be obtained in respect of any such Notes or, if obtained, that any such listing or admission to trading will be maintained during the life of the Notes.

See also “*Risk Factors – Risks relating to the characteristics of Notes issued as “Green Bonds”, “Blue Bonds”, the characteristics of Notes issued as “European Green Bonds” and the characteristics of “Sustainability-Linked Notes”*”.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

This Base Prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain certain unaudited alternative performance measures (the so-called APMs) which are different from the IFRS-EU financial indicators adopted by the Group and set forth in the audited consolidated annual financial statements of Hera as at and for the financial year ended, respectively, 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024 and in the unaudited consolidated half-year financial report as at 30 June 2025 and as at June 2024.

Except for “adjusted” APMs described below, such APMs are obtained directly from the audited consolidated annual financial statements of Hera as at and for the financial year ended, respectively, 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 and from the unaudited consolidated half-year financial statements as at and for the six-months ended 30 June 2025 and as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2024. In particular, such indicators are included under the sections concerning the analysis of the operating results and investments, as well as under the sections concerning the analysis of the financial structure and investments of the above mentioned documents. “Adjusted” APMs include reconciling items not extracted directly from the audited consolidated financial statements and/or the unaudited consolidated half-year financial statements, however the reconciliations show how the figures are calculated.

Hera uses such measures to express trends in the profitability of the businesses in which the Group operates as well as its equity and financial situation. The Issuer believes that these and similar measures are used widely by the investment community, securities analysts and other interested parties, as supplemental measures for assessing the Group’s operating performance (overall and within each business unit), including comparisons between the reporting period and previous periods, and are intended to assist in the analysis of the Issuer’s results of operations, profitability and ability to service debt. Such measures are used as financial targets in internal presentations (e.g., business plans) and external presentations both for analysts and investors.

APMs may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies and have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of the Group’s operating results as reported under IFRS.

An explanation of the relevance of each of the APMs and a reconciliation of the non-IFRS measures to the most directly comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS is presented in the director’s report incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus.

APMs are not measures of financial performance recognised under IFRS and they should not be considered as alternatives to net income (loss) as measures of operating performance, operating cash flows, the basis for dividend distribution or as measures of liquidity, etc.. Consequently, the methodology used for their calculation may not be consistent with that adopted by other companies and, therefore, the APMs the Issuer presents herein may not be comparable with those of other companies. Some of the limitations of APMs are that:

- they do not reflect the Issuer’s cash expenditures or future requirements for capital investments or contractual

commitments;

- they do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, the Issuer's working capital needs;
- they do not reflect the significant interest expense or cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on the Issuer's debt;
- they do not reflect any cash income taxes that the Issuer may be required to pay;
- they are not adjusted for all non-cash income or expense items that are reflected in the Issuer's consolidated income statement;
- they do not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from certain matters the Issuer considers not to be indicative of the Issuer's ongoing operations;
- assets are depreciated or amortized over differing estimated useful lives and often have to be replaced in the future, and these measures do not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements; and
- other companies in the Issuer's industry and analysts may calculate these measures differently than Hera does, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures.

Because of these limitations, the APMs should not be considered, *inter alia*, as measures of discretionary cash available to the Issuer to invest in the growth of the Issuer's business or as measures of cash that will be available to Hera to meet its obligations or as measures of performance in order to assist in the analysis of its operating results and profitability. You should compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on the Issuer's financial statements and using these non-IFRS measures only as a supplement to evaluate its performance.

Furthermore, the Hera Group determines its operating indicators for the reporting period by classifying as special items any significant components of income that derive from (i) non-recurring events or transactions, or any transactions or events that are not frequently repeated during the usual course of business; and (ii) events or transactions that do not represent normal business activities. At the same time, certain accounting items are adjusted using a managerial valuation criterion, if and when the latter facilitates the analysis of certain specific business trends. In light of the fact that the managerial adjustments referred to above have an impact on the balance sheet, their effects are provided as an adjustment of the financial indicators described below.

On 3 December 2015, the *Commissione per le Società e la Borsa* (CONSOB) issued Communication No. 92543/15, as amended (“**CONSOB Communication**”) that acknowledged the Guidelines issued on 5 October 2015 by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) concerning the presentation of APMs disclosed in regulated information and prospectuses published as from 3 July 2016 (the “**Guidelines**”). These Guidelines – which update the previous CESR Recommendation (CESR/05-178b) – are aimed at promoting the usefulness and transparency of APMs in order to improve their comparability, reliability and comprehensibility. In addition, ESMA also published a Questions and Answers (Q&A) document on the Guidelines, last updated on 1st April 2022, to promote common supervisory approaches and practices in the application of the Guidelines.

In line with the Guidelines and CONSOB Communication, the definitions, contents, basis of calculation and criteria used to construct the APMs adopted by Hera are described below. Any operating, financial and fiscal special items and managerial adjustments (not directly extracted from the financial statements) are then described.

OPERATING APMs AND INVESTMENTS

Ebitda is calculated as the sum of revenues, other income, raw and other materials, service costs, personnel costs, other operating expenses and capitalised costs.

Adjusted Ebitda (hereinafter referred to as Ebitda*) is calculated based on Ebitda, as described above, adding or subtracting managerial adjustments and special items.

Ebit is calculated by adding amortisation, depreciation and provisions to Ebitda. This indicator corresponds to the

operating result in the income statement.

Adjusted Ebit (hereinafter referred to as Ebit*) is calculated based on Ebit, as described above, adding or subtracting any managerial adjustments and special items.

Result before taxes corresponds to the profit before taxes profit shown in the income statement.

Adjusted result before taxes is calculated by adding or subtracting managerial adjustments and financial special items to the pre-tax results described above.

Net result corresponds to the net profit for the year as shown in the income statement.

Adjusted net results are calculated by adding or subtracting special items and managerial adjustments from the net results described above.

Results from special items are aimed at drawing attention to the result of the special item entries.

Net profit for the period corresponds to the net profit for the reporting period as shown in the income statement.

Adjusted net profit for the period is calculated by adding the result from special items to the adjusted net results, as described above. This indicator therefore includes any managerial adjustments used to bring certain accounting valuation items into line with managerial criteria.

Adjusted Ebitda on revenues, Adjusted Ebit on revenues and **Adjusted net results on revenues** measure the Group's operating performance through a proportion, expressed as a percentage, of adjusted Ebitda, adjusted Ebit and adjusted net results divided by the revenues shown in the income statement.

Net investments are the sum of investments in property, plants and equipment, intangible assets and equity investments, net of the capital grants received (as shown in paragraph 1.04.01 of the Directors' report for the financial years ended 2023 and 2024).

FINANCIAL APMS

Net non-current assets are calculated as the sum of: property, plants and equipment, rights of use, intangible assets, goodwill, shareholdings valued using the equity method, other shareholdings, and deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Adjusted net non-current assets are calculated by adding or subtracting management adjustments and special items from the net non-current assets described above.

Net working capital is made up of the sum of: inventories, trade receivables and payables, current tax assets and liabilities, other current assets and liabilities, the current portion of assets and liabilities for financial derivatives on commodities and current assets and liabilities arising from contracts with customers, as reported in the statement of financial position.

Adjusted net working capital is calculated by adding or subtracting managerial adjustments and special items from the net working capital described above.

Provisions are defined as the sum of the items employee benefits and funds in the statement of financial position.

Net invested capital is defined by calculating the sum of net non-current assets, net working capital and provisions, as described above.

Adjusted net invested capital is calculated by adding or subtracting managerial adjustments and special items from the net invested capital described above.

Adjusted net equity is obtained by adding the effects of managerial adjustments to the total net equity in the statement of financial position.

Net financial debt (at times referred to below as **Net debt**) is a measure of the company's financial structure

determined in accordance with ESMA guidelines 32-382-1138, adding the value of non-current financial assets.

Sources of financing are obtained by adding net financial debt and net equity.

OPERATING-FINANCIAL APMS

Net debt / Ebitda ratio (Net debt / Ebitda), expressed as a multiple of Ebitda, is a measure of the operating management's ability to pay back its net financial debt.

Net debt to adjusted Ebitda ratio (Net debt/Ebitda*), is calculated as the ratio described above, net of special items and managerial adjustments.

Funds from operations (FFO) are calculated beginning with Ebitda, subtracting provisions for doubtful accounts, financial charges, uses of employee benefits and provisions for risks (net of releases from provisions and increases due to changes in assumptions on future outlays following revised estimates on current landfills) and taxes, as reported in the explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Adjusted funds from operations (FFO*) are calculated as the FFO described above, net of special items and managerial adjustments.

FFO / Net debt ratio (FFO / Net debt), expressed as a percentage, provides a measurement of the operating management's ability to pay back its net financial debt.

Adjusted FFO/Net debt ratio (FFO*/Net debt), is the FFO / Net debt ratio described above, stated net of managerial adjustments and special items.

ROI, or return on net invested capital, is defined as the ratio between Ebit, as described above, and net invested capital, and is intended to indicate the ability to produce wealth through operating management, thus remunerating equity and capital pertaining to third parties.

Adjusted ROI, is the ROI described above, stated net of managerial adjustments and special items..

ROE, or return on equity, is defined as the ratio between net results and net equity, and is intended to indicate the profitability obtained by investors, recompensing risk.

Adjusted ROE (ROE*), is the ROE described above, stated net of managerial adjustments and special items.

Cash flow (adjusted cash flow) is defined as operating cash flow, net of dividends paid. Operating cash flow is calculated as adjusted Ebit, to which the following are added:

- amortisation, depreciation and provisions for the period, not including provisions for doubtful debts;
- changes in net working capital (*);
- provisions to funds, net of releases from provisions (**);
- uses of employee benefits;
- the difference between changes in taxes paid in advance and deferred taxes (***);
- operating and financial investments;
- divestitures;
- financial charges and financial income (****);
- current taxes.

(*) Net of the effects arising from the fair value measurement of commodity derivatives recognised as cash flow hedge and net of any changes in the net working capital arising from changes in the scope of consolidation.

(**) Minus releases from provisions and increases caused by modifications in estimated future expenses following revised appraisals for

operating landfills.

(**) Net of fiscal effects related to the cash flow hedge accounting of hedging derivatives.

(***) Minus the effects of discounting deriving from the application of accounting standards IAS 37 and IAS 19 and the profits coming from associated companies and joint ventures, plus the dividends received from the latter, and gains/losses from transferred shareholding (excluding special items, if present).

The Hera Group's APMs are provided in the following table:

OPERATING APMs AND INVESTMENTS (MN€)	DEC 24	DEC 23 RESTATED ¹	ABS. CHANGE	% CHANGE
Revenues	12,889.7	15,331.1	(2,441.4)	(15.9)%
Adjusted Ebitda	1,587.6	1,494.7	92.9	+6.2%
Adjusted Ebitda/revenues	12.3%	9.7%	+2.6 p.p.	+0.0%
Adjusted Ebit	829.9	741.0	88.9	+12.0%
Adjusted Ebit/revenues	6.4%	4.8%	+1.6 p.p.	+0.0%
Adjusted net result	488.1	390.1	98.0	+25.1%
Adjusted net result/revenues	3.8%	2.5%	+1.2 p.p.	+0.0%
Net investments	812.1	779.2	32.9	+4.2%
FINANCIAL APMs (MN€)	DEC 24	DEC 23	ABS. CHANGE	% CHANGE
Net non-current assets	8,496.4	8,119.2	377.2	+4.6%
Net working capital	227.2	166.0	61.2	+36.9%
Provisions	(773.0)	(705.9)	(67.1)	+9.5%
Net invested capital	7,950.6	7,579.3	371.3	+4.9%
Net financial debt	3,963.7	3,827.7	136.0	+3.6%
Sources of financing	7,950.6	7,579.3	+371.3	+4.9%
OPERATING-FINANCIAL APMs	DEC 24	DEC 23	ABS. CHANGE	
Net debt / adjusted Ebitda	2.50	2.56	(0.06)	
FFO adjusted / net debt	28.6%	25.6%	+3.0 p.p.	
Adjusted ROI	10.4%	9.8%	+0.7 p.p.	
Adjusted ROE	12.2%	10.4%	+1.8 p.p.	
Adjusted cash flow	(148.3)	485.8	(634.10)	
OPERATING APMs AND INVESTMENTS (MN€)	30 JUNE 25	30 JUNE 24	ABS. CHANGE	% CHANGE
Revenues	6,786.2	5,716.5	1,069.7	+18.7%
Ebitda	721.7	732.7	(11.0)	(1.5)%
Ebitda/revenues	10.6%	12.8%	(2.2) pp	+0.0%
Ebit	383.2	385.1	(1.9)	(0.5)%
Ebit/revenues	5.6%	6.7%	(1.1) pp	+0.0%
Net result	249.4	237.3	12.1	+5.1%
Net result/revenues	3.7%	4.2%	(0.5) pp	+0.0%
Net investments	394.5	328.0	66.5	+20.3%
FINANCIAL APMs (MN€)	30 JUNE 25	31 DEC 24	ABS. CHANGE	% CHANGE
Net non-current assets	8,647.1	8,496.4	150.7	+1.8%
Net working capital	142.7	227.2	(84.5)	(37.2)%
Provisions	(768.1)	(773.0)	4.9	(0.6)%
Net invested capital	8,021.7	7,950.6	71.1	+0.9%
Net financial debt	3,927.1	3,963.7	(36.6)	(0.9)%
Sources of financing	8,021.7	7,950.6	+71.1	+0.9%

¹ Derived from comparative figures appearing in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

Except for Adjusted APMs described above, the following APMs are obtained directly from the unaudited consolidated quarterly report of Hera as at 30 September 2025:

Operating APMs and investments (mn€)	Sept 25	Sept 24	Abs. change	% change
Revenues	9,365.6	8,187.4	894.2	+10.6%
Ebitda	1,037.2	1,037.6	(0.4)	(0.0)%
Ebitda/revenues	11.1%	12.7%	(1.2) pp	+0.0%
Ebit	519.9	522.5	(2.6)	(0.5)%
Ebit/revenues	5.6%	6.4%	(0.6) pp	+0.0%
Profit for the year	324.6	312.1	12.5	+4.0%
Profit for the year/revenues	3.5%	3.8%	(0.2) pp	+0.0%
Capital expenditure (CAPEX)	632.6	535.8	96.8	+18.1%

Financial APMs (mn€)	Sept 25	Dec 24	Abs. change	% change
Net non-current assets	8,788.6	8,496.4	292.2	+3.4%
Net working capital	307.8	227.2	80.6	+35.5%
Provisions	(771.9)	(773.0)	1.1	(0.1)%
Net invested capital	8,324.5	7,950.6	373.9	+4.7%
Net financial debt	4,147.2	3,963.7	183.5	+4.6%

Special items and managerial adjustments / IFRS financial statements reconciliation

Starting from 2022, and as a supplement to the statements drafted in accordance with IFRS standards, the Group's management held it appropriate to present the results by valuing the natural gas inventories according to a managerial criterion, in order to provide a representation that is consistent with the market context, which showed significant and sudden changes in prices with respect to previous trends.

At the end of the first quarter of 2023, and for all subsequent reporting periods, the previous valuation differential was fully recovered. Therefore, this had an effect on the change in inventories recorded in the income statement. The 2024 period of injection, which began in the first quarter of the year and continued until the beginning of the final quarter, was also subject to a double valuation process, consistent with the approach used during the previous years. From an accounting point of view, in particular, all gas deliveries made during the injection period were considered according to a calculation of the average carrying cost, regardless of their destination, while from a managerial point of view, only the procurement flows identified as having the purpose of injection into storage were considered. The Group introduced the appropriate hedges, corresponding to the planned withdrawals that occurred in the first quarter of 2025.

The combined effect of decreasing prices and the timespan required for filling resulted in a book value of stored gas at 31 December 2024 was higher than the expected net sale value, better identified by the managerial valuation that represents the basis for the hedges mentioned above.

As a result, the inventories at 31 December 2024 reflect a write-down recorded in the change in inventories in the income statement (as was already the case at 31 December 2023), while the operating period under comparison reflects the recovery of the misalignment represented as a managerial adjustment in 2022 amounting to 93 million euro, with a positive tax effect coming to 26.8 million euro.

Furthermore, at the end of 2024, the income from the fair value measurement related to the revision of the put option granted to the minority shareholder of subsidiary EstEnergy S.p.A., amounting to 47.8 million euro, was classified under special items, following the agreement signed at the end of 2024 to exercise the residual 25%, which came into effect in 2025, following the fulfilment of the condition precedent linked to payment by the Hera

Group. Following this classification, in order to provide more consistent information, a redetermination was also introduced for the period under comparison (“Dec 23 Restated”). Accordingly, the remeasurement of the put option granted to the minority shareholders of EstEnergy Spa resulted in the recognition of 26.9 million euro of financial income.

The following table provides a reconciliation between the income statement referred to in the remarks on unaudited managerial statement and the published consolidated income statement.

MNE	DEC 24				DEC 23 RESTATED			
	PUBLISHED STATEMENTS	MANAGERIAL ADJUSTMENTS	SPECIAL ITEMS	MANAGERIAL STATEMENTS	PUBLISHED STATEMENTS	MANAGERIAL ADJUSTMENTS	SPECIAL ITEMS	MANAGERIAL STATEMENTS
Revenues	12,889.7			12,889.7	15,331.1			15,331.1
Other income	154.7			154.7	234.0			234.0
Raw and other materials	(7,056.4)			(7,056.4)	(9,672.2)	(93.0)		(9,765.2)
Service costs	(3,724.9)			(3,724.9)	(3,655.9)			(3,655.9)
Personnel costs	(667.5)			(667.5)	(641.1)			(641.1)
Other operating expenses	(97.3)			(97.3)	(90.3)			(90.3)
Capitalised costs	89.3			89.3	82.1			82.1
Ebitda	1,587.6	-	-	1,587.6	1,587.7	(93.0)	-	1,494.7*
Amortization, depreciation and provisions	(757.7)			(757.7)	(753.7)			(753.7)
Ebit	829.9	-	-	829.9	834.0	(93.0)	-	741.0*
Financial operations	(106.0)		(47.8)	(153.8)	(187.9)		(26.9)	(214.8)
Share of profits (losses) pertaining to joint ventures and associated companies	12.3			12.3	10.3			10.3
Result before taxes	736.2	-	(47.8)	688.4*	656.4	(93.0)	(26.9)	536.5*
Taxes	(200.3)			(200.3)	(173.2)	26.8		(146.4)*
Net result	535.9	-	(47.8)	488.1*	483.2	(66.2)	(26.9)	390.1*
Attributable to:								-
Adjusted Parent company shareholders	494.5	-	(47.8)	446.7*	441.4	(66.2)	(26.9)	348.3*
Non-controlling interests	41.4			41.4	41.8			41.8
Result from special items			47.8	47.8			26.9	26.9
Net profit for the period	535.9	-	-	535.9	483.2	(66.2)	-	417.0*
Attributable to:								-
Parent company shareholders	494.5	-		494.5	441.4	(66.2)	-	375.2*
Non-controlling interests	41.4			41.4	41.8			41.8

As discussed above, the previous valuation differential was fully recovered at the end of first quarter of year 2023. For the reason just mentioned and for the absence of special items, managerial adjustments / IFRS financial

statements reconciliation are not exposed for the period end at 30 June 2025 and at 30 September 2025.

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OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

The following overview constitutes a general description of the Programme for the purposes of Article 25(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2019/980 supplementing the Prospectus Regulation. The following overview does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Base Prospectus and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Notes, the applicable Final Terms. The Issuer and any relevant Dealer may agree that Notes shall be issued in a form other than that contemplated in the Terms and Conditions set out below, in which event a Drawdown Prospectus (as defined above) will be published.

Words and expressions defined in “Form of the Notes” and “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” below shall have the same meanings in this Overview.

Issuer	HERA S.p.A.
Issuer Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)	8156009414FD99443B48
Risk Factors	There are certain factors that may affect the Issuer’s ability to fulfil its obligations under Notes issued under the Programme. These are set out under “Risk Factors” below in relation to material risks that are specific to the Issuer and that may affect the Issuer’s ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes, these are divided into the following categories: (1) Regulatory, competition and business area risks; (2) Business activities and industry related risks – climatic-environmental, technological and human capital risks; (3) Economic and financial risks. In addition, there are certain factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme, these are set out under “Risk Factors” and are divided into the following categories (1) Risks related to the structure of a particular issue of Notes; (2) Risks relating to the characteristics of Notes issued as “Green Bonds”, “Blue Bonds”, the characteristics of Notes issued as “European Green Bonds” and the characteristics of “Sustainability-linked Notes”; (3) Risks relating to the listing and trading of the Notes; (4) Risks related to the market; and (5) Risks relating to changes in law. Prospective Noteholders should consider carefully all information contained in this Base Prospectus (including, without limitation, any documents incorporated by reference herein and any supplement hereto) and reach their own views, based upon their own judgment and upon advice from such financial, tax and legal advisers they have deemed necessary, before making any investment decision.
Description	Euro Medium Term Note Programme.
Arrangers	BNP PARIBAS and Mediobanca – Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A.
Dealers	Banca Akros S.p.A. Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena S.p.A. Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. Banco Santander, S.A.

	Barclays Bank Ireland PLC BNP PARIBAS BPER Banca S.p.A. CaixaBank, S.A. Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. Mediobanca – Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A. UniCredit Bank GmbH and any other Dealers appointed in accordance with the Programme Agreement. BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch.
Fiscal Agent	
Programme Size	The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding at any one time under the Programme will not exceed €5,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Programme Agreement). The Issuer may increase the amount of the Programme, from time to time, in accordance with the terms of the Programme Agreement.
Distribution	Notes may be distributed by way of private or public placement and in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis.
Certain Restrictions	Each issue of Notes denominated in a currency in respect of which particular laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements apply will only be issued in circumstances which comply with such laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements from time to time (see “ <i>Subscription and Sale</i> ”).
Currencies	Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.
Maturities	The Notes will have such maturities as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, subject to a minimum maturity of 12 months and one day, unless a higher minimum maturity is prescribed by applicable law.
Issue Price	Notes may be issued at an issue price which is at par or at a discount to, or premium over, par. The Issue Price will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.
Form of Notes	The Notes will be issued in bearer form as described in “ <i>Form of the Notes</i> ”.
Fixed Rate Notes	Fixed interest will be payable on such date or dates as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer and on redemption and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.
Floating Rate Notes	Floating Rate Notes will bear interest at a rate determined: (a) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified

Currency governed by an agreement incorporating (A) the 2006 ISDA Definitions (as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series) or (B) if "ISDA 2021 Definitions" are specified as being applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the latest version of ISDA 2021 Interest Rate Derivatives Definitions, including each Matrix (as defined therein) (and any successor thereto), each as published by ISDA (or any successor) on its website (<http://www.isda.org>), on the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series;

- (b) on the basis of a reference rate appearing on the agreed screen page of a commercial quotation service; or
- (c) on such other basis as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

The margin (if any) relating to such floating rate will be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer for each Series of Floating Rate Notes.

Floating Rate Notes may also have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate or both.

Interest on Floating Rate Notes in respect of each Interest Period, as agreed prior to issue by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, will be payable on such Interest Payment Dates, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction, as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

The length of the interest periods for the Notes and the applicable interest rate or its method of calculation may differ from time to time or be constant for any Series. The use of interest accrual periods permits the Notes to bear interest at different rates in the same interest period. All such information will be set out in the applicable Final Terms.

On the occurrence of a Benchmark Event, the Issuer may (subject to certain conditions and following consultation with an Independent Adviser) determine a Successor Rate, failing which an Alternative Rate and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread, if any, and any Benchmark Amendments (each term as defined in the Conditions) in accordance with Condition 4.4 of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

Zero Coupon Notes will be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount and will not bear interest.

Fixed Rate Notes and Floating Rate Notes issued by the Issuer may be subject to a Step Up Option if the applicable Final Terms indicates that the Step Up Option is applicable. The Rate of Interest for Sustainability-Linked Notes will be the Initial Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the relevant benchmark plus the Initial Margin, each as specified in the

Other provisions in relation to Floating Rate Notes

Benchmark discontinuation

Zero Coupon Notes

Step Up Option – Sustainability-Linked Notes

applicable Final Terms, provided that, for any Interest Period commencing on or after the Interest Payment Date immediately following a Step Up Event, if any, the Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the relevant benchmark plus the Margin, shall be increased by the relevant Step Up Margin specified in the applicable Final Terms. In the event that more than one Step Up Event occurs, the Step Up Margin for both such events shall apply from the next following Interest Period. Accordingly, if a Step Up Event occurs, the Initial Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Initial Margin, shall be increased (i) by the First Step Up Margin(s) from the Interest Period immediately following the relevant First Step Up Event Notification Deadline and (ii) subsequently, by the Second Step Up Margin(s) from the Interest Period immediately following the relevant Second Step Up Event Notification Deadline.

None of the Issuer, the Arrangers, the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates (including parent companies) will verify or monitor if the Sustainability-Linked Notes satisfy the investors' requirements or standards for investment in assets with sustainability characteristics, nor the consistency of the relevant Sustainability-Linked Note Condition, the investment requirements and expectation of any potential investor in the relevant Sustainability-Linked Notes.

Redemption

The applicable Final Terms will indicate either that the relevant Notes cannot be redeemed prior to their stated maturity (other than in specified instalments, if applicable, or for taxation reasons or following an Event of Default) or that such Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer and/or the Noteholders upon giving notice to the Noteholders or the Issuer, as the case may be, on a date or dates specified prior to such stated maturity and at a price or prices and on such other terms as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

Other than, if any, in respect of Zero Coupon Notes, no Series of Notes will be redeemed below its principal amount under any circumstances.

Denomination of Notes

The Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer save that the minimum denomination of each Note will be such amount as may be allowed or required from time to time by applicable laws and regulations, and save that the minimum denomination of each Note admitted to trading on a regulated market within the EEA will be €100,000 (or, if the Notes are denominated in a currency other than euro, the equivalent amount in such currency).

Substantial Purchase Event

The applicable Final Terms may provide that, upon the occurrence of a Substantial Purchase Event (as described below), Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer (so called "*Clean-Up Call*") upon giving notice to the Noteholders at their

	principal amount, together with any accrued and unpaid interest up to (but excluding) the date of redemption.
Issuer Call	A Substantial Purchase Event shall be deemed to have occurred if at any time 20 per cent. or less of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes of the relevant Series originally issued (which for these purposes shall include any further Notes of the same Series issued subsequently) remains outstanding.
Investor Put	The applicable Final Terms may provide that the Issuer has an Issuer Call. See Condition 6.3 (<i>Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)</i>).
Redemption for tax reason	The applicable Final Terms may provide that upon the holder of any Note giving to the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13 (<i>Notices</i>) not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice, upon the expiry of such notice, the Issuer will redeem, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Final Terms, such Note on the Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount specified in the applicable Final Terms, together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date.
Issuer Maturity Par Call	The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not on part, at any time (if this Note is not a Floating Rate Note) or on any Interest Payment Date (if this Note is a Floating Rate Note), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice, in accordance with Condition 13, to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on the occasion of the next payment due under the Notes, the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 7 as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction (as defined in Condition 7) or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the Notes; and (b) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it, provided that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes then due.
Relevant Event Put Event	The applicable Final Terms may provide that the Issuer has an Issuer Maturity Par Call. See Condition 6.5 (<i>Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Maturity Par Call)</i>).
	The applicable Final Terms may provide that, upon the occurrence of a Relevant Event Put Event (as described below), Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Noteholders upon giving notice to the Issuer on a date or dates specified prior to

their stated maturity and at a price or prices and on such other terms as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer and specified in the applicable Final Terms.

A Relevant Event Put Event will be deemed to have occurred if: (a) a Relevant Event (as described below) occurs; (b) at the time of the occurrence of the Relevant Event, a Rating Event (as defined in Condition 6.6) occurs; and (c) in making the relevant decision relating to the Rating Event, the relevant Rating Agency announces publicly or confirms in writing to the Issuer that such decision resulted, in whole or in part, from the occurrence of the Relevant Event.

A Relevant Event shall be deemed to occur if any of: (i) a Change of Control; (ii) a Concession Event; or (iii) a Sale of Assets Event occurs.

A Change of Control shall be deemed to occur if more than 50% of the voting rights exercisable at a general meeting of the Issuer is acquired by any Person or Persons (other than Reference Shareholders) acting in concert.

A Concession Event shall be deemed to occur if at any time one or more of the Concessions (as defined in Condition 6.6) granted to the Issuer or to any of its Principal Subsidiaries (a) is terminated or revoked prior to the original stated termination date or (b) otherwise expires at its original stated termination date(s), such expiry becomes effective in accordance with its terms, and has not been extended or renewed, and such Concessions that are terminated, revoked or expired (as the case may be) pursuant to (a) and/or (b) above constitute, taken together, 30% or more of the Group's consolidated assets and/or revenues (as evidenced by the most recently available and duly approved audited consolidated financial statements thereof), provided that the *prorogatio* regime to which a Concession may be subject to between its expiry at the relevant stated termination date and the extension, renewal or new award of such Concession will not constitute a Concession Event.

A Sale of Assets Event shall be deemed to occur if at any time (A) the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries is required by applicable law to sell, transfer, contribute, assign or otherwise dispose of assets comprising the whole or a substantial part of the Hera Group's business, as defined in Condition 9.1(e), or (B) if such assets are expropriated (*espropriati* pursuant to Italian law) on the basis of an order of a public authority having jurisdiction over the Issuer or the relevant Principal Subsidiary.

Taxation

All payments in respect of the Notes will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any taxes imposed by or on behalf of any Tax Jurisdiction as provided in Condition 7. In the event that any such deduction is made, the Issuer will, save in certain circumstances provided in Condition 7, be

required to pay additional amounts to cover the amounts so deducted.

Negative Pledge

The terms of the Notes will contain a negative pledge provision as further described in Condition 3.

Cross Default

The terms of the Notes will contain a cross default provision as further described in Condition 9.

Status of the Notes

The Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to the provisions of Condition 2) unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* among themselves and with all other unsecured obligations (other than subordinated obligations, if any) of the Issuer, from time to time outstanding, save for certain obligations required to be preferred by applicable law.

Rating

The Programme has been rated “BBB+” by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (“S&P”) and “Baa2” by Moody’s Italia S.r.l. (“Moody’s”). Each of S&P and Moody’s is established in the European Union and is registered under the Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) (the “EU CRA Regulation”). As such each of Moody’s and S&P is included in the list of credit ratings agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on its website (at <https://www.esma.europa.eu/credit-rating-agencies/cra-authorisation>) in accordance with the EU CRA Regulation. Notes issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated by any one or more of the rating agencies referred to above. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, such rating will be disclosed in the Final Terms and will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Programme by the relevant rating agency. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to any Tranche of Notes will be treated as having been issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union or the UK and registered under the EU CRA Regulation or the Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as the case may be, will be disclosed in the relevant Final Terms. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Listing, approval and admission to trading

This Base Prospectus has been approved as a base prospectus issued in compliance with the Prospectus Regulation by the Central Bank in its capacity as the competent authority in the Republic of Ireland for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation. Application has been made to the Central Bank to provide the competent authorities in (i) the Republic of Italy and (ii) the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg with a certificate of such approval attesting that this document has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation.

Application has also been made to the Irish Stock Exchange plc trading as Euronext Dublin for Notes issued under the

Programme to be admitted to trading on the Euronext Dublin's regulated market and to be listed on Euronext Dublin.

Notes may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on other or further stock exchanges or markets agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer in relation to the Series, including the LSE Official List and the MOT. Notes which are neither listed nor admitted to trading on any market may also be issued.

The applicable Final Terms will state whether or not the relevant Notes are to be listed and/or admitted to trading and, if so, on which stock exchanges and/or markets.

Governing Law

The Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes will be governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law. Condition 14 (*Meetings of Noteholders*) and the provisions of the Agency Agreement concerning the meetings of Noteholders and the appointment of a Noteholders' Representative in respect of the Notes are subject to compliance with the laws of the Republic of Italy.

Selling Restrictions

There are restrictions on the offer, sale and transfer of the Notes in the United States, the European Economic Area (including the Republic of Italy), the United Kingdom, Japan and such other restrictions as may be required or applied in connection with the offering and sale of a particular Tranche of Notes, see "*Subscription and Sale*", below.

United States Selling Restrictions

Regulation S, Category 2.

The Notes will be issued in compliance with U.S. Treas. Reg. § 1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code)) (TEFRA D) unless (i) the relevant Final Terms states that the Notes are issued in compliance with U.S. Treas. Reg. § 1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the Code) (TEFRA C) or (ii) the Notes are issued other than in compliance with TEFRA D or TEFRA C but in circumstances in which the Notes will not constitute "registration required obligations" under the United States Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA), which circumstances will be referred to in the relevant Final Terms as a transaction to which TEFRA is not applicable.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Notes involves a number of risks. The factors described below are the principal risks that the Issuer considers to be material and which may affect Hera's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes. In addition, factors that are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes are also described below.

Some of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur. However, there may be additional risks of which Hera is not currently aware or that may not be considered significant risks by Hera based on information currently available to it or which it may not currently be able to anticipate, and any of these risks could also have a negative effect on Hera's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes. In addition, if any of the following risks, or any other risk not currently known, actually occurs, the trading price of the Notes could decline and Noteholders may lose all or part of their investment.

The risks that are specific to the Issuer and the Hera Group are presented in three categories and those specific to the Notes are presented in five categories, in each case in a manner which is consistent with the materiality assessment carried out by the Issuer based on the probability of their occurrence and the expected magnitude of their negative impact.

Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus, including any document incorporated by reference, and reach their own views, based upon their own judgement and upon advice from such financial, legal and tax advisers as they have deemed necessary prior to making any investment decision.

Words and expressions defined in "Terms and Conditions of the Notes", "Description of the Issuer" and "Regulation" or elsewhere in this Base Prospectus have the same meaning in this section.

MATERIAL RISKS THAT ARE SPECIFIC TO THE ISSUER AND THAT MAY AFFECT THE ISSUER'S ABILITY TO FULFIL ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE NOTES

1. REGULATORY, COMPETITION AND BUSINESS AREA RISKS

Risks related to the evolution in the legislative and regulatory framework for the electricity, natural gas, district heating, waste and water sectors poses a risk to Hera and its Group

The Group mainly operates in the waste, water and energy sectors, which are subject to several laws and regulations by the European Union, the Republic of Italy and certain regulatory agencies, including the Italian Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and Environment (*Autorità di Regolazione per Energia, Reti e Ambiente – ARERA*). For further information, see "Regulation", below. Changes in applicable legislation and regulation, and the manner in which they are interpreted, could impact Hera's earnings and operations either positively or negatively, both through the effect on current operations and through the impact on the cost and revenue-earning capabilities of current and future planned developments in sectors in which Hera conducts its business, directly or through its subsidiaries. Such changes could include changes to regulatory framework applicable to concessions, the reference tariffs system, the ability to maintain licenses, authorisations, permits, approvals and other consents, as well as changes in tax rates, legislation and policies, also involving an earlier termination of certain contracts assigned to and operated by the Hera Group, changes in environmental, health, safety or other workplace laws or changes in the regulation of cross-border transactions. In particular, legislative changes could also include changes to laws relating to substitution of critical material in gas networks and the introduction of measures to counter volatility in the energy markets, such as the one already experienced in 2021 and 2022

also as a consequence of the Russo-Ukrainian war, and contain the effects of energy price increases, both in the electricity and gas sectors.

In addition, public policies related to water, waste, energy, energy efficiency and/or air emissions may impact the overall business environment in which Hera and its Group operate and particularly the public sector. Furthermore, regulation of a particular sector may affect many aspects of Hera's and its Group's business and, in many respects, determines the manner in which Hera and its Group conduct their business and the fees they charge or obtain for their products and services. For example, in network businesses (*e.g.* water cycle, gas and electricity distribution and district heating) and the municipal waste collection, as well as the related waste treatment, the introduction or modification of economic, organisational and IT requirements to be met by Hera, and any potential market structure changes caused by them, may result in regulatory risks for the Group. Any new or substantially altered rules and standards may adversely affect the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group with a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

The Hera Group is dependent on concessions from local and national authorities for its regulated activities

The regulated activities carried out by the Hera Group, including waste collection services, distribution of electricity and gas (both natural and liquid propane gas), integrated water services and district heating (*teleriscaldamento*), accounted for 36.5% of the Hera Group's Adjusted Ebitda for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. These regulated activities are dependent on concessions from local authorities (in the case of integrated water service, gas distribution, waste management and public lighting) and from national authorities (in the case of electricity distribution), as the case may be, that vary in duration across the Hera Group's business areas (in this respect, see also "*Description of the Issuer – Business of the Hera Group – Key Concessions*", below).

No assurances can be given that Hera or any member of the Hera Group will maintain, enter into new, or renew existing, concessions to allow it to continue to engage in the activities described above and elsewhere in this Base Prospectus once its existing concessions terminate or expire, nor that any new concessions entered into or renewals of existing concessions will be on terms similar to those of its current concessions. Tenders for gas distribution, the integrated water service, waste collection and street sweeping scheduled for the time covered by the 2024-2028 Business Plan determine the risk of losing some of the areas currently managed by the Hera Group, especially in contexts with a significant presence of competition, only partially offset by compensation for the portion of invested capital not yet amortised. Any failure by Hera and its Group to maintain the current concessions and/or to enter into new concessions or renew existing concessions, in each case on similar or otherwise favourable terms, could have an adverse impact on the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and therefore have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Risks related to the termination of the concessions and the amount of the compensation payment

Each concession is governed by agreements with the relevant grantor requiring the relevant concession operator (*i.e.*, the concessionaire) to comply with certain obligations (including, *inter alia*, performing regular maintenance). Each concessionaire is subject to penalties or sanctions for the non-performance or default under the relevant concession. Failure by a concessionaire to fulfil its material obligations under a concession may lead to early termination by the grantor of the

concession. Furthermore, in accordance with general principles of Italian law, a concession can be early terminated for reasons of public interest. In either case, the relevant concessionaire might be required to transfer all of the assets relating to the operation of the concession to the grantor or to the incoming concessionaire.

In the case of termination of a concession, the concessionaire might be entitled to receive a compensation amount determined in accordance with the terms of the relevant concession agreement, which shall be paid by the incoming concessionaire. However, there can be no assurance that any amount due, if any, to the relevant entities of the Hera Group will be actually paid and/or paid timely and/or will be adequate compensation for the loss of the relevant concession and disposal of the related assets.

Furthermore, in several cases there might be a dispute between the parties regarding the quantification of the indemnity due, if any, to the former concessionaire. Litigation in this respect is frequent and can have an impact on the execution of the business plan and on the Hera Group's activities. This may negatively affect the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and therefore have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

The Hera Group is exposed to revision of tariffs in waste, water and energy sectors

As referred to under "*Description of the Issuer*" below, the Hera Group operates, *inter alia*, in the waste, water and energy sectors and is exposed to a risk of variation of the tariffs applied to the end users. In the waste and water sector the tariffs payable by final customers are determined and adjusted by the relevant district authority and may be subject to variations as a consequence of periodic revisions resulting from investigations by the authority concerning, *inter alia*, efficiency improvements and the actual implementation of planned investments by the companies managing the integrated water service. For further information about the tariff determination in the energy sector and in respect to the urban waste management sector, see "*Regulation*", below.

Uncertainties as to how to determine the tariffs and decreases in tariffs, also as a consequence of changes in determination of tariffs, could adversely affect the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and therefore have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Hera faces risks relating to greater competition in the markets in which it operates

The energy markets in which Hera and the Hera Group operate is subject to increasing competition. Competition risks may impact network (water, gas and electricity distribution) and market (electricity and gas sales) businesses, and appear in new or modified economic, organisational and informational requirements which Hera is bound to respect, as well as possible changes in market assets they bring about.

In particular, competition risks arise in the electricity business, in which Hera competes with other producers and traders within Italy and from outside of Italy who sell electricity in the Italian market to industrial, commercial and residential clients. This could have an impact on the prices paid or achieved in Hera's electricity production and trading activities. Moreover, Hera and its Group may be unable to offset the financial effects of decreases in production and sales of electricity through efficiency improvements, or expansion into new business areas or markets.

In its natural gas business, Hera faces increasing competition from both national and international natural gas suppliers. Increasingly high levels of competition in the Italian natural gas market could possibly entail reduced natural gas selling margins. Furthermore, a number of national gas producers from countries with large gas reserves have begun to sell natural gas directly to final

clients in Italy, which could threaten the market position of companies, like Hera, which resell gas purchased from producing countries to final customers.

Although Hera and its Group have sought to face the challenge of liberalisation by increasing their presence and client base in free (*i.e.*, non-regulated) areas of the energy markets in which they compete as well as by innovating its sale offers and introducing new products in a timely manner, they may not be successful in doing so.

Furthermore, it cannot be excluded that the process of liberalisation – in the context of which, *inter alia*, auctions were held in 2024 for the award of domestic customers under the former protected price scheme and the related shift of customers to the “*tutele graduali*” market occurred – might continue in the future. Indeed, even though in the context of the abovementioned auctions Hera was awarded with certain new concessions, Hera's ability to develop its businesses and improve its financial results may be constrained by such new competition.

Any failure by Hera and its Group to respond effectively to increased competition could over time adversely affect the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and therefore have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Risks related to the overall economic situation, especially in Hera's principal market

The Group's main areas of activity include the production, sale and distribution of electricity, the sale and distribution of gas, the production, distribution and sale of heat through district heating networks, the management of waste and the management of integrated water cycles. It is from such activities that the Group derives most of its revenues. The Group's profitability in these areas may be impacted by several external factors including, *inter alia*, the economic context (such as gross domestic product and inflation), the geopolitical context, the energy market conditions (including, if any, volatility in the prices of gas, electricity and other raw materials), the difficulties connected to global logistics chains and the increased competition on the free market (in this respect, see “*Hera faces risks relating to the process of market liberalisation, resulting in greater competition in the markets in which it operates*” above). In particular, a 1% reduction in gross domestic product compared with the business plan's scenario referred to in the 2024-2028 Business Plan would lead to an average annual drop in Ebitda coming to approximately 3.7 million Euro. A 1% reduction in the inflation rate compared with the business plan's scenario referred to in the 2024-2028 Business Plan would lead to an average annual drop in Ebitda coming to approximately 8 million Euro (regulated market). A 1Euro/MWh increase in the price of gas and an ensuing rise coming to 2Euro/MWh in the price of electricity on the wholesale market compared to the indications referred to in the 2024-2028 Business Plan would lead to an average annual drop in Ebitda coming to roughly 1 million Euro. The foregoing may have a negative impact also on the Group's net financial position.

In particular, the consumption of electricity and, to a lesser extent, gas, is generally related to gross domestic product, especially in Italy, which is Hera's principal market. In case of shrinking demand of energy and/or in sales margins scenario, and/or without an increase in Hera's market share, Hera could incur lower sales volumes of electricity and natural gas and, as a consequence, a reduction of the overall sales revenues (other than those arising from the gas distribution service, which based on the current tariff mechanism would not be affected by the foregoing). Sales volumes may differ from the supply volumes that Hera had expected to utilise from electricity purchase contracts also in light of the difficulties in forecasting volumes to cover the needs of the sales portfolio. Such difficulties are partly driven by the impact of more contained consumption and increased efficiency within sector. Differences between actual sales volumes and supply volumes that the Issuer has expected to utilise from electricity and/or gas purchase contracts may require Hera to purchase additional electricity and/or gas or sell excess electricity and/or gas, both of which are themselves

subject to market conditions, including weather, plant availability, transmission congestion and input fuel costs. The purchase of additional electricity and/or gas or sale of excess electricity and/or gas on unfavourable terms could adversely affect the business, results of operations and financial condition of Hera.

In addition, a potential reduction in waste production (linked to the economic context and European and national legislative orientations, and new tendencies in customer behaviour), or again the unavailability of treatment and recovery infrastructures, could have a negative impact on the Group's ability to meet its goals.

Furthermore, the current energy scenario also entails impacts of a commercial nature, especially for structural changes in offers to customers (with indexed formulas prevailing more than in the past) and the need to manage supply modulation processes more dynamically, in the light of the high volatility of the markets. In case of inability of the Issuer to properly and efficiently manage such changes, the business, results of operations and financial condition of Hera could be negatively impacted.

The Issuer's ability to achieve its strategic objectives could be impaired if it is unable to maintain or obtain the required licences, permits, approvals and consents

The strategic risks associated with long-term planning, financial sustainability, involvement in strategic initiatives and investment decisions influence the degree of solidity of the assumptions underlying its business plan with respect to a variety of adverse risk scenarios, contributing to an integrated representation of risks from an enterprise-wide point of view. In the event that one or more of the business plan's underlying assumptions proves to be incorrect or events evolve differently than as contemplated therein (including, *inter alia*, because of events affecting the Hera Group that may not be foreseeable or quantifiable, in whole or in part, as of the date of this Base Prospectus) the actual events and results of operations could differ from the targets and projections.

In addition to the concessions referred to under the risk factor headed "*The Hera Group is dependent on concessions from local and national authorities for its regulated activities.*" above, in order to carry out and, if any, expand its business (either regulated and non-regulated), Hera needs to maintain or obtain a variety of permits and approvals from regulatory, legal, administrative, tax and other authorities and agencies. The processes for obtaining these permits and approvals are often lengthy, complex, unpredictable and costly. If Hera is unable to maintain or obtain the relevant permits and approvals, its ability to achieve its strategic objectives could be impaired, with a consequent adverse impact on the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group, on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

2. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND INDUSTRY RELATED RISKS – CLIMATIC-ENVIRONMENTAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL

Hera is exposed to operational risks through its ownership and management of power stations, waste management and distribution networks and plants

The main operational risks to which Hera is exposed are linked to its ownership and management of power stations, its waste management assets and its distribution networks and plants. In this respect, see "*Description of the Issuer*" below. These power stations and other assets are exposed to risks that can cause significant damage to the assets themselves and, in more serious cases, production capacity may be compromised. These risks include extreme weather phenomena, adverse meteorological conditions, natural disasters (including, *inter alia*, earthquakes), fire (including, *inter alia*, those related to production lines linked to waste treatment and recovery), terrorist attacks, sabotage, mechanical breakdown of, or damage to, equipment or processes,

accidents and labour disputes. In particular, Hera's electricity and steam generation units and distribution networks are exposed to malfunctioning and service interruption risks which are beyond its control and may result in increased costs, regulated repayments (automatic compensation) to users of the grid that suffered service interruptions exceeding the maximum thresholds set by the competent energy Authority and other losses. Furthermore, any of these risks could cause damage or destruction of the Hera Group's facilities and, in turn, injuries to third parties or damage to the environment, along with ensuing lawsuits and penalties imposed by the relevant Authorities. Certain of these circumstances may also have an adverse impact on the Issuer's reputation.

Hera believes that its systems of prevention and protection within each operating area, which vary according to the frequency and gravity of the particular events, its ongoing maintenance plans, the availability of strategic spare parts and its use of tools for transferring risk to the insurance market enable Hera to mitigate the economic consequences of potentially adverse events that might be suffered by any of its owned or managed plants or networks. However, there can be no guarantee that the cost of maintenance and spare parts will not rise, that insurance products will continue to be available on reasonable terms or that any event or series of events affecting any or more plants or networks could not adversely affect the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group, with a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Events, service interruptions, systems failures, water shortages or contamination of water supplies could adversely affect profitability

The Hera Group controls and operates utility networks and maintains the associated assets with the objective of providing a continuous service. In exceptional circumstances, electricity, gas or water shortages, or the failure of part of a network or supporting plant and equipment, could result in the interruption of service or catastrophic damages resulting in loss of life and/or environmental damages and/or economic and social disruption.

For example, water shortages may be caused by natural disasters, acts of terrorism, floods, prolonged droughts, below average rainfall, increases in demand and/or environmental factors, such as climate change, which may exacerbate seasonal fluctuations in supply availability. In the event of a water shortage, Hera and its Group may incur additional costs in order to provide emergency supplies. In addition, water supplies may be subject to interruption or contamination, including contamination from the presence of naturally occurring compounds and pollution from man-made sources or third parties' actions. Hera and its Group could also be held liable for human exposure to hazardous substances in its water supplies or other environmental damages. Hera and its Group could be fined for breaches of statutory obligations, including the obligation to supply clean drinking water at the point of supply, or held liable to third parties, or be required to provide an alternative water supply of equivalent quality, which could increase costs. Hera and its Group maintain insurances against some, but not all, of these events but no assurance can be given that such insurance policies will be adequate to cover any direct or indirect losses or liabilities it may suffer. An additional risk arises from adverse publicity that these events may generate and the consequent damage to Hera's reputation.

All such events could adversely affect the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and therefore have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

The Hera Group faces risks relating to the variability of weather

Electricity and natural gas consumption levels change significantly as a result of climatic changes. In response to the growing challenges and urgency of climatic changes, Hera has in recent years expanded its reporting in this area, adopting the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-

related Financial Disclosures (*i.e.*, the “TCFD”) as a reference framework to describe its governance, strategy, objectives, and performance. This approach has enabled the Group to analyse various climate scenarios, along with their associated risks and opportunities, and to assess the resilience of its business model under different assumptions regarding future developments. Hera has identified eight physical risks and eight transition risks associated with changes in the weather. In particular: (i) the physical risks may be generated by heat waves, abnormal winter temperature changes, flooding and floods resulting in landslides and mudslides, extreme weather phenomena, rising sea levels, changes in the timing of annual and average rainfall, drying soils and rising temperatures; while (ii) the transition risks may be generated by the electrification of energy consumption and the development of renewable energy sources, the introduction of measures requiring structural and non-structural efficiency upgrades, limits on the production of greenhouse gas emissions, an increase in the cost of raw materials and greenhouse gas emissions, the stigmatisation of the sector in which the company operates (*i.e.*, limited access to the capital market), the absence and/or obsolescence of the highly specialised skills required by the market to develop new technologies or replace existing products, legal disputes and the obsolescence of existing plants and the associated need to introduce new, more sustainable solutions/technologies.

In connection with the physical risk relating to rising temperatures Hera also identified the risk associated with decreased gas consumption and district heating for residential use as a result of an increase in temperature as significant risk in the long term. While the physical risks are distributed over both the medium and long term, the transition risks are mainly concentrated in the medium term. Such risks can produce, among others, significant variations in energy demand and the Hera Group’s sales mix as well as affect the regular delivery of energy and therefore could adversely affect the business prospects, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and, in turn, have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer’s ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Hera's operations are subject to extensive environmental statutes, rules and regulations, which regulate, *inter alia*, air emissions, water discharges and the management of hazardous and solid waste

Hera's compliance with environmental statutes, rules and regulations (including, among others, those concerning CO2 emissions, along with emissions of other substances caused by combustion, sewerage and dangerous and solid waste management) involves the incurrence of significant costs relating to environmental monitoring, installation of pollution control equipment, emission fees, maintenance and upgrading of facilities, remediation and permitting. The costs of compliance with existing environmental legal requirements or those not yet adopted may increase in the future. An increase in such costs, unless promptly recovered, could have an adverse impact on business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group.

In addition, it is possible that in the future Hera and its Group may incur significant environmental expenses and liabilities owing to: (i) unknown contamination; (ii) the results of ongoing surveys or surveys that will be carried out in future on the environmental status of certain of the Hera Group's industrial sites as required by the applicable regulations on contaminated sites; and (iii) the possibility that disputes might be brought against Hera and its Group in relation to such matters. Such liabilities could have an adverse impact on the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and therefore have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Pieces of related legislation have been enacted in Italy. In particular, Law No. 68/2015 has introduced a number of new criminal offences related to environmental liabilities (so called “*ecoreati*”) including environmental pollution, environmental damage, trade and dereliction of radioactive material, criminal conspiracy aiming to carry out an “*ecoreato*” (Article 452-*octies* of

the Italian criminal code) implying new potential liabilities and, therefore, additional potential expenses, for companies subject to the environmental regulation such as entities belonging to the Hera Group. Such liabilities could have an adverse impact on the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and therefore have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Technological / information technology / cybercrime risk

Technological risks include the operational security of distribution networks (fluids and electricity), the logical security of information, the security of communication networks and information systems, and the reliability of remote-control systems. The Group's operations are supported by complex information systems, specifically with regard to its technical, commercial and administrative divisions. Additionally, the Group collects and stores sensitive data, including intellectual property, proprietary business information and the proprietary information and personally identifiable information of customers, service providers and employees, in data centres and on information technology networks. Operating these information technology systems and networks and processing and maintaining this data in a secure manner are critical to the Issuer's business operations.

These systems operate, *inter alia*, through the use of hardware probes and software agents, whereby a steady increase in alerts is recorded. Such alerts arise both from external factors — including the growing frequency and sophistication of cyberattacks — and from the expansion of the analysed perimeter, resulting from the increasing number of IT and industrial systems within the Group. These systems are subject to continuous development, with new correlation and regulation rules being implemented to minimise false positives and preserve the effectiveness of detecting anomalous events at the early stages of potential compromise chains. In addition to the Security Operations Center – SOC service, vulnerability assessment are carried out to continuously monitor the level of penetrability of exposed systems and network security.

Increased information technology security threats, and more sophisticated computer crimes intended to cause damage to management infrastructure or breach personal data, pose a risk to the security of the Group's systems and networks and the confidentiality, availability and integrity of its data. The main threats may include identity theft, phishing aimed at taking control of a personal computer in order to attack central systems and attacks on exposed systems, such as public websites.

Although the Issuer conducts a business impact analysis on all systems in use in the Group and a security risk analysis on an annual basis to identify and assess such risks, a failure or breach in security could expose the Group and its customers, service providers and employees to risks of misuse of information or systems, the compromising of confidential information, loss of financial resources, manipulation and destruction of data and operations disruptions, which in turn could adversely affect the Group's reputation, competitive position, businesses and results of operations. Security breaches could also result in litigation, regulatory action, unauthorised release of confidential or otherwise protected information and corruption of data, as well as higher operational and other costs of implementing further data protection measures which could have a material adverse effect on the Issuer's business, financial condition or results of operations and in turn on the market value of the Notes and/or the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Individual health, personal development, safety and social risks

The adequacy of the corporate strategies and/or the ability of the Group to pursue them can be influenced by people and their behaviour, workplace safety and the level of social protection. Although the Group adopts policies in order to ensure workers health and safety and mitigate on-the-job injury risks, promoting better monitoring and enhancement of safety protection and prevention practices (in this respect see also “*Description of the Issuer and the Group – Ratings and certifications*” below), there can be no assurance that such measures will be sufficient to avoid accidents or reduce frequency and severity of accidents.

Furthermore, although the Issuer constantly monitors and identifies evolving needs in terms of personnel’s skills and professional development, it cannot be excluded that Hera will not be able to meet any emerging needs thus avoiding any skills mismatches.

The foregoing could have a material adverse effect on the business, revenues and results of operations of Hera and its Group and therefore have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer’s ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Risks associated with the acquisitions that Hera has already carried out and/or are in the process of being completed and possible future acquisitions by Hera

As further described in this Base Prospectus, Hera has acquired a number of companies and performed investment and/or joint venture arrangements and its strategy is to further consider additional acquisitions. The acquisitions and investment transactions that Hera has already carried out and any future acquisitions and investments transactions may result in a significant expansion and increased complexity of the Hera Group’s operations. Certain adverse consequences could result from these acquisitions, including potential increases in leverage resulting from the financing of the transactions and the integration of the new companies into the Hera Group. Acquisitions require the integration and combination of different management, strategies, procedures, products and services, client bases and distribution networks, with the aim of streamlining the business structure and operations of the newly enlarged group. Therefore, any acquisition and investment transaction expose Hera and its Group to risks connected to the integration of new companies into the Hera Group. These risks may relate to: (i) difficulties related to the management of a significantly broader and more complex organisation; (ii) problems related to the coordination and consolidation of corporate and administrative functions (including internal controls and procedures relating to accounting and financial reporting); and (iii) the failure to achieve expected synergies. Furthermore, this process of integration may require additional investment and expense. There can be no assurance that Hera and its Group will be able to integrate their newly-acquired companies, or any companies that it may acquire in the future, into the Hera Group successfully. Failure to successfully manage one or more of the foregoing circumstances, or the need for significant further investments in order to do so could have a material adverse effect on the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and therefore have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer’s ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Hera and its Group are defendants in a number of legal proceedings and may from time to time be subject to further proceedings and inspections by tax and other authorities

Hera and certain companies of the Group are defendants in civil, tax and administrative proceedings, which are incidental to their business activities, and may, from time to time, be subject to further litigation and to investigations by tax and other authorities. For further information, see “*Description of the Issuer – Legal proceedings*”.

Hera and its Group are not able to predict the ultimate outcome of any of the claims currently pending against it or future claims or investigations that may be brought against it, which may be

in excess of its existing provisions. In addition, it cannot be ruled out that Hera and its Group may incur significant losses in addition to the amounts already accrued in connection with pending legal claims and proceedings or future claims or investigations which may be brought owing to: (i) uncertainty regarding the final outcome of such proceedings, claims or investigations; (ii) the occurrence of new developments that management could not take into consideration when evaluating the likely outcome of such proceedings, claims or investigations in order to accrue the risk provisions as at the date of the latest financial statements; (iii) the emergence of new evidence and information; and (iv) the underestimation of probable future losses. Adverse outcomes in existing or future proceedings, claims or investigations could have adverse effects on the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and therefore have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Hera is exposed to a number of different tax uncertainties, which would have an impact on its tax results

Hera determines the taxation it is required to pay based on its interpretation of applicable tax laws and regulations. As a result, it may face unfavourable changes in those tax laws and regulations to which it is subject. Therefore, the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group, the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes may be adversely affected by new laws or changes in the interpretation of existing laws.

3. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL RISKS

Hera is exposed to risks associated with fluctuations in the prices of certain commodities

The Group operates in an integrated manner in the supply and sale of electricity and gas at different stages of the value chain. Hera is therefore exposed to risks arising from the volatility of energy markets, which are only partially mitigated by an integrated assessment of these markets and associated management strategies. In particular, in relation to the wholesale activities carried out by Hera's subsidiary Hera Trading S.r.l ("Hera Trading"), Hera must manage risks associated with the misalignment between the index-linked formulae governing Hera's purchase price for gas and electricity and the index-linked formulae of the price at which Hera may sell these commodities. Hera has also entered into certain fixed price contracts for gas and electricity in order to satisfy customers pricing formula required by them, which may require it to pay above-market prices for those commodities or sell such commodities at below-market prices in case of higher or lower customer consumption (see "*Risks related to the overall economic situation, especially in Hera's principal market*").

Hera is exposed to interest rate risks arising on its financial indebtedness

Hera is subject to interest rate risks arising from its financial indebtedness, which may affect the cost of financing and/or the fair value of financial liabilities and therefore could adversely affect the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and, in turn, the market value of the Notes and/or the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes. The interest rate risk varies depending on whether such indebtedness is at a fixed or floating rate. As of 31 December 2024, 3.3% of the Hera Group's borrowings were at a floating rate. A 1% increase in the benchmark interest rate, applied to the portion of variable-rate debt as of 31 December 2024, with respect to the assumptions of the business plan scenario, would increase financial expenses by an average of approximately 0.8 million Euro per year.

Risks relating to fluctuations in exchange rates

The Group might be exposed to exchange rate risks in relation to cash flows connected to the purchase and/or sale of fuels and electricity on the international markets, cash flows related to investments or other financial income or expenses denominated in foreign currencies and

indebtedness in currencies other than Euro. Notwithstanding the Hera Group is used to hedges portions of its foreign currency exposures through derivative contracts, no assurance can be given that significant variations in exchange rates would not materially and adversely affect the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and, in turn, the market value of the Notes and/or the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Risks related to Hera's rating

As at the date hereof the long-term credit rating assigned to Hera is "BBB+/A-2" (stable outlook) by S&P and "Baa2" (positive outlook) by Moody's. S&P and Moody's are established in the European Union and are registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies (as amended). As such, S&P and Moody's are included in the list of credit rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority, available on its website (<https://www.esma.europa.eu/credit-rating-agencies/cra-authorisation>) in accordance with such Regulation.

Hera's future ability to access capital markets, other financing instruments and related costs may depend, *inter alia*, on the rating assigned to Hera. Accordingly, a downgrade of Hera's rating might limit its ability to access capital markets and/or result in an increase in its costs of funding and/or refinancing of debt with a consequent adverse effect on the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and, therefore, have a consequent adverse impact on the market value of the Notes and/or on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

In addition, on the basis of the methodologies used by S&P and Moody's, the credit ratings of Hera, as a fully domestic utility, might potentially be exposed to a risk in reduction of the sovereign credit rating of the Republic of Italy, which may have a potential knock-on effect on the Issuer, with a consequent adverse effect on the credit rating of Notes (if any) and, as a result, on the market value of the Notes.

The financing arrangements entered into by companies belonging to the Hera Group contain restrictive covenants

As of 31 December 2024, a significant portion of the Group's net borrowings provides, in line with market practice, for certain restrictive covenants, such as, *inter alia*, "*pari passu*" ranking clauses and "negative pledge" clauses as well as a mandatory prepayment related to "change of control" event, concession event and/or sale of assets event, in each case leading to a rating downgrade of the Issuer to non-investment grade or lower, or a termination of the rating publication. Failure to comply with any of the covenants referred to above and/or the occurrence of any mandatory prepayment event could cause the early termination of the relevant facility agreement and therefore could adversely affect the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and, in turn, the market value of the Notes and/or the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Hera is exposed to liquidity and funding risks

Liquidity risk concern the inability to meet the financial obligations taken on due to lack of internal resources and/or inability to find external resources at acceptable costs. Hera's ability to borrow from banks or in the capital markets to meet its financial requirements is dependent on favourable market conditions as well as on credit rating attributed to the Issuer (in this respect, see risk factor headed "*Risks related to Hera's rating*" below). If sufficient sources of financing are not available in the future for these or other reasons, Hera and its Group may be unable to meet the funding requirements, which could materially and adversely affect its results

of operations and financial condition and, in turn, the market value of the Notes and/or the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Hera has exposure to counterparty risks arising from its commercial activity

Counterparty risks represent Hera's exposure to potential losses that could be incurred if a commercial or financial counterparty fails to meet its obligations, both payment obligations and other contractual undertakings. This risk arises primarily from economic/financial factors (*i.e.*, where the counterparty defaults on its obligations), as well as from factors that are technical/commercial or administrative/legal in nature (*i.e.*, disputes over the type/quantity of goods supplied, the interpretation of contractual clauses, supporting invoices, etc.). The counterparty risk could also be exacerbated by the sharp energy prices, which determine significant increases in energy costs for customers and may therefore cause tensions on the solvency of some counterparties. Although counterparty risks affect the Group across all the business areas (sales of energy commodities and services, waste treatment activities and telecommunication services), the Group's exposure to counterparty risks are mainly due to its growing commercial activity as a seller of electric power and natural gas in the deregulated market. In addition, a counterparty risk also exists in relation to the regulated activities carried out by the Group, such as the distribution of electric power and natural gas and the waste management services, notwithstanding equalisation mechanisms provided for in connection thereto by the relevant grantors / authorities. In 2024, the 24-month unpaid ratio relating to 2023 revenues of the Group's main sales companies amounted to 0.72% (whilst it was 0.76% with respect to invoices issued in 2022). A single default by a major financial counterparty, or an increase in current default rates by counterparties generally, could adversely affect the business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition of Hera and its Group and, in turn, the market value of the Notes and/or the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

FACTORS WHICH ARE MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSESSING THE MARKET RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH NOTES ISSUED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

1. RISKS RELATED TO THE STRUCTURE OF A PARTICULAR ISSUE OF NOTES

A number of Notes that may be issued under the Programme may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors. Set out below is a description of these most common features (but is not intended to be an exhaustive description).

Notes subject to optional redemption by the Issuer

An optional redemption feature of Notes is likely to limit their market value. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

The Issuer may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

In addition, with respect to the redemption following a Substantial Purchase Event (Clean-Up Call) under Condition 6.4, there is no obligation on the Issuer to inform investors if and when 80 per cent. or more of original aggregate principal amount of the relevant Series of Notes has been redeemed or is about to be redeemed, and the Issuer's right to redeem will exist notwithstanding that immediately prior to the serving of a notice in respect of the exercise of the Clean-up Call Option

the Notes may have been trading significantly above par, thus potentially resulting in a loss of capital invested.

Redemption for tax reasons

In the event that the Issuer would be obliged to increase the amounts payable in respect of any Notes due to any withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of Italy or certain other relevant jurisdictions or any political subdivision thereof or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, the Issuer may redeem all outstanding Notes in accordance with the Conditions. In such circumstances an investor may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as that of the relevant Notes.

Variable rate Notes with a multiplier or other leverage factor

Notes with variable interest rates can be volatile investments. If they are structured to include multipliers or other leverage factors, or caps or floors, or any combination of those features or other similar related features, their market values may be even more volatile than those for securities that do not include such features.

EU reform of “benchmarks” (including EURIBOR and other interest rate index and equity, commodity and foreign exchange rate indices)

The Euro Interbank Offered Rate (“EURIBOR”) and other indices which are deemed “benchmarks” (“**Benchmarks**”) are the subject of recent national, international and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective while others are still to be implemented.

Regulation (EU) No. 2016/1011, as amended (the “**EU Benchmarks Regulation**”) applies, subject to certain transitional provisions, to the provision of benchmarks, the contribution of input data to a benchmark and the use of a benchmark, within the EU. Regulation (EU) No. 2016/1011 as it forms part of domestic law of the United Kingdom by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “**UK Benchmarks Regulation**”) applies to the provision of benchmarks, the contribution of input data to a benchmark and the use of a benchmark, within the UK. The EU Benchmarks Regulation or the UK Benchmarks Regulation, as applicable, could have a material impact on any Notes linked to EURIBOR or another benchmark rate or index, in particular, if the methodology or other terms of the benchmark are changed in order to comply with the terms of the EU Benchmark Regulation or UK Benchmark Regulation, and such changes could (amongst other things) have the effect of reducing or increasing the rate or level, or affecting the volatility of the published rate or level, of the benchmark. More broadly, any of the international, national or other proposals for reform, or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of benchmarks, could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to certain “benchmarks”, trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain “benchmarks” or lead to the discontinuance or unavailability of quotes of certain “benchmarks”.

The EU Benchmarks Regulation could also have a material impact on any Notes linked to an index based on a Benchmark, including in any of the following circumstances: (i) an index which is a Benchmark may not be used as such if its administrator does not obtain appropriate EU authorisations or is based in a non-EU jurisdiction which (subject to any applicable transitional provisions) does not have equivalent regulation. In such event, depending on the particular Benchmark and the applicable terms of the Notes, the Notes could be delisted (if listed), adjusted, redeemed prior to the maturity or otherwise impacted; and (ii) the methodology or other terms of

the Benchmark related to a series of Notes could be changed in order to comply with the terms of the EU Benchmarks Regulation, and such changes could have the effect of reducing or increasing the rate or level of the Benchmark or of affecting the volatility of the published rate or level, and could lead to adjustments to the terms of the Notes, including Calculation Agent determination of the rate or level by reference to such sources the Issuer (acting in good faith and in consultation with an Independent Adviser) determines appropriate in accordance with standard market practice.

Any of the international, national or other reforms (or proposals for reform) or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of Benchmarks could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a Benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements.

It is not possible to predict with certainty whether, and to what extent a Benchmark will continue to be supported going forwards. This may cause certain Benchmarks to perform differently than they have done in the past, and may have other consequences which cannot be predicted. The reform of EURIBOR to adopt a hybrid methodology and to provide a fallback by reference to a euro risk-free rate (based on a euro overnight risk-free rate as adjusted by a methodology to create a term rate), or the elimination of any Benchmark, or changes in the manner of administration of any Benchmark, could require an adjustment to the conditions of the Notes or result in other consequences in respect of any Notes referencing such Benchmarks.

Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or participate in certain Benchmarks, triggering changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain Benchmarks or leading to the disappearance of certain Benchmarks. Workstreams have been developed in Europe over recent years to reform EURIBOR using a hybrid methodology and to provide fallback by reference to a euro risk-free rate (based on a euro overnight risk-free rate as adjusted by a methodology to create a term rate). On 13 September 2018, the working group on euro risk-free rates recommended Euro Short-term Rate (“**€STR**”) as the new risk-free rate. **€STR** was published by the European Central Bank (the “**ECB**”) on 2 October 2019. In addition, on 21 January 2019, the euro risk-free rate working group published a set of guiding principles for fallback provisions in new euro denominated cash products (including bonds) and on 6 November 2019 such working group issued high-level recommendations for fallback provisions in contracts referencing EURIBOR, which include a recommendation that market participants incorporate fallback provisions in all new financial instruments and contracts referencing EURIBOR. Although EURIBOR has subsequently been reformed in order to comply with the terms of the Benchmark Regulation, it remains uncertain as to how long it will continue in its current form, or whether it will be further reformed or replaced with **€STR** or an alternative benchmark.

The elimination of the EURIBOR benchmark or any other benchmark, or changes in the manner of administration of any benchmark, could require or result in an adjustment to the interest provisions of the Conditions, or result in other consequences, in respect of any Notes linked to such Benchmark (including but not limited to Floating Rate Notes whose interest rates are linked to EURIBOR which may, depending on the manner in which the EURIBOR benchmark is to be determined under the terms and conditions, result in the effective application of a fixed rate based on the rate which applied in the previous period when EURIBOR was available). Amendments to the Conditions and/or relevant fallback provisions may be required to reflect such discontinuance and there can be no assurance that any such amendments will fully or effectively mitigate all future relevant interest rate risks. Any change in the performance of a Benchmark or its discontinuation, could have a material adverse effect on any Notes referencing or linked to such Benchmark.

Any of the international, national or other reforms (or proposals for reform) or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of Benchmarks could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise

participating in the setting of a Benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or participate in certain Benchmarks, trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain Benchmarks or lead to the disappearance of certain Benchmarks.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the European Money Markets Institute appears on the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by ESMA pursuant to article 36 of the EU Benchmarks Regulation. The disappearance of a Benchmarks or changes in the manner of administration of a Benchmarks could result in adjustment to the terms and conditions, early redemption, discretionary valuation by the Calculation Agent, delisting (if listed) or other consequence in relation to Notes linked to such Benchmarks. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any such Notes. In particular, where the Screen Rate Determination is specified as the manner in which the Rate of Interest in respect of floating rate Notes is to be determined, the Conditions provide that the Rate of Interest shall be determined by reference to the Relevant Screen Page (or its successor or replacement). In circumstances where such Original Reference Rate is discontinued, neither the Relevant Screen Page, nor any successor or replacement may be available.

Where the Relevant Screen Page is not available, and no successor or replacement for the Relevant Screen Page is available, the Conditions provide for the Rate of Interest to be determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to quotations from banks communicated to the Calculation Agent.

Where ISDA Determination is specified as the manner in which the Rate of Interest in respect of Floating Rate Notes is to be determined, the Conditions provide that the Rate of Interest in respect of the Notes shall be determined by reference to the relevant Floating Rate Option in the 2006 ISDA Definitions, or if the 2021 ISDA Definitions are specified as being applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the latest version of ISDA 2021 Interest Rate Derivatives Definitions.

Where any such quotations are not available (as may be the case if the relevant banks are not submitting rates for the determination of such Original Reference Rate), the Rate of Interest may ultimately revert to the Rate of Interest applicable as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date before the Original Reference Rate was discontinued. Uncertainty as to the continuation of the Original Reference Rate, the availability of quotes from reference banks, and the rate that would be applicable if the Original Reference Rate is discontinued may adversely affect the value of, and return on, the Floating Rate Notes.

If a Benchmark Event (as defined in Condition 4.4 (*Benchmark discontinuation*)) (which, amongst other events, includes the permanent discontinuation of an Original Reference Rate) occurs, the Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to appoint an Independent Adviser. The Independent Adviser shall endeavour to determine a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate to be used in place of the Original Reference Rate. The use of any such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate to determine the Rate of Interest will result in Notes linked to or referencing the Original Reference Rate performing differently (which may include payment of a lower Rate of Interest) than they would do if the Original Reference Rate were to continue to apply in its current form. Furthermore, if the Independent Adviser determines that amendments to the Conditions are necessary to ensure the proper operation of a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate or to comply with any applicable regulation or guidelines on the use of benchmarks or other related document issued by the competent regulatory authority, then such amendments shall be made without any requirement for the consent or approval of Noteholders, as provided by Condition 4.4(d) (*Benchmark Amendments*) of the Conditions.

Inverse Floating Rate Notes

Inverse Floating Rate Notes have an interest rate equal to a fixed rate minus a rate based upon a reference rate such as EURIBOR. The market values of those Notes typically are more volatile than market values of other conventional floating rate debt securities based on the same reference rate (and with otherwise comparable terms). Inverse Floating Rate Notes are more volatile because an increase in the reference rate not only decreases the interest rate of the Notes, but may also reflect an increase in prevailing interest rates, which further adversely affects the market value of these Notes.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes

Notes to which Condition 4.5 (*Change of Interest Basis*) applies may bear interest at a rate that converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. Where the Issuer has the right to effect such a conversion, this will affect the secondary market and the market value of the Notes since the Issuer may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If the Issuer converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate in such circumstances, the spread on such Notes may be less favourable than then prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. If the Issuer converts from a floating rate to a fixed rate in such circumstances, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on its Notes.

Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount (such as Zero Coupon Notes) or premium from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

Modification and waivers

The conditions of the Notes contain provisions for calling meetings of Noteholders to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions allow defined majorities to bind all Noteholders including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority.

2. RISKS RELATING TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF NOTES ISSUED AS “GREEN BONDS”, “BLUE BONDS”, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF NOTES ISSUED AS “EUROPEAN GREEN BONDS” AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF “SUSTAINABILITY-LINKED NOTES”

There can be no assurance that Notes issued as “Green Bonds”, “Blue Bonds” or “European Green Bonds” and the related use of proceeds will be suitable for the investment criteria of an investor seeking securities to be used for a particular purpose.

In the case of Notes which are issued as “Green Bonds”, “Blue Bonds” or “European Green Bonds” while it is the intention of the Issuer to apply the relevant proceeds of any such “Green Bonds” or “Blue Bonds” to Eligible Green Projects or Eligible Blue Projects, respectively, or, in the case of “European Green Bonds”, to any projects in accordance with Article 4(1) of the EU Green Bond Regulation in, or substantially in, the manner described in the section of this Base Prospectus headed “Use of Proceeds” and in the Final Terms relating to any specific Tranche of Notes, there can be no assurance that the relevant project(s) or use(s) the subject of, or related to, any Eligible Green Projects (including, if any, Eligible Blue Projects) and/or any projects in accordance with the EU Green Bond Regulation will be capable of being implemented in or substantially in such manner and/or in accordance with any timing schedule and that accordingly such proceeds of such Notes will be totally or partially disbursed for the specified Eligible Green Projects and/or any projects in

accordance with the EU Green Bond Regulation, nor can there be any assurance that such Eligible Green Projects and/or any projects in accordance with the EU Green Bond Regulation will be completed within any specified period or at all or with the results or outcome (whether or not related to the environment) as originally expected or anticipated by the Issuer.

Failure by the Issuer to apply the relevant proceeds of “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*” or, as the case may be, “*European Green Bonds*” as specified under the section of the Base Prospectus headed “*Use of Proceeds*” and/or paragraph “*Reasons for the offer – Use of proceeds*” of the relevant Final Terms or to comply with the applicable Green Bond Framework will not trigger any Event of Default under the Conditions nor will the Issuer be required to repurchase or redeem such “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*” or, as the case may be, “*European Green Bonds*” in such circumstances.

Furthermore, no assurance can be given that the use of proceeds for any Eligible Green Projects and/or any projects in accordance with the EU Green Bond Regulation will satisfy, whether in whole or in part, any present or future investor expectations or requirements as regards any investment criteria or guidelines with which such investor or its investments are required to comply, whether under any present or future applicable law or regulations or under its own by-laws or other governing rules or investment portfolio mandates.

The EU Green Bond Regulation, which entered into force on 20 December 2023 and which applied from 21 December 2024, introduces a voluntary label (the “**European Green Bond Standard**”) for issuers of “green” use of proceeds bonds where the proceeds will be invested in economic activities aligned with the EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy (as defined below). Notes issued as “*European Green Bonds*” under this Programme will be issued in accordance with the EU Green Bond Regulation. It is not clear at this stage the impact which the European Green Bond Standard may have on investor demand for, and pricing of, green use of proceeds bonds (such as any “*Green Bonds*” or “*Blue Bonds*” issued by the Issuer) that do not meet such standard. It could therefore reduce demand and liquidity for any “*Green Bonds*” or “*Blue Bonds*” issued by the Issuer and their price.

On 22 June 2020 Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 (the “**Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation**”) on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (the “**EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy**”) was published in the Official Journal of the EU, which tasks the European Commission with establishing the actual list of environmentally sustainable activities by defining technical screening criteria for each of the six environmental objectives through delegated acts.

The European Commission adopted the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021 (the “**Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act**”), introducing the first set of technical screening criteria to define which activities contribute substantially to two of the environmental objectives under the EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy, *i.e.*, climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation. The Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act became effective as of 1 January 2022. In addition, on 9 March 2022 the EU Commission adopted the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 (the “**EU Taxonomy Complementary Climate Delegated Act**”) covering certain nuclear and gas activities, which became effective as of 1 January 2023. Furthermore, on 6 April 2022 the European Commission adopted the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 with regard to regulatory technical standards (RTS) specifying the details of the content and presentation of the information in relation to the principle of ‘do no significant harm’, specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of information in relation to sustainability indicators and adverse sustainability impacts, and the content and presentation of the information in relation to the promotion of environmental or social characteristics and sustainable investment objectives in pre-contractual documents, on websites and in periodic reports supplementing Regulation (EU)

2019/2088 (the “**Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation**”), which became effective as of 1 January 2023. On 21 November 2023 the EU Commission adopted the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 on sustainable activities for the (non-climate) environmental objectives of the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation (namely: sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). The European Commission has also adopted amendments to the Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act (*i.e.*, the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485), establishing additional technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which economic activities qualify as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and for determining whether those activities cause no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives. Any further delegated act that is adopted by the EU Commission in implementation of the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation or the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation may furthermore evolve over time with changes to the scope of activities and other amendments to reflect technological progress, resulting in regular review to the relating criteria.

Risks in connection with European Green Bonds issued under the Programme

Where indicated in the applicable Final Terms, Notes issued under this Programme will be issued as “European Green Bonds” or “EuGBs” in accordance with the EU Green Bond Regulation. In order to be able to issue an “EuGB”, the Issuer must fulfil the requirements of the European Green Bond Standard. Noteholders should note, however, that changing technical assessment criteria with regards to the economic activities which are categorised therein, despite the grandfathering provision in the European Green Bond Standard, may have an impact on the ability of the Issuer to comply with the relevant technical screening criteria under the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation.

In order to ensure compliance with the requirements under the European Green Bond Standard, the national competent authority is responsible for supervision of compliance with the EU Green Bond Regulation and in this capacity shall have certain supervisory powers, including the power to impose administrative sanctions and take other administrative measures in relation to failure to comply with applicable provisions of the European Green Bond Standard. Noteholders should therefore note that the competent authority may, under Article 45 of the EU Green Bond Regulation, among other things, order the temporary suspension or prohibition of an offer or admission of “*European Green Bonds*” to trading on a regulated market or prohibit the issuer from issuing “*European Green Bonds*” if the issuer violates the requirements of the European Green Bond Standard. The relevant competent authority may also have the power to publicise the fact that the issuer does not comply with the European Green Bond Standard. If any of these interventions were to occur, such measures may have a negative impact on the market value of the “*European Green Bonds*” and the Issuer's reputation.

In addition, in accordance with the EU Green Bond Regulation, an external reviewer will be appointed in relation to any “*European Green Bonds*” issued under the Programme. Pursuant to Recital 55 and Article 69 of the EU Green Bond Regulation, in order to facilitate the provision of services by external reviewers while ensuring that ESMA has the appropriate time to develop the framework for registration and supervision of external reviewers, a transitional period will apply to external reviewers providing services according with the EU Green Bond Regulation until 21 June 2026. External reviewers providing services during this transitional period shall provide such services only after notifying ESMA to that effect and providing the required information. During the transitional period external reviewers will be required use ‘best efforts’ to comply with relevant provisions of the EU Green Bond Regulation.

Noteholders of “*European Green Bonds*” should also note that the European Green Bond Standard does not provide for any direct rights that Noteholders could assert with regard to any enforcement of the European Green Bond Standard in law. In particular, this entails the risk that in the event of non-compliance with the requirements, e.g. a non-taxonomy-compliant use of proceeds, the relevant Noteholder will not be granted any rights to demand the cancellation or early repayment of a “*European Green Bond*”. This also applies in the event of any administrative measures which may be taken by the competent authority.

Sustainability-Linked Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to assets with sustainability characteristics

The interest rate relating to any Sustainability-Linked Notes issued under the Programme is subject to a coupon rate step-up in certain circumstances specified in the relevant Final Terms, however, Sustainability-Linked Notes may not satisfy an investor's requirements or any future legal or quasi legal standards for investment in assets with sustainability characteristics. “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*” issued under the Programme are not being marketed as green bonds or analogous use of proceeds bonds since the Issuer expects to use the relevant net proceeds for general corporate purposes and therefore the Issuer does not intend to allocate the net proceeds specifically to projects or business activities meeting environmental or sustainability criteria, or to be subject to any other features associated therewith. Failure by the Issuer to reach the sustainability targets as specified in the relevant Final Terms will not trigger any Event of Default under the Conditions but only a coupon rate step-up on the Notes nor will the Issuer be required to repurchase or redeem such Sustainability-Linked Note in such circumstances.

The Second-party Opinions, Pre-issuance Review, Post Issuance Review and/or Impact Report Review issued in respect of “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” or “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*”, as the case may be, may not reflect all the features which may be associated with such debt securities nor does it discuss all risks related to such “*Green Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” or “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*”

In connection with the issue of “*Green Bonds*” “*Blue Bonds*” and, where applicable, “*European Green Bonds*” the Issuer has engaged S&P Global Ratings, a specialised consulting firm, to issue on 6 January 2026 the 2026 Green Financing Framework Second-party Opinion assessing, *inter alia*, the alignment of the Green Financing Framework with the then applicable “*Green Bond Principles*” published by the ICMA (namely, the GBP originally dated June 2021, as amended and updated from time to time) (“**ICMA GBP**”) and that the relevant “green” use of proceeds is aligned with the Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act which specifies technical screening criteria (TSC) for economic activities that contribute to climate adaptation and climate mitigation, under the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation and, in the future, the Issuer may request the issuance of further second-party opinions from specialist consulting firms or rating agencies (any such second-party opinion, a “**Green Bond Second-party Opinion**”).

In connection with the issue of “*European Green Bonds*” under the Programme, an external reviewer will be requested to provide a pre-issuance review related to a European Green Bond factsheet, as set out in Article 10 of the EU Green Bond Regulation (a “**Pre-issuance Review**”). An external reviewer (i) may also be required to issue a post-issuance review in relation to the allocation report drawn up after the full allocation of the proceeds of the European Green Bond as set out in Article 11 of the EU Green Bond Regulation (a “**Post-issuance Review**”) and (ii) may also issue a review in relation to any impact report as set out in Article 12 of the EU Green Bond Regulation (an “**Impact Report Review**”). In this respect, in January 2026 the Issuer published on its website a programmatic European Green Bond Factsheet, which relates to one or more European Green Bond issuances by the Issuer that has been externally reviewed by S&P Global Ratings that has published a pre-issuance review in relation thereto available on the Issuer’s website.

In connection with the issue of “Sustainability-Linked Notes”, the Issuer has engaged Sustainalytics S.r.l., a specialised consulting firm, to issue in December 2023 the 2023 Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework Second-party Opinion assessing, *inter alia*, the alignment of the Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework with the then applicable “*Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles*” published by the ICMA (namely, the SLBP originally dated June 2023, as amended and updated from time to time) (“**ICMA SLBP**”) and, in the future, the Issuer may request the issuance of further second-party opinions from specialist consulting firms or rating agencies (any such second-party opinion, a “**Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework Second-party Opinion**” and, together with a Green Bond Second-party Opinion, the relevant “**Second-party Opinion**”).

The relevant Second-party Opinion, Pre-Issuance Review, Post-issuance Review and/or Impact Report Review may not reflect all the features of such kind of debt securities nor discuss all risks related to the structure, market, additional risk factors and other factors that may affect the value of the relevant Notes or, in the case of “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*” and “*European Green Bonds*”, the projects financed and/or refinanced by the relevant net proceeds, and would not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold, as the case may be, the relevant “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” or “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*”. Furthermore, any such Second-party Opinion, Pre-issuance Review, Post-issuance Review and/or Impact Report Review would only be current as of the date it was initially issued and the Issuer does not assume any obligation or responsibility to procure any release any update or revision of any such documents related to “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” and “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*”.

A withdrawal of the relevant Second-party Opinion, Pre-issuance Review, Post-issuance Review and/or Impact Report Review may affect the value of such “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” or “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*”, as the case may be, and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in green or sustainable assets, as the case may be. Furthermore, prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of any such framework, opinion, review report or certification and/or the information contained therein and/or the provider of such opinion, review report or certification for the purpose of any investment in the Notes.

Moreover, a Second-party opinion provider, pre-issuance review, post-issuance review and/or impact review report provider and providers of similar opinions, reports and certifications are not currently subject to any specific regulatory or other regime or oversight. Any such opinion, report, review or certification is not, nor should be deemed to be, a recommendation by the Issuer, any member of the Group, the Arrangers, the Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) or any Second-party opinion, review or report providers or any other person to buy, sell or hold “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” and/or “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*”.

Noteholders have no recourse against the Issuer, any of the Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) or the provider of any such opinion, review, report or certification for the contents of any such opinion, review, report or certification, which is only current as at the date it was initially issued. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of any such opinion, report or certification and/or the information contained therein and/or the provider of such opinion, review, report or certification for the purpose of any investment in the “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” and/or “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*”. Any withdrawal of any such opinion, review, report or certification or any such opinion, report or certification attesting that the Group is not complying in whole or in part with any matters for which such opinion, report or certification is opining on or certifying on may have a material adverse effect on the value of the “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*” and/or “*Sustainability-Linked Notes*”.

Linked Notes" and/or result in adverse consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in securities to be used for a particular purpose.

Subject to as specified under "*There can be no assurance that Notes issued as "Green Bonds", "Blue Bonds" or "European Green Bonds" and the related use of proceeds will be suitable for the investment criteria of an investor seeking securities to be used for a particular purpose*" and "*Sustainability-Linked Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to assets with sustainability characteristics*" above, even if the relevant Second-party Opinion, Pre-issuance Review, Post-issuance Review and/or Impact Report Review is obtained in respect of any series of "*Green Bonds*", "*Blue Bonds*", "*European Green Bonds*" and/or "*Sustainability-Linked Notes*" and (a) in the case of "*Green Bonds*" or "*Blue Bonds*", any issue will be made in accordance with the ICMA GBP or, in the case of "*Blue Bonds*", the IFC Guidelines 2025 referred to in the Green Financing Framework, (b) in the case of "*European Green Bonds*", any issue will be made in accordance with the EU Green Bond Regulation and the Green Financing Framework and (c) in the case of "*Sustainability-Linked Notes*", any issue will be made in accordance with the ICMA SLBP referred to in the Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework, no assurance is or can be given to investors by the Issuer, any other member of the Group, the Arrangers, the Dealers (including any of their respective affiliates and parent companies) or any Second-party opinion providers, pre-issuance review providers, post-issuance review providers and/or impact review report providers that the "*Green Bonds*", "*Blue Bonds*", "*European Green Bonds*" and/or "*Sustainability-Linked Notes*" will meet any or all investor expectations regarding the "*Green Bonds*", "*Blue Bonds*", "*European Green Bonds*" and/or "*Sustainability-Linked Notes*" or the Group's targets qualifying as "green" "sustainable" or "sustainability-linked" or that any adverse other impacts will not occur in connection with the Group striving to achieve such targets. Furthermore, any withdrawal of any opinion or certification attesting that the Issuer is or is not complying in whole or in part with any matters for which such opinion or certification is opining or certifying will not trigger any Event of Default under the Conditions nor will the Issuer be required to repurchase or redeem such Notes in such circumstances.

Investors should therefore make their own assessment as to the suitability or reliability for any purpose whatsoever of any opinion, report or certification of any third party in connection with the offering of "*Green Bonds*", "*Blue Bonds*", "*European Green Bonds*" and/or "*Sustainability-Linked Notes*", including relevant Second-party Opinion, Pre-issuance Review, Post-issuance Review and/or Impact Report Review.

For the avoidance of doubt, as stated above, any such framework, opinion, report or certification and any other document related thereto is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Base Prospectus.

No Step Up Margin will be payable in case of failure by the Issuer to satisfy the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition and/or the Issuer to satisfy the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition in case of occurrence of certain events impacting on the Issuer's ability to comply with its Sustainability Targets

The interest rate adjustment in respect of any Sustainability-Linked Notes issued under the Programme depends on a definition of Absolute GHG Emissions and/or Quantity of Recycled Plastics that may be inconsistent with investor requirements or expectations or other definitions relevant to renewable energy and/or greenhouse emissions. Furthermore, in relation to the occurrence of an Absolute GHG Emissions Event and a Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event, the Terms and Conditions specify that no Absolute GHG Emissions Event or, as the case may be, no Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event shall occur in case of the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition or, as the case may be, the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition due to (a) an amendment to, or change in, any applicable policies, laws, regulations, rules

and guidelines applicable to and/or relating to the Group's business or a decision of a competent authority which has a direct and/or indirect impact on the Issuer's ability to satisfy the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition as at the First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date or, as the case may be, the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition as at the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date and, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date or the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date; and/or (b) any Concession granted to the Issuer and/or its Subsidiaries being amended, revoked or terminated for any reason whatsoever prior to the relevant expiration date (and such revocation or termination becomes effective in accordance with its terms) or the relevant expiration date being shortened which has a direct and/or indirect impact on the Issuer's ability to satisfy the relevant sustainability performance target(s) as the relevant observation date(s). If this is the case, no Step Up Margin will be paid in respect of the relevant Sustainability-Linked Notes.

Failure to satisfy the relevant Sustainability-Linked Note Condition may have a material impact on the market price of any Sustainability-Linked Notes issued under the Programme and could expose the Group to reputational risks.

Although the Issuer's intention, on issue of any Sustainability-Linked Notes under the Programme, will be to reduce the Group's Absolute GHG Emissions and increase its Quantity of Recycled Plastics (the "Sustainability Targets"), there can be no assurance of the extent to which it will be successful in doing so, that the Issuer may decide not to continue with achieving such Sustainability Targets or that any future investments it makes in furtherance of achieving such objectives will meet investor expectations or any binding or non-binding legal standards regarding sustainability performance, whether by any present or future applicable law or regulations or by its own by-laws or other governing rules or investment portfolio mandates, in particular with regard to any direct or indirect environmental, sustainability or social impact.

Any of the above could adversely impact the trading price of Sustainability-Linked Notes and the price at which a holder of Sustainability-Linked Notes will be able to sell its Sustainability-Linked Notes in such circumstance prior to maturity may be at a discount, which could be substantial, from the issue price or the purchase price paid by such Noteholder - See also "*Sustainability-Linked Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to assets with sustainability characteristics*" above for a description of the risk that Sustainability-Linked Notes may not satisfy an investor's requirements or any future legal or other standards for investment in assets with sustainability characteristics.

Any failure to meet such sustainability key performance indicators will result in increased interest amounts under such Notes, which would increase the Group's cost of funding and which could have a material adverse effect on the Group, its business prospects, its financial condition or its results of operations.

In addition, a failure by the Group to satisfy the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition and/or the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition or any such similar sustainability performance targets the Group may choose to include in any future financings would not only result in increased interest payments under Sustainability-Linked Notes issued under the Programme or other relevant financing arrangements, but could also harm the Group's reputation. Furthermore, the Group's efforts in satisfying the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition and/or the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition may become controversial or be criticised by activist groups or other stakeholders. Each of such circumstances could have a material adverse effect on the Group, its business prospects, its financial condition or its results of operations.

Lastly, no Event of Default shall occur under any Sustainability-Linked Notes issued under the Programme, nor will the Issuer be required to repurchase or redeem such Sustainability-Linked

Notes, if the Issuer fails to meet the Sustainability Targets, or if it fails to comply with the disclosure and reporting obligations under Condition 13A (*Available Information*) and/or with the applicable Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework.

The Issuer may unilaterally change the sustainability targets applicable to the Sustainability-Linked Notes as a consequence of the occurrence of certain events, including a Recalculation Event

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Issuer calculates the greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions on the basis of international guidance and standards on greenhouse gas emissions accounting and life cycle assessment such as those established by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Resources Institute (“**GHG Protocol Corporate Standard**”). Furthermore, the Issuer’s Sustainability Targets are verified by third parties on the basis of the initiative that stems from the collaboration between the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) aimed at verifying alignment with the indications of the Paris Agreement reached at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (“**COP 21**”) (the “**Science Based Targets Initiative**” or “**SBTi**”).

The industry-wide accepted references, including the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the Science Based Targets Initiative and other sectorial standards and guidelines, on which the Issuer bases its calculation methodology, may evolve over time and may result in a change to the scope of the Issuer’s Sustainability Targets. The occurrence of any event that requires the Issuer to recalculate the Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions and/or the Scope 3 GHG Emissions, which includes a recalculation following a structural change in the Issuer and/or the Group and/or any other change such that any recalculation is required or recommended by SBTi or any replacement/successor (such event referred to under the Conditions as a “**Recalculation Event**”) may cause a fixing by the Issuer, on an unilateral basis, of a new threshold, in tCO2e (referred to in the Conditions as “**New Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold**” or “**New Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold**”, as the case may be). If such a Recalculation Event occurs, a new Sustainability Target, unilaterally determined by the Issuer, will be taken into account for the purposes of ascertaining whether or not a Step Up Event shall occur in respect of the relevant Sustainability-Linked Notes. However, in the absence of a certification or validation by SBTi (or any replacement or successor SBTi or, in the absence of any such replacement or successor, an equivalent source of confirmation identified by the Issuer) of such new threshold in tCO2e the relevant GHG Emissions Threshold shall continue to apply and therefore no change shall be made to the relevant GHG Emissions Threshold as a result of the Recalculation Event.

The occurrence of any such Recalculation Event may impact, positively or negatively, the ability of the Issuer to satisfy the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition, which could in turn adversely affect the market price of the Notes and/or the reputation of the Group (see also “*Failure to satisfy the relevant Sustainability-Linked Note Condition may have a material impact on the market price of any Sustainability-Linked Notes issued under the Programme and could expose the Group to reputational risks*” above).

Each of such circumstances could have a material adverse effect on the Group, its business prospects, its financial condition or its results of operations.

3. RISKS RELATING TO THE LISTING AND TRADING OF THE NOTES

Delisting of the Notes

Application has been made for Notes issued under the Programme to be listed on the Official List of Euronext Dublin and admitted to trading on Euronext Dublin and Notes issued under the

Programme may also be admitted to trading, listing and/or quotation by any other listing authority, stock exchange or quotation system (including the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and Euronext Access Milan Professional) (each, a “**listing**”), as specified in the relevant Final Terms. Such Notes may subsequently be delisted despite the best efforts of the Issuer to maintain such listing and, although no assurance is made as to the liquidity of the Notes as a result of listing, any delisting of the Notes may have a material effect on a Noteholder’s ability to resell the Notes on the secondary market.

4. RISKS RELATED TO THE MARKET

An active secondary market in respect of the Notes may never be established or may be illiquid and this would adversely affect the value at which an investor could sell its Notes

Notes may have no established trading market when issued, and one may never develop. If a market for the Notes does develop, it may not be very liquid. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Notes easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. This is particularly the case for Notes that are especially sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks, are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies or have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. These types of Notes generally would have a more limited secondary market and more price volatility than conventional debt securities. Illiquidity may have a severe adverse effect on the market value of Notes.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Issuer or the Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

5. RISKS RELATING TO CHANGES IN LAW

The conditions of the Notes are based on English law in effect as at the date of this Base Prospectus, save that provisions convening meetings of Noteholders and the appointment of a Noteholders’ Representative in respect of any Series of Notes are subject to compliance with mandatory provisions of Italian law. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to English law and/or Italian law (where applicable) or administrative practice after the date of this Base Prospectus, and any such change could impact the value of any Notes thereby affected.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents which have previously been published or are published simultaneously with this Base Prospectus and have been filed with the Central Bank and Euronext Dublin shall be incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Base Prospectus:

Incorporation by Reference

(a) the consolidated annual financial statements of Hera as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 (https://eng.gruppohera.it/documents/d/gruppohera-eng/Financial_report_as_at_31_December_2024) including the information set out at the following pages (by reference to the pdf. page reference number), in particular:

Introduction	Pages 6 to 14 (except for pages 6 and 7)
Directors' report	Pages 16 to 273 (except for pages 272 and 273)
- Consolidated Sustainability Report	Pages 87 to 270
- General information	Pages 87 to 88
- Environmental information	Pages 103 to 177
- Social information	Pages 177 to 223
- Governance information	Pages 223 to 234
Income statement	Page 275
Statement of comprehensive income	Page 276
Statement of financial position	Pages 277 and 278
Cash flow statement	Page 279
Statement of changes in net equity	Page 280
Explanatory notes	Pages 281 to 356
Report by the independent auditor	Pages 379 to 387

(b) the consolidated annual financial statements of Hera as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (<https://eng.gruppohera.it/documents/1514726/54052443/Consolidated%20financial%20statement%20as%20at%2031%20December%202023.pdf/41742cff-a004-9ead-3f84-88f2d9c1063d>) including the information set out at the following pages (by reference to the pdf. page reference number), in particular:

Introduction	Pages 5 to 15 (except for pages 6 and 7)
Directors' report	Pages 16 to 117 (except for pages 116 and 117)
Income statement	Page 119
Statement of comprehensive income	Page 120
Statement of financial position	Pages 121 and 122
Cash flow statement	Page 123
Statement of changes in net equity	Page 124
Explanatory notes	Pages 125 to 214
Report by the independent auditor	Pages 238 to 244

(c) the unaudited consolidated half-year financial report of Hera as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2025
(<https://eng.gruppohera.it/documents/1514726/0/Financial+report+as+at+30+June+2025.pdf/dae6544d-d3dd-7026-db72-3e00a0e3538c?t=1754381588950>) including the information set out at the following pages (by reference to the pdf. page reference number), in particular:

Directors' report	Pages 3 to 41
Income statement	Page 43
Statement of comprehensive income	Page 44
Statement of financial position	Pages 45 to 46
Cash flow statement	Page 47
Statement of changes in net equity	Page 48
Explanatory notes	Pages 49 to 88
Report by the independent auditor	Pages 102 to 104

(d) the unaudited consolidated quarterly report of Hera as at and for the nine months ended 30 September 2025
(<https://eng.gruppohera.it/documents/1514726/70388892/Financial%20report%20as%20of%2030%20September%202025.pdf/dbe90460-e3e0-45e3-337e-f0ff8e558d6f>) including the information set out at the following pages (by reference to the pdf. page reference number), in particular:

Directors' report	Pages 3 to 38
Income statement	Page 40
Statement of financial position	Pages 41 to 42
Cash flow statement	Page 43
Statement of changes in net equity	Page 44

(e) the unaudited consolidated quarterly report of Hera as at and for the nine months ended 30 September 2024
(<https://eng.gruppohera.it/documents/1514726/60608990/Financial%20report%20as%20of%2030%20September%202024.pdf/6efd2819-5e91-88af-978f-b53d533a5d12>) including the information set out at the following pages (by reference to the pdf. page reference number), in particular:

Directors' report	Page 3 to 39
Income statement	Page 41
Statement of financial position	Pages 42 to 43
Cash flow statement	Page 44
Statement of changes in net equity	Page 45

(f) the Terms and Conditions of the Notes contained in the previous Base Prospectus dated 16 December 2024, pages 69 to 110 (inclusive), prepared by the Issuer in connection with the

Programme (available at gruppohera.it/documents/d/gruppohera-eng/hera_emtn-update-2024-base-prospectus-3203888958-47-).

Any non-incorporated parts of the previous Base Prospectus dated 16 December 2024 (exclusive of pages 69 to 110) are not incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus and are either deemed not relevant for an investor or are otherwise covered elsewhere in this Base Prospectus (in accordance with Article 19 of the Prospectus Regulation).

Incorporation by reference of new financial information published for as long as this Base Prospectus remains valid

The following information shall be incorporated in, and form part of, this Base Prospectus as and when it is published on the website of the Issuer: https://eng.gruppohera.it/group_eng/investors as specified below:

(g) the information set out in the following sections of the consolidated annual financial statements of Hera as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025, including the translation into English of the relative Independent Auditor's Report, which will be published in accordance with the terms provided by the laws and regulations applicable to the Issuer:

Introduction (except for the section "*Letter from the Chairman to Shareholders*")

Directors' report (except for the section "*Notice convening the Shareholders Meeting*")

- Consolidated Sustainability Report
 - General information
 - Environmental information
 - Social information
 - Governance information

Income statement

Statement of comprehensive income

Statement of financial position

Cash flow statement

Statement of changes in net equity

Explanatory notes

Report by the independent auditor

(h) the information set out in the following sections of the unaudited consolidated half-year financial report of Hera as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2026, including the translation into English of the relative Independent Auditors' Report, which will be published in accordance with the terms provided by the laws and regulations applicable to the Issuer:

Directors' report

Income statement

Statement of comprehensive income

Statement of financial position

Cash flow statement

Statement of changes in net equity

Explanatory notes

Report by the independent auditor

Information incorporated by reference pursuant to (g) and (h) above shall, to the extent applicable, be deemed to modify or supersede statements contained in this Base Prospectus.

For as long as this Base Prospectus remains valid, pursuant to paragraph 1(b) of Article 19 of the Prospectus Regulation, the Issuer will not be required to publish a supplement pursuant to Article 23 in respect of any information incorporated by reference pursuant to paragraphs (g) to (h) above as and when it is published on the website of the Issuer.

The Issuer will inform investors of any delay in the mandatory terms of publication of the above-mentioned annual and interim financial statements through a notice to be published on its website https://eng.gruppohera.it/group_eng/investors.

The abovementioned annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Issuer as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2026 to be incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus upon approval and publication on the website of the Issuer at the link referred to above have not been considered by the CBI during the review and approval process of this Base Prospectus.

General

Any information contained in any of the documents specified above which is not listed in the cross-reference lists set out in this section and which, therefore, is not incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus, is either not relevant to investors or is covered elsewhere in this Base Prospectus (in accordance with Article 19 of the Prospectus Regulation).

Following the publication of this Base Prospectus a supplement may be prepared by the Issuer and approved by the Central Bank in accordance with Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation. Statements contained in any such supplement (or contained in any document incorporated by reference therein) shall, to the extent applicable (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise), be deemed to modify or supersede statements contained in this Base Prospectus or in a document which is incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not, except as so modified or superseded, constitute a part of this Base Prospectus.

Copies of documents incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus will be available for inspection at the registered office of the Issuer and at the specified office of the Paying Agent for the time being in Luxembourg, and will be published on the website the Issuer (www.gruppohera.it) and of Euronext Dublin (<https://live.euronext.com/>).

Any documents themselves incorporated by reference in the documents incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus shall not form part of this Base Prospectus and are either not relevant for the investor or covered in another part of this Base Prospectus.

The Issuer will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included in this Base Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Notes, prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus or publish a new Base Prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent issue of Notes.

Any website pages referred to in this Base Prospectus are for information purposes only and do not form part of the Base Prospectus.

FORM OF THE NOTES

Each Tranche of Notes will be in bearer form and will be initially issued in the form of a temporary global note (a “**Temporary Global Note**”) or, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, a permanent global note (a “**Permanent Global Note**”) which, in either case, will:

- (a) if the Global Notes are intended to be issued in new global note (“**NGN**”) form, as stated in the applicable Final Terms, be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common safekeeper (the “**Common Safekeeper**”) for Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“**Euroclear**”) and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**”); and
- (b) if the Global Notes are not intended to be issued in NGN form, be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common depositary (the “**Common Depositary**”) for, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Where the Global Notes issued in respect of any Tranche are in NGN form, the applicable Final Terms will also indicate whether or not such Global Notes are intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility. Any indication that the Global Notes are to be so held does not necessarily mean that the Notes of the relevant Tranche will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any times during their life as such recognition depends upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria. The Common Safekeeper for NGNs will either be Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or another entity approved by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as indicated in the applicable Final Terms.

Whilst any Note is represented by a Temporary Global Note, payments of principal, interest (if any) and any other amount payable in respect of the Notes due prior to the Exchange Date (as defined below) will be made (against presentation of the Temporary Global Note if the Temporary Global Note is not intended to be issued in NGN form) only to the extent that certification (in a form to be provided) to the effect that the beneficial owners of interests in such Note are not U.S. persons or persons who have purchased for resale to any U.S. person, as required by U.S. Treasury regulations, has been received by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, has given a like certification (based on the certifications it has received) to the Agent.

On and after the date (the “**Exchange Date**”) which is 40 days after a Temporary Global Note is issued, interests in such Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge) upon a request as described therein either for (a) interests in a Permanent Global Note of the same Series or (b) definitive Notes of the same Series with, where applicable, interest coupons and talons attached (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms and subject, in the case of definitive Notes, to such notice period as is specified in the applicable Final Terms), in each case against certification of beneficial ownership as described above unless such certification has already been given. The holder of a Temporary Global Note will not be entitled to collect any payment of interest, principal or other amount due on or after the Exchange Date unless, upon due certification, exchange of the Temporary Global Note for an interest in a Permanent Global Note or for definitive Notes is improperly withheld or refused.

In relation to any issue of Notes which have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that such Notes may be traded in amounts that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination. In such a case a holder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in his account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time may not receive a definitive Note in respect of such holding (should definitive Notes be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that its holding amounts to a Specified Denomination.

Payments of principal, interest (if any) or any other amounts on a Permanent Global Note will be made through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (against presentation or surrender (as the case may be)

of the Permanent Global Note if the Permanent Global Note is not intended to be issued in NGN form) without any requirement for certification.

The applicable Final Terms will specify that a Permanent Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive Notes with, where applicable, interest coupons and talons attached upon either (a) not less than 60 days' written notice from Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Global Note) to the Agent as described therein or (b) only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event or (c) at any time at the request of the Issuer. For these purposes, "**Exchange Event**" means that (i) an Event of Default (as defined in Condition 9) has occurred and is continuing, or (ii) the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and no successor clearing system is available. The Issuer will promptly give notice to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Global Note) may give notice to the Agent requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Agent. At the same time, holders of interests in such Permanent Global Note credited to their accounts with Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will become entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer on the basis of statements of account provided by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg on and subject to the terms of a deed of covenant (the "**Deed of Covenant**") dated 16 January 2026 and executed by the Issuer.

The following legend will appear on all Notes to which TEFRA D applies and on all interest coupons and talons relating to such Notes:

"ANY UNITED STATES PERSON WHO HOLDS THIS OBLIGATION WILL BE SUBJECT TO LIMITATIONS UNDER THE UNITED STATES INCOME TAX LAWS, INCLUDING THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 165(j) AND 1287(a) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE."

Notes which are represented by a Global Note will only be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be.

Pursuant to the Agency Agreement (as defined under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*"), the Agent shall arrange that, where a further Tranche of Notes is issued which is intended to form a single Series with an existing Tranche of Notes, the Notes of such further Tranche shall be assigned a common code and ISIN which are different from the common code and ISIN assigned to Notes of any other Tranche of the same Series until at least the expiry of the distribution compliance period (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) applicable to the Notes of such Tranche.

Any reference herein to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms or as may otherwise be approved by the Issuer or the Agent.

APPLICABLE FINAL TERMS²

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (the “EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “Insurance Distribution Directive”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 (as amended, the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS – Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is neither: (i) a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “EUWA”); nor (ii) a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024 (the “POATRs”). Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “UK PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

MiFID II product governance / Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “distributor”) should take into consideration the manufacturer[‘s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[‘s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

UK MiFIR product governance / Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook (“COBS”), and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No. 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (“UK MiFIR”); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any distributor should take into consideration the manufacturer[‘s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the “UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules”) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the

² Any Final Terms to be prepared solely for the purposes of listing Notes on Euronext Access Milan Professional will not fall under the Prospectus Regulation and any such Final Terms will remove all references to the Prospectus Regulation accordingly.

Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

Set out below is the form of Final Terms which will be completed for each Tranche of Notes issued under the Programme with a denomination of at least €100,000 (or its equivalent in another currency).

[DATE]

HERA S.p.A.

(incorporated with limited liability in the Republic of Italy)

Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): 8156009414FD99443B48

Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche] [Green Bonds] [Blue Bonds] [European Green Bonds] [Sustainability-Linked Notes] [Title of Notes]

under the €5,000,000,000

Euro Medium Term Note Programme

PART A

CONTRACTUAL TERMS

[Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Base Prospectus dated 16 January 2026 [and the supplement[s] to it dated [date] [and [date]] which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus (the “**Base Prospectus**”) for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the “**Prospectus Regulation**”). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 8 of the Prospectus Regulation and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus. The Base Prospectus is available for viewing [at [, and copies may be obtained from the website of Euronext Dublin at <https://live.euronext.com/> and on the Issuer’s website]] [and copies may be obtained from the registered offices of the Issuer and the specified office of the Paying Agents.]

[The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under a Base Prospectus with an earlier date.]

[Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the “**Conditions**”) set forth in the Base Prospectus dated 16 December 2024 which are incorporated by reference in the Base Prospectus dated 16 January 2026. This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 8 of the Prospectus Regulation and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus dated 16 January 2026 [and the supplements] to it dated [date] [and [date]] which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation (the “**Base Prospectus**”), including the Conditions incorporated by reference in the Base Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus. The Base Prospectus is available for viewing [at [, and copies may be obtained from the website of Euronext Dublin at <https://live.euronext.com/> and on the Issuer’s website]] [and copies may be obtained from the registered offices of the Issuer and the specified office of the Paying Agents.]

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable” (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs. Italics denote directions for completing the Final Terms.]

[When adding any other final terms or information consideration should be given as to whether such terms or information constitute “significant new factors” and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the Base Prospectus under Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.]

1	(i) Series Number:	[•]
	(ii) Tranche Number:	[•]
	(iii) Date on which the Notes will be consolidated and form a single Series:	[The Notes will be consolidated and form a single Series with <i>[identify earlier Tranches]</i> on [the Issue Date/exchange of the Temporary Global Note for interests in the Permanent Global Note, as referred to in paragraph 21 below, which is expected to occur on or about <i>[date]</i>][Not Applicable]
2	Specified Currency or Currencies:	[•]
3	Aggregate Nominal Amount:	
	(a) Series:	[•]
	(b) Tranche:	[•]
4	Issue Price:	[•]% of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from <i>[insert date]</i> (<i>if applicable</i>)]
5	(i) Specified Denominations:	<p><i>(N.B. Notes must have a minimum denomination of EUR 100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency))</i></p> <p><i>(Note – where multiple denominations above [€100,000] or equivalent are being used the following sample wording should be followed:</i></p> <p><i>“[€100,000] and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€199,000].</i></p> <p><i>No Notes in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [€199,000].”)</i></p>
	(ii) Calculation Amount:	[•]
6	(i) Issue Date:	[•]
	(ii) Interest Commencement Date:	[•]/Issue Date/Not Applicable]
	(iii) Trade Date	[•]
7	Maturity Date:	<i>Fixed rate – specify date/</i> <i>Floating rate – Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [specify month and year]]</i>
8	Interest Basis:	[•]% Fixed Rate[, subject to the Step Up Option]]

		[[•] month EURIBOR] +/- [•]% Floating Rate[, subject to the Step Up Option]] [Zero Coupon] (further particulars specified in paragraph[s] [12/13/14/15] below)
9	Change of Interest Basis:	[For the period from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date, up to (but excluding) [date] paragraph [12/13] applies and for the period from (and including) [date], up to (and including) the Maturity Date, paragraph [12/13] applies]/[Not Applicable]
10	Put/Call Options:	[Issuer Call] [Substantial Purchase Event] [Issuer Maturity Par Call] [Investor Put] [Relevant Event Put] (further particulars specified in paragraph[s] [16/17/18/19/20/21] below)]
11	Date competent corporate body approval for issuance of Notes obtained:	[•] [•] registered with the Companies' Registry of [•] on [•] <i>(N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Notes)</i>

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

12	Fixed Rate Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(a) Rate(s) of Interest:	[The Notes are subject to the Step Up Option]/[The Notes are not subject to the Step Up Option] <i>(If the Notes are subject to the Step Up Option) [The Initial Rate of Interest is] [•]% per annum payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date</i> [(further particulars specified in paragraph 15 below)]
	(b) Interest Payment Date(s):	[•] in each year commencing on, and including, [•] up to and including the Maturity Date <i>(N.B. This will need to be amended in the case of long or short coupons)</i>
	(c) Fixed Coupon Amount(s): <i>(Applicable to Notes in definitive form.)</i>	[•] per Calculation Amount[, subject to the Step Up Option]
	(d) Broken Amount(s): <i>(Applicable to Notes in definitive form.)</i>	[[•] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] [•]]/[Not Applicable]

(e) Day Count Fraction:	[30/360] [Actual/Actual (ICMA)]
(f) [Determination Date(s):	[●] in each year <i>(Insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon.)</i>
	<i>N.B. This will need to be amended in the case of regular interest payment dates which are not of equal duration</i>
	<i>N.B. Only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA))</i>
13 Floating Rate Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	[The Notes are subject to the Step Up Option]/[The Notes are not subject to the Step Up Option]
	[further particulars specified in paragraph 15 below]
(a) Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Dates:	[●]
(b) Business Day Convention:	[Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention]
(c) Additional Business Centre(s):	[●]
(d) Manner in which the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount is to be determined:	[Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination]
(e) Party responsible for calculating the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount (if not the Fiscal Agent):	[name] shall be the Calculation Agent (<i>no need to specify if the Fiscal Agent is to perform this function</i>)
(f) Screen Rate Determination:	<p>Reference Rate: [●] month EURIBOR</p> <p>Relevant Financial Centre:</p> <p>[London/Brussels/Luxembourg]</p>
– Reference Rate and Relevant Financial Centre:	
– Interest Determination Date(s):	[●] <i>(second day on which the T2 is open prior to the start of each Interest Period)</i>
– Relevant Screen Page:	[●] <i>(if not Reuters EURIBOR01 ensure it is a page which shows a composite rate or amend the fallback provisions appropriately)</i>
(g) ISDA Determination:	
– Floating Rate Option:	[●]
– Designated Maturity:	[●]
– Reset Date:	[●]

(In the case of a EURIBOR based option, the first day of the Interest Period)

(N.B. The fall-back provisions applicable to ISDA Determination under the ISDA Definitions are reliant upon the provision by reference banks of offered quotations for EURIBOR which, depending on market circumstances, may not be available at the relevant time)

- ISDA Definitions: [2006]/[2021]
- Compounding: [Applicable / Not Applicable]
 - (If not applicable delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*
 - Compounding Method:
 - Compounding with Lookback
 - Lookback: [•] Applicable Business Days]
 - [Compounding with Observation Period Shift
 - Observation Period Shift: [•] Observation Period Shift Business Days
 - Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [•] / [Not Applicable]]
 - [Compounding with Lockout
 - Lockout: [•] Lockout Period Business Days
 - Lockout Period Business Days: [•]/[Applicable Business Days]]
 - Averaging:
 - [Applicable / Not Applicable]
 - (If not applicable delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*
 - Averaging Method:
 - Averaging with Lookback
 - Lookback: [•] Applicable Business Days]
 - [Averaging with Observation Period Shift
 - Observation Period Shift: [•] Observation Period Shift Business days
 - Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [•]/[Not Applicable]]
 - [Averaging with Lockout
 - Lookout: [•] Lockout Period Business Days
 - Lockout Period Business Days: [•]/[Applicable Business Days]]

	<p>· Index Provisions: [Applicable / Not Applicable]</p> <p><i>(If not applicable delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)</i></p>
	<p>Index Method: Compounded Index Method with Observation Period Shift</p> <p>Observation Period Shift: [•] Observation Period Shift Business days</p> <p>Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [•] / [Not Applicable]</p>
(h) [Linear Interpolation:	Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Specified Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (<i>specify for each short or long interest period</i>)
(i) Margin(s):	<i>(If the Notes are Sustainability-Linked Notes)</i> [The Initial Margin is] [+/-] [•]% per annum [(further particulars specified in paragraph 15 below)]
(j) Minimum Rate of Interest:	[•]% per annum
(k) Maximum Rate of Interest:	[•]% per annum
(l) Day Count Fraction:	<p>[Actual/Actual (ISDA)]</p> <p>[Actual/Actual]</p> <p>[Actual/365 (Fixed)]</p> <p>[Actual/365 (Sterling)]</p> <p>[Actual/360]</p> <p>[30/360]</p> <p>[360/360]</p> <p>[Bond Basis]</p> <p>[30E/360]</p> <p>[Eurobond Basis]</p> <p>[30E/360 (ISDA)]</p> <p><i>(See Condition 4 for alternatives)</i></p>
14 Zero Coupon Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	<i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(a) Accrual Yield:	[•]% per annum
(b) Reference Price:	[•]
(c) Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amounts and late payment:	<p>[30/360]</p> <p>[Actual/360]</p> <p>[Actual/365]</p>
15 Step Up Option	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	<i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>

Step Up Event: [Absolute GHG Emissions Event] [and] [Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event]
(Include all applicable Step Up Events)
(in relation to an Absolute GHG Emissions Event only:)
 [(i) First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date: [●]
 (ii) Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date: [●] / [Not Applicable]
 (i) First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold: [●] tCO2e, subject to the occurrence of a Recalculation Event
 (ii) Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold: [[●] tCO2e, subject to the occurrence of a Recalculation Event] / [Not Applicable]]
 (iii) First Absolute GHG Emissions Event Step Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum
 (iv) Second Absolute GHG Emissions Event Step Up Margin: [[●] per cent. per annum] / [Not Applicable]
(in relation to a Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event only:)
 [(i) First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date: [●]
 (ii) Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date: [●] / [Not Applicable]
 (iii) First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Threshold: [●] Ktons
 (iv) Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Threshold: [[●] Ktons] / [Not Applicable]]
 (v) First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event Step Up Margin: [●] per cent. per annum
 (vi) Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event Step Up Margin: [[●] per cent. per annum] / [Not Applicable]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

16 Notice periods for Condition 6.2
(Redemption and Purchase – Redemption for tax reasons): Minimum period: 30 days
 Maximum period: 60 days

17 Issuer Call:
 [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

(a) Optional Redemption Date(s): [●]
 (b) Optional Redemption Amount
(Either a specified amount or an election that redemption should be [[●] per Calculation Amount]/[Make-Whole Amount]
 [in the case of the Optional Redemption Date(s) falling on [●]/any date from, and including, the Issue Date to

calculated as a Make-Whole Amount):

but excluding [●] (being the date that is 90 days prior to the Maturity Date)]/[and] [[●] per Calculation Amount in the period (the “**Par Call Period**”) from and including [insert date] (the “**Par Call Period Commencement Date**”) to but excluding [date]] [and [[●] per Calculation Amount] [in the case of the Optional Redemption Date(s) falling [on [●]/in the period from and including [date] to but excluding [date]]

(c) Redemption Margin: [[●] per cent.] [Not Applicable]
(Only applicable to Make-Whole Amount redemption)

(d) Reference Bond: [insert applicable reference bond] [Not Applicable]
(Only applicable to Make-Whole Amount redemption)

(e) Reference Dealers: [[●]] [Not Applicable] (*N.B. The Reference Dealers are expected to be any 5 major investment banks in the swap, money or securities market as may be selected by the Issuer*)
(Only applicable to Make-Whole Amount redemption)

(f) If redeemable in part:
(i) Minimum Redemption Amount: [●]
(ii) Maximum Redemption Amount: [●]

(g) Notice periods:
Minimum period: [●] days
Maximum period: [●] days
(N.B. When setting notice periods, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of 5 clearing system business days' notice for a call) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Agent)
18 Substantial Purchase Event [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

(a) Notice periods:
Minimum period: [] days
Maximum period: [] days
(N.B. When setting notice periods, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of 5 clearing system business days' notice for a call) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Agent)

19 Issuer Maturity Par Call [Applicable/Not Applicable]

		<i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(a) Notice periods:	Minimum period: [●] days Maximum period: [●] days
		<i>(N.B. When setting notice periods, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems(which require a minimum of 5 clearing system business days' notice for a call) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Agent)</i>
	(b) Final Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
20	Investor Put:	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
		<i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(a) Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]
	(b) Optional Redemption Amount and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):	[●] per Calculation Amount
21	Relevant Event Put:	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
		<i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(a) Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●] days following the expiration of the Relevant Event Put Period
	(b) Optional Redemption Amount and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):	[●] per Calculation Amount
22	Final Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
23	Early Redemption Amount payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default:	[As set out in Condition 6.7]/[●] per Calculation Amount
	GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES	
24	Form of Notes:	
	(a) Form:	[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note which is exchangeable for definitive Notes [on 60 days' notice given at any time/only upon an Exchange Event]]
		[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for definitive Notes on and after the Exchange Date]
		[Permanent Global Note exchangeable for definitive Notes [on 60 days' notice given at any time/only upon an Exchange Event/at any time at the request of the Issuer]]

(Ensure that this is consistent with the wording in the “Form of the Notes” section in the Base Prospectus and the Notes themselves. N.B. The exchange upon notice/at any time options should not be expressed to be applicable if the Specified Denomination of the Notes in paragraph 5 includes language substantially to the following effect: “[€100,000] and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€199,000].” Furthermore, such Specified Denomination construction is not permitted in relation to any issue of Notes which is to be represented on issue by a Temporary Global Note exchangeable for definitive Notes.)

	(b) [New Global Note:	[Yes][No]]
25	Additional Financial Centre(s) for Condition 5.5 (Payment Day):	[Not Applicable/give details]
		<i>(Note that this paragraph relates to the place of payment and not Interest Period end dates to which subparagraph 13(c) relates)</i>
26	Talons for future Coupons to be attached to definitive Notes:	[Yes, as the Notes have more than 27 coupon payments, Talons may be required if, on exchange into definitive form, more than 27 coupon payments are still to be made. In such event, on and after the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in any Coupon sheet matures, the Talon comprised in the Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified office of the Paying Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet. Each Talon shall be deemed to mature in the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in the relevant Coupon sheet matures.]/[No]

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms.

[Relevant third party information] has been extracted from *[specify source]*. The Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by *[specify source]*, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

Signed on behalf of HERA S.p.A.:

By:

Duly authorised

PART B

OTHER INFORMATION

1 LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING

(a) Listing and Admission to trading

[Application has been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on [(i)] [Euronext Dublin] [and/or] [(ii)] [the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (*Bourse de Luxembourg*)]'s regulated market [and/or] [(iii)] [Borsa Italiana's regulated market (*Mercato Telematico delle Obbligazioni*)] and listing on the [Euronext Dublin] [and/or] [the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (*Bourse de Luxembourg*)] [and/or] [Borsa Italiana] with effect from [].] [Application is expected to be made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on [(i)] [Euronext Dublin] [and/or] [(ii)] [the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (*Bourse de Luxembourg*)]'s regulated market [and/or] [(iii)] [Borsa Italiana's regulated market (*Mercato Telematico delle Obbligazioni*)] and listing on [Euronext Dublin] [and/or] [the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (*Bourse de Luxembourg*)] [and/or] [Borsa Italiana] with effect from [].] [Not Applicable.]

(b) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading:

[[●] [Euronext Dublin] [and]
[●] [Luxembourg Stock Exchange (*Bourse de Luxembourg*)]
[and] [●] [Borsa Italiana]

2 RATINGS

Ratings:

[The Notes to be issued [[have been][have not been]/[are expected to be]] rated [insert details] by [insert the legal name of the relevant credit rating agency entity(ies)]:

(The above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to Notes of the type being issued under the Programme generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating.)

(Include brief explanation of rating if available)

Each of [Insert the legal name of the relevant credit rating agency entity] is established in the [European Union] / [United Kingdom] and is registered under [Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) (the "EU CRA Regulation")] / [Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "UK CRA Regulation")].

[Insert credit rating agency] is established in the [European Union]/[United Kingdom] and has applied for registration under [the EU CRA Regulation]/[UK CRA Regulation], although notification of the corresponding

registration decision has not yet been provided by the relevant competent authority.]

[[*Insert credit rating agency*] is not established in the [European Union]/[United Kingdom] and has not applied for registration under the [EU CRA Regulation]/[UK CRA Regulation] but the rating issued by it is endorsed by [insert endorsing credit rating agency] which is established in the European Union and [is registered under the [EU / UK] CRA Regulation] [has applied for registration under the [EU / UK] CRA Regulation, although notification of the corresponding registration decision has not yet been provided by the relevant competent authority].]

[[*Insert credit rating agency*] is not established in the [European Union]/[United Kingdom] and has not applied for registration under [the EU CRA Regulation] /[UK CRA Regulation] but is certified in accordance with the [EU / UK] CRA Regulation.]

[[*Insert Credit Rating Agency*] is not established in the [European Union]/[United Kingdom] and is not certified under [the EU CRA Regulation] /[Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “**UK CRA Regulation**”)] and the rating given by it is not endorsed by a Credit Rating Agency established in the [European Union]/[United Kingdom] and registered under the [EU / UK] CRA Regulation.]

[*Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating*] is established in the [United Kingdom]/[*insert*] and is [registered with the Financial Conduct Authority in accordance with] / [the rating it has given to the Notes is endorsed by *[UK-based credit rating agency]* registered with the FCA in accordance with] / [certified under] [the UK Credit Rating Agencies Regulation, as amended by the Credit Rating Agencies (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019]]³

3 REASONS FOR THE OFFER – USE OF PROCEEDS AND ESTIMATED NET PROCEEDS

[The relevant proceeds of the issuance of Notes will be applied by the Issuer [for its general corporate purposes, which include making a profit and/or to refinance existing indebtedness] [to [finance and/or refinance] [Eligible Green Projects]/[Eligible Blue Projects][, as set forth in “Use of Proceeds” in the Base Prospectus and identified in accordance with the Green Financing Framework published on the Hera’s website (https://eng.gruppohera.it/group_eng/investor-relations/debt-and-rating/green-financing-framework-e-opinion)]]

³ Insert for Notes which are admitted to trading on a regulated market within the EU and which have been assigned a rating.

[Estimate of the share of financing vs refinancing of [Eligible Green Projects]/[Eligible Blue Projects]:
[•]% financing; [•] refinancing.]

[Expected look-back period for refinanced Eligible Green Projects: up to [•] fiscal years before the year in which the issue date falls.]

(Applicable only in case of securities to be issued as Green Bonds / Blue Bonds. If not applicable, delete the paragraphs above)

/

[The Notes are “European Green Bonds” or “EuGBs” and the net proceeds of the issuance of Notes will be applied by the Issuer [to fixed assets, capital and operating expenditures in accordance with the gradual approach as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631] [to] [finance] [or] [refinance] the project(s) described below:

[•].

The Notes are issued in accordance with the EU Green Bond Regulation and,

(i) the completed European Green Bond factsheet and

(ii) the pre-issuance review related to the European Green Bond factsheet by S&P Global Ratings as external reviewer,

both referred to in Article 10 of the EU Green Bond Regulation, are available on the Issuer's website at: https://eng.gruppohera.it/group_eng/investor-relations/debt-and-rating/green-financing-framework-e-opinion]

(Applicable only in case of securities to be classified as EuGBs. If not applicable, delete the paragraphs above)

Estimated net proceeds: [•]

4 INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE

[Save for any fees payable to the Managers, so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the issue of the Notes has an interest material to the offer. The [Managers/Dealers] and their affiliates (including parent companies) have engaged, and may in the future engage, in lending, in securities trading, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform other services for, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business. In addition, certain of the [Managers/Dealers] or their respective affiliates may trade or hold securities of the Issuer – *Amend as appropriate if there are other interests*]

[(When adding any other description, consideration should be given as to whether such matters described constitute “significant new factors” and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the Base Prospectus under Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.)]

5 YIELD (Fixed Rate Notes only)

Indication of yield:

[•]

[The yield is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future yield.]

6 HISTORIC INTEREST RATES (Floating Rate Notes only)

Details of historic EURIBOR rates can be obtained from [Reuters].

[Amounts payable under the Notes will be calculated by reference to EURIBOR which is provided by [•]. [As at [•], [•] [appears/does not appear] on the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority pursuant to Article 36 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the “EU Benchmarks Regulation”).] [As far as the Issuer is aware, the transitional provisions in Article 51 of the EU Benchmarks Regulation apply, such that as at [•] is

not required to obtain authorisation or registration (or, if located outside the European Union, recognition, endorsement or equivalence).]]

7 OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

(a) ISIN:	[•]
(b) Common Code:	[•]
(c) [CFI]:	[•]/[As set out on the website of the Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) or alternatively sourced from the responsible National Numbering Agency that assigned the ISIN]/[Not Available]
(d) FISN:	[•]/[As set out on the website of the Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) or alternatively sourced from the responsible National Numbering Agency that assigned the ISIN]/[Not Available]
(e) Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme and the relevant identification number(s):	[Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]
(f) Delivery:	Delivery [against/free of] payment
(g) Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any):	[•]
(h) Deemed delivery of clearing system notices for the purposes of Condition 13:	Any notice delivered to Noteholders through the clearing systems will be deemed to have been given on the [second] [business] day after the day on which it was given to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.
(i) Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility:	[Yes] [No]

Yes: Note that the designation “yes” simply means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.] [*include this text if “yes” selected in which case the Notes must be issued in NGN form*]

[No: Note that whilst the designation is specified as “no” at the date of these Final Terms, should the Eurosystem eligibility criteria be amended in the future such that the Notes are capable of meeting them the Notes may then be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper. Note that this does not necessarily mean that

the Notes will then be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem at any time during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the ECB being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.] *[include this text if “no” selected]*

8 NOTIFICATION

The Central Bank [has been requested to provide] [has provided] the competent authority in [the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg][the Republic of Italy] with a certificate of approval attesting that the Base Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation.

9 DISTRIBUTION

- (a) Method of distribution [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]
- (b) If syndicated, names of Managers: [Not Applicable/give names]
- (c) Date of [Subscription] Agreement: []
- (d) Stabilising Manager(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/give name]
- (e) If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer: [Not Applicable/give name]
- (f) U.S. Selling Restrictions: [Reg. S Compliance Category [2]; TEFRA D/TEFRA C/TEFRA not applicable]]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following are the Terms and Conditions of the Notes which will be incorporated by reference into each Global Note (as defined below) and each definitive Note, in the latter case only if permitted by the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority (if any) and agreed by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue but, if not so permitted and agreed, such definitive Note will have endorsed thereon or attached thereto such Terms and Conditions. The applicable Final Terms in relation to any Tranche of Notes may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the following Terms and Conditions, complete the following Terms and Conditions for the purpose of such Notes. The applicable Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) will be endorsed upon, or attached to, each Global Note and definitive Note. Reference should be made to “Applicable Final Terms” for a description of the content of Final Terms which will specify which of such terms are to apply in relation to the relevant Notes.

This Note is one of a Series (as defined below) of Notes issued by HERA S.p.A. (the “**Issuer**”) pursuant to an agency agreement dated 16 January 2026 (as amended or supplemented as at the relevant Issue Date, the “**Agency Agreement**”) between the Issuer, BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch as fiscal agent and the other agents named in it and with the benefit of a deed of covenant dated 16 January 2026 (as amended or supplemented as at the relevant Issue Date, the “**Deed of Covenant**”) executed by the Issuer in relation to the Notes. The fiscal agent, the paying agents and the calculation agent(s) for the time being (if any) are referred to below respectively as the “**Fiscal Agent**”, the “**Paying Agents**” (which expression shall include the Fiscal Agent) and the “**Calculation Agent(s)**”. The Noteholders (as defined below), the holders of the interest coupons (the “**Coupons**”) relating to interest bearing Notes and, where applicable in the case of such Notes, talons for further Coupons (the “**Talons**”) (the “**Couponholders**”).

References herein to the “**Notes**” shall be references to the Notes of this Series and shall mean:

- (a) in relation to any Notes represented by a global Note (a “**Global Note**”), units of each Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency;
- (b) any Global Note; and
- (c) any definitive Notes issued in exchange for a Global Note.

The final terms for this Note (or the relevant provisions thereof) are set out in Part A of the Final Terms attached to or endorsed on this Note which complete these Terms and Conditions (the “**Conditions**”) and may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the Conditions, complete the Conditions for the purposes of this Note. References to the “**applicable Final Terms**” are to Part A of the Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) attached to or endorsed on this Note.

As used herein, “**Tranche**” means Notes which are identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) and “**Series**” means a Tranche of Notes together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Notes which are (a) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (b) identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) except for their respective Issue Dates, Interest Commencement Dates and/or Issue Prices.

Copies of the Agency Agreement and the Deed of Covenant are available for inspection during normal business hours at the specified office of each of the Paying Agents. Copies of the applicable Final Terms are available for viewing at the registered office of the Issuer and at the specified office of each of the Paying Agents and copies may be obtained from those offices save that, if this Note is neither admitted to trading on a regulated market in the EEA nor offered in the EEA in circumstances where a prospectus is required to be published under the Prospectus Regulation, the applicable Final Terms will only be obtainable by a Noteholder holding one or more Notes and such Noteholder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer

and the relevant Paying Agent as to its holding of such Notes and identity. If the Notes are to be admitted to trading on the regulated market of (i) Euronext Dublin, the applicable Final Terms will be published on the website of Euronext Dublin (<https://live.euronext.com/>); or (ii) the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (*Bourse de Luxembourg*), the applicable Final Terms will be published on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.luxse.com); or (iii) Borsa Italiana S.p.A.'s regulated market (*Mercato Telematico delle Obbligazioni*), the applicable Final Terms will be published on the website of the Issuer (https://eng.gruppohera.it/group_eng/investor-relations/debt-and-rating/bond-issuances). Otherwise, in case the Notes are to be admitted to trading on the regulated market of a further or other host Member States within the EEA, the applicable Final Terms will be published in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to such regulated market.

The Noteholders and the Couponholders are deemed to have notice of, and are entitled to the benefit of, all the provisions of the Agency Agreement and the applicable Final Terms which are applicable to them. The statements in the Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Agency Agreement.

Words and expressions defined in the Agency Agreement or used in the applicable Final Terms shall have the same meanings where used in the Conditions unless the context otherwise requires or unless otherwise stated, and provided that, in the event of inconsistency between the Agency Agreement and the applicable Final Terms, the applicable Final Terms will prevail.

1 Form, Denomination and Title

The Notes are in bearer form and, in the case of definitive Notes, serially numbered, in the Specified Currency and the Specified Denomination(s). Notes of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Notes of another Specified Denomination.

This Note may be a Fixed Rate Note, a Floating Rate Note or a Zero Coupon Note or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Interest Basis shown in the applicable Final Terms.

Definitive Notes are issued with Coupons attached, unless they are Zero Coupon Notes in which case references to Coupons and Couponholders in the Conditions are not applicable.

Subject as set out below, title to the Notes and Coupons will pass by delivery. The Issuer and the Paying Agents will (except as otherwise required by law) deem and treat the bearer of any Note or Coupon as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) for all purposes but, in the case of any Global Note, without prejudice to the provisions set out in the next succeeding paragraph.

For so long as any of the Notes is represented by a Global Note held on behalf of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (“**Euroclear**”) and/or Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**”), each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the nominal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Issuer and the Paying Agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of such Notes, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Global Note shall be treated by the Issuer and any Paying Agent as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Note and the expressions “**Noteholder**” and “**holder of Notes**” and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

Notes which are represented by a Global Note will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be. References to

Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in Part B of the applicable Final Terms.

2 Status of the Notes

The Notes and any relative Coupons are direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to the provisions of Condition 3 (*Negative Pledge*)) unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* among themselves and with all other unsecured obligations (other than subordinated obligations, if any) of the Issuer, from time to time outstanding, save for certain obligations required to be preferred by applicable law.

3 Negative Pledge

3.1 Negative Pledge

So long as any of the Notes remains outstanding, the Issuer will not, and will ensure that none of its Principal Subsidiaries (as defined below) will, create or have outstanding any mortgage, charge, lien, pledge or other security interest (each a “**Security Interest**”), other than a Permitted Encumbrance (as defined below), upon, or with respect to, any of its present or future business, undertaking, assets or revenues (including any uncalled capital) to secure any Relevant Indebtedness (as defined below), unless the Issuer, in the case of the creation of a Security Interest, before or at the same time and, in any other case, promptly, takes any and all action necessary to ensure that:

- (a) all amounts payable by it under the Notes, the Coupons and the Conditions are secured by the Security Interest equally and rateably with the Relevant Indebtedness; or
- (b) such other Security Interest or other arrangement (whether or not it includes the giving of a Security Interest) is provided as is approved by a Resolution (which is defined in the Agency Agreement as a resolution duly passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast thereon) of the Noteholders.

3.2 Interpretation

For the purposes of these Conditions:

- (a) “**Additional Financial Centre(s)**” means the city or cities specified as such in the relevant Final Terms;
- (b) “**Calculation Agent**” means (i) the Fiscal Agent or (ii) the Person specified in the relevant Final Terms as the party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s) and/or such other amount(s) as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;
- (c) “**Concession**” has the meaning ascribed to it under Condition 6.6.
- (d) “**euro**” means the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty;
- (e) “**Established Rate**” means the rate for the conversion of the Specified Currency (including compliance with rules relating to roundings in accordance with applicable European Union regulations) into euro established by the Council of the European Union pursuant to Article 140 of the Treaty;
- (f) “**Final Redemption Amount**” has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;
- (g) “**Group**” means the Issuer and its Subsidiaries;
- (h) “**Indebtedness for Borrowed Money**” means any indebtedness (whether being principal, premium, interest or other amounts) for or in respect of any notes, bonds, debentures,

debenture stock, loan stock or other securities or any borrowed money or any liability under or in respect of any acceptance or acceptance credit;

- (i) **“Interest Determination Date”** has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;
- (j) **“Margin”** has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;
- (k) **“Maximum Redemption Amount”** has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;
- (l) **“Maximum Rate of Interest”** has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;
- (m) **“Minimum Redemption Amount”** has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;
- (n) **“Minimum Rate of Interest”** has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;
- (o) **“Person”** means any individual, company, corporation, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, organisation, state or agency of a state or other entity, whether or not having separate legal personality or any of their successors or assignees;
- (p) **“Permitted Encumbrance”** means:
 - (i) any Security Interest in existence on the relevant Issue Date of each Series of Notes, provided that the principal amount secured by the Security Interest is not subsequently increased and the Security Interest remains limited to all or part of the same property and assets that originally secured the Security Interest;
 - (ii) any Security Interest securing any Project Finance Indebtedness;
 - (iii) any Security Interest created by a company which becomes a Principal Subsidiary or any Security Interest over the shares/quotas of a company which becomes a Subsidiary of the Issuer or of a Principal Subsidiary in each case after the Issue Date and where such Security Interest already existed at the time that company became a Principal Subsidiary or a Subsidiary of the Issuer or of a Principal Subsidiary, as the case may be (provided that such Security Interest was not created in contemplation of that company becoming a Principal Subsidiary or a Subsidiary of the Issuer or of a Principal Subsidiary, and the aggregate principal amount secured at the time of that company becoming a Principal Subsidiary or a Subsidiary of the Issuer or of a Principal Subsidiary is not subsequently increased and the Security Interest remains limited to all or part of the same property and assets that secured the Security Interest prior to the time of that company becoming a Principal Subsidiary or a Subsidiary of the Issuer or of a Principal Subsidiary); and
 - (iv) any Security Interest created in substitution of any security permitted under paragraphs (i) to (iii) above, provided that the principal amount secured by the substitute Security Interest does not exceed the principal amount secured by the initial Security Interest;
- (q) **“Project”** means the ownership, acquisition (in each case, in whole or in part), development, restructuring, leasing, maintenance and/or operation of an asset or assets, including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Concessions and the equity participations in a company holding such assets or assets.
- (r) **“Project Finance Indebtedness”** means any present or future, secured or unsecured, Indebtedness for Borrowed Money incurred to finance or refinance (in each case, in whole or in part) a Project, whereby the claims of the relevant creditor(s) are limited to (i) the amount of cash flow generated by and through the Project (including, for the avoidance of doubt, its assets and, where relevant, the Concession(s)) and/or (ii) the amount of proceeds deriving from the enforcement of any Security Interest taken over the Project (including, for the avoidance

of doubt, any interest or equity participations in the relevant Person or Persons, directly and/or indirectly, holding and/or operating the relevant Project) to secure the Project Finance Indebtedness and/or (iii) other credit support (including, without limitation, completion guarantees and contingent equity obligations) customarily provided in support of such indebtedness provided that, for the purposes of Condition 9.1(c), Project Finance Indebtedness shall not include sub-paragraph (iii) above. For the avoidance of doubt, the definition of Project Finance Indebtedness shall include also any bridge financing incurred in connection with a Project.

(s) **“Permitted Reorganisation”** means:

- (i) in the case of a Principal Subsidiary, any reorganisation, amalgamation, merger, demerger, consolidation, contribution in kind or restructuring whilst solvent or other similar arrangement (including, without limitation, leasing of the assets or going concern) of the relevant Principal Subsidiary whereby, in any one transaction or series of transactions, all or substantially all of its assets and undertaking are transferred, sold, contributed, assigned to or otherwise vested in, the Issuer or any other Principal Subsidiary or any of their Subsidiaries; or
- (ii) in the case of the Issuer, any reorganisation, amalgamation, merger, demerger, consolidation, contribution in kind or restructuring whilst solvent or other similar arrangement (including, without limitation, leasing of the assets or going concern) whereby, in any one transaction or series of transactions, all or substantially all of its assets and undertaking are transferred, sold, contributed, assigned or otherwise vested in a body corporate in good standing (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may include any Subsidiary) and such body corporate (1) assumes or maintains (as the case may be) liability as principal debtor in respect of the Notes, including the obligation to pay any additional amounts under Condition 7, whether by contract or operation of law in accordance with applicable law; and (2) continues substantially to carry on the business of the Issuer as conducted as the date of such reorganisation,

in both cases under (i) and (ii) above without the consent of the Noteholders being required in respect thereof, and provided further that:

- (A) the Issuer and/or the Principal Subsidiaries to which the relevant reorganisation relates shall be solvent at the time of such reorganisation;
- (B) no Event of Default shall have occurred or if an Event of Default shall have occurred it shall (if capable of remedy) have been cured; and
- (C) no Permitted Reorganisation Rating Event having occurred.

(t) **“Permitted Reorganisation Rating Event”** shall be deemed to have occurred if at the time of the occurrence of the relevant transaction, the Notes carry:

- (i) an investment grade credit rating (BBB-/Baa3/BBB-, or equivalent, or better), and such rating from any Rating Agency assigning a solicited credit rating to the Notes is either downgraded to a non-investment grade credit rating (BB+/Ba1/BB+, or equivalent, or worse) or withdrawn; or
- (ii) a non-investment grade credit rating (BB+/Ba1/BB+, or equivalent, or worse), and such rating from any Rating Agency assigning a solicited credit rating to the Notes is downgraded by one or more notches (for illustration, Ba1 to Ba2 being one notch); or

(iii) no credit rating, and no Rating Agency assigns within 90 days of the occurrence of the reorganisation an investment grade credit rating (as defined in (I)) to the Notes, and in making the relevant decision(s) referred to above, the relevant Rating Agency announces publicly or confirms in writing to the Issuer that such decision(s) resulted, in whole or in part, from the occurrence of the relevant transaction;

(u) “**Principal Subsidiary**” at any time shall mean a Subsidiary of the Issuer: (i) whose revenues (consolidated in the case of a Subsidiary which itself has Subsidiaries) or whose total assets (consolidated in the case of a Subsidiary which itself has Subsidiaries) represent not less than 15% of the consolidated revenues or, as the case may be, consolidated total assets of the Issuer and its consolidated Subsidiaries taken as a whole, all as calculated respectively by reference to the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Issuer and its consolidated Subsidiaries; or (ii) to which is transferred the whole or substantially the whole of the undertaking of a Subsidiary of the Issuer which immediately before the transfer is a Principal Subsidiary;

(v) “**Rating Agency**” means any of S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited, Moody’s Italia S.r.l. or Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited, or any of their successors;

(w) “**Reference Rate**” has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

(x) “**Reference Shareholder**” means any Italian local entity or authority including regions, provinces, municipalities, metropolitan cities and consortium, or any consortium or company directly or indirectly controlled by such entities or authorities; for the purposes of this definition, (i) “**consortium**” means a consortium incorporated pursuant to Article 31 of Legislative Decree No. 267 of 18 August 2000, as amended and (ii) the concept of “**control**” shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with Article 2359, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Italian Civil Code;

(y) “**Relevant Indebtedness**” means (i) any present or future indebtedness (whether being principal, premium, interest or other amounts) for or in respect of any notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock or other securities which are for the time being, or are capable of being, quoted, listed or ordinarily dealt in on any stock exchange, over-the counter or other securities market, and (ii) any guarantee or indemnity in respect of any indebtedness referred to under sub-paragraph (i) above;

(z) “**Relevant Jurisdiction**” means Italy or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax or any other jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax to which the Issuer becomes subject in respect of payments made by it of principal and interest on the Notes and Coupons;

(aa) “**Specified Currency**” has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

(bb) “**Specified Interest Payment Date(s)**” has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

(cc) “**Subsidiary**” means, in respect of any Person (the “**first Person**”) at any particular time, any other Person (the “**second Person**”):

(i) whose majority of votes in ordinary shareholders’ meetings of the second Person is held by the first Person; or

(ii) in which the first Person holds a sufficient number of votes giving the first Person a dominant influence in ordinary shareholders’ meetings of the second Person,

pursuant to the provisions of Article 2359, paragraph 1, numbers 1 and 2, of the Italian Civil Code;

- (dd) “**T2**” means the real time gross settlement system operated by the Eurosystem, or any successor system;
- (ee) “**Treaty**” means the treaty on the functioning of the European Union, as amended; and
- (ff) “**Zero Coupon Note**” means a Note specified as such in the relevant Final Terms.

References to the Issuer in these Conditions, the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant and the Global Notes is a reference to HERA S.p.A. or any of its universal successor and/or successor or assignee in the context of a Permitted Reorganisation.

4 Interest

4.1 Interest on Fixed Rate Notes

Each Fixed Rate Note bears interest from (and including) either (i) the Interest Commencement Date or (ii) if a Change of Interest Basis is specified in the applicable Final Terms as being applicable, the date from which the Fixed Rate Note provisions are stated to apply, at the rate(s) per annum equal to the Rate(s) of Interest. Interest will be payable in arrears on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year up to (and including) the Maturity Date or, where so specified in the applicable Final Terms, a Fixed Rate Note will bear interest, during its life, on the basis of different fixed Rate(s) of Interest indicated therein.

If the Notes are in definitive form, except as provided in the applicable Final Terms, the amount of interest payable on each Interest Payment Date in respect of the Fixed Interest Period ending on (but excluding) such date will amount to the Fixed Coupon Amount, subject to the Step Up Option. Payments of interest on any Interest Payment Date will, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, amount to the Broken Amount so specified.

As used in the Conditions, “**Fixed Interest Period**” means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Except in the case of Notes in definitive form where an applicable Fixed Coupon Amount, subject to the Step Up Option or Broken Amount is specified in the applicable Final Terms, interest shall be calculated in respect of any period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

- (a) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes which are represented by a Global Note, the aggregate outstanding nominal amount of the Fixed Rate Notes represented by such Global Note; or
- (b) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes in definitive form, the Calculation Amount;

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Fixed Rate Note in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the amount of interest payable in respect of such Fixed Rate Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination, without any further rounding.

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with this Condition 4.1:

- (a) if “Actual/Actual (ICMA)” is specified in the applicable Final Terms:

- (i) in the case of Notes where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (the “**Accrual Period**”) is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the number of days in such Accrual Period divided by the product of (I) the number of days in such Determination Period and (II) the number of Determination Dates (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) that would occur in one calendar year; or
- (ii) in the case of Notes where the Accrual Period is longer than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the sum of:
 - (A) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Accrual Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
 - (B) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
- (b) if “30/360” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months) divided by 360.

In the Conditions:

“**Determination Period**” means each period from (and including) a Determination Date to (but excluding) the next Determination Date (including, where either the Interest Commencement Date or the final Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such date); and

“**sub-unit**” means, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, one cent.

4.2 Interest on Floating Rate Notes

(a) Interest Payment Dates

Each Floating Rate Note bears interest from (and including) either (i) the Interest Commencement Date or (ii) if a Change of Interest Basis is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, the date from which the Floating Rate Note provisions are stated to apply, and such interest will be payable in arrears on either:

- (i) the Specified Interest Payment Date(s) in each year specified in the applicable Final Terms; or
- (ii) if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are specified in the applicable Final Terms, each date (each such date, together with each Specified Interest Payment Date, an “**Interest Payment Date**”) which falls the number of months or other period specified as the Specified Period in the applicable Final Terms after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date (or, as the case may be, the date from which the Floating Rate Note provisions are stated to apply).

Such interest will be payable in respect of each “**Interest Period**” (which expression shall, in the Conditions, mean the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date).

If a Business Day Convention is specified in the applicable Final Terms and (x) if there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which an Interest Payment Date should occur or (y) if any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is:

- (A) in any case where Specified Periods are specified in accordance with Condition 4.2(a)(ii) above, the Floating Rate Convention, such Interest Payment Date (a) in the case of (x) above, shall be the last day that is a Business Day in the relevant month and the provisions of (ii) below shall apply *mutatis mutandis* or (b) in the case of (y) above, shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (i) such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (ii) each subsequent Interest Payment Date shall be the last Business Day in the month which falls the Specified Period after the preceding applicable Interest Payment Date occurred; or
- (B) the Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day; or
- (C) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day; or
- (D) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

In the Conditions, “**Business Day**” means a day which is both:

- I a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in each Additional Business Centre specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- II either (i) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) or (ii) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the T2 is open.

(b) Rate of Interest

The Rate of Interest payable from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes will be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Final Terms.

(i) ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Notes

Where ISDA Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will be the relevant ISDA Rate plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the Margin (if any). For the purposes of this subparagraph (i), “**ISDA**

Rate" for an Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Agent or the Calculation Agent under an interest rate swap transaction if the Agent were acting as Calculation Agent (as defined in the ISDA Definitions (as defined below)) for that swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating (I) unless "ISDA 2021 Definitions" are specified as being applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes (the "**ISDA Definitions**") (as supplemented, amended and updated as at the date of issue of the first Tranche of the Notes of such Series), as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. ("**ISDA**") (copies of which may be obtained from ISDA at www.isda.org); or (II) if "**ISDA 2021 Definitions**" are specified as being applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the latest version of the ISDA 2021 Interest Rate Derivatives Definitions, including each Matrix (as defined therein) (and any successor thereto), each as published by ISDA (or any successor) on its website (<http://www.isda.org>), on the date of issue of the first Tranche of the Notes of such Series, (the "**ISDA Definitions**") and under which:

- (A) the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the applicable Final Terms;
- (B) the Designated Maturity is a period specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (C) the relevant Reset Date is (a) the first day of that Interest Period or (b) as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

For the purposes of this subparagraph (i), "**Floating Rate**", "**Calculation Agent**", "**Floating Rate Option**", "**Designated Maturity**" and "**Reset Date**" have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

In connection with any Compounding/Averaging Method or Index Method specified in the relevant Final Terms, references in the ISDA definitions to:

- "Confirmation" shall be references to the relevant Final Terms;
- "Calculation Period" shall be references to the relevant Interest Period;
- "Termination Date" shall be references to the Maturity Date; and
- "Effective Date" shall be references to the Interest Commencement Date.

If the Final Terms specify "2021 ISDA Definitions" as the applicable ISDA Definitions:

- "Administrator/Benchmark Event" shall be disappplied; and
- if the Temporary Non-Publication Fallback in respect of any specified Floating Rate Option is specified to be "Temporary Non-Publication – Alternative Rate" in the Floating Rate Matrix of the 2021 ISDA Definitions the reference to "Calculation Agent Alternative Rate Determination" in the definition of "Temporary Non-Publication– Alternative Rate" shall be replaced by "Temporary Non-Publication Fallback – Previous Day's Rate".

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms the Minimum Rate of Interest shall be deemed to be zero.

- (ii) Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- (A) the offered quotation; or
- (B) the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 am (Luxembourg time) on the Interest Determination Date in question plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Agent. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of such offered quotations.

If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes is specified hereon as being other than EURIBOR, the Rate of Interest in respect of such Notes will be determined as provided hereon:

If the Relevant Screen Page is not available or, if sub-paragraph (A) above applies and no such offered quotation appears on the Relevant Screen Page, or, if sub-paragraph (B) above applies and fewer than three such offered quotations appear on the Relevant Screen Page, in each case as at the time specified above, subject as provided below, the Issuer or any other international credit institution or financial services institution appointed by the Issuer shall request, the principal Euro-zone office of each of the Reference Banks, to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Interest Determination Date in question. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Accrual Period shall be the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of such offered quotations plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Calculation Agent.

If paragraph above applies and the Calculation Agent determines that fewer than two Reference Banks are providing offered quotations, subject as provided below, the Rate of Interest shall be the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the rates per annum (expressed as a percentage), as communicated to (and at the request of the Issuer or any other international credit institution or financial services institution appointed by the Issuer) the Calculation Agent by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date, deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in the Euro-zone inter-bank market plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any), or, if fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered rates, the offered rate for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, or the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of the offered rates for deposits in the Specified Currency

for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, at which at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Luxembourg time), on the relevant Interest Determination Date, any one or more banks (which bank or banks is or are in the opinion of the Issuer suitable for such purpose) informs the Calculation Agent it is quoting to leading banks in the Euro-zone inter-bank market plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any), provided that, if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the Rate of Interest shall be determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Accrual Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Accrual Period, the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to the relevant Interest Accrual Period, in place of the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Accrual Period).

For the purposes of this Condition “**Reference Banks**” means the principal Euro-zone office of four major banks in the Euro-zone inter-bank market, in each case selected by the Issuer or as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

(iii) Linear Interpolation

Where Linear Interpolation is specified in the applicable Final Terms as applicable in respect of an Interest Accrual Period, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Accrual Period shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by straight line linear interpolation by reference to two rates based on the relevant Reference Rate (where Screen Rate Determination is specified hereon as applicable) or the relevant Floating Rate Option (where ISDA Determination is specified hereon as applicable), one of which shall be determined as if the Applicable Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next shorter than the length of the relevant Interest Accrual Period and the other of which shall be determined as if the Applicable Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next longer than the length of the relevant Interest Accrual Period provided however that if there is no rate available for the period of time next shorter or, as the case may be, next longer, then the Calculation Agent shall determine such rate at such time and by reference to such sources the Issuer (acting in good faith and in consultation with an Independent Adviser) determines appropriate in accordance with standard market practice.

“**Applicable Maturity**” means: (a) in relation to Screen Rate Determination, the period of time designated in the Reference Rate, and (b) in relation to ISDA Determination, the Designated Maturity.

(c) Minimum Rate of Interest and/or Maximum Rate of Interest

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a Minimum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is less than such Minimum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Minimum Rate of Interest.

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a Maximum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is greater than such Maximum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Maximum Rate of Interest.

(d) Determination of Rate of Interest and calculation of Interest Amounts

The Agent will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period.

The Agent will calculate the amount of interest (the “**Interest Amount**”) payable on the Floating Rate Notes for the relevant Interest Period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

- (i) in the case of Floating Rate Notes which are represented by a Global Note, the aggregate outstanding nominal amount of the Notes represented by such Global Note; or
- (ii) in the case of Floating Rate Notes in definitive form, the Calculation Amount;

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Floating Rate Note or in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the Interest Amount payable in respect of such Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination, without any further rounding.

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with this Condition 4.2:

- (i) if “Actual/Actual (ISDA)” or “Actual/Actual” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (I) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (II) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (ii) if “Actual/365 (Fixed)” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365;
- (iii) if “Actual/365 (Sterling)” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;
- (iv) if “Actual/360” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;
- (v) if “30/360”, “360/360” or “Bond Basis” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1) + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“ Y_1 ” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“ Y_2 ” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

“M₁” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“M₂” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

“D₁” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“D₂” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30;

(vi) if “30E/360” or “Eurobond Basis” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1) + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“Y₁” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“Y₂” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

“M₁” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“M₂” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

“D₁” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“D₂” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30;

(vii) if “30E/360 (ISDA)” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1) + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“Y₁” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“Y₂” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

“M₁” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“M₂” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

“D₁” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“D₂” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30.

(e) **Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amounts**

The Agent will cause the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Issuer and any stock exchange on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes are for the time being listed (by no later than the first day of each Interest Period) and notice thereof to be published in accordance with Condition 13 as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the fourth Luxembourg Business Day thereafter. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without prior notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment will be promptly notified by the Agent to each stock exchange on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes are for the time being listed and to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13. For the purposes of this paragraph, the expression **“Luxembourg Business Day”** means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks and foreign exchange markets are open for general business in Luxembourg.

(f) **Certificates to be final**

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this Condition 4.2, whether by the Agent or, if applicable, the Calculation Agent, shall (in the absence of wilful default or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Agent, the Calculation Agent (if applicable), the other Paying Agents and all Noteholders and Couponholders and (in the absence of wilful default) no liability to the Issuer, the Noteholders or the Couponholders shall attach to the Agent or, if applicable, the Calculation Agent.

4.3 Accrual of interest

Each Note (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Note, that part only of such Note) will cease to bear interest (if any) from the date for its redemption unless payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused. In such event, interest will continue to accrue until whichever is the earlier of the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Note have been paid in accordance with Condition 5.

4.4 Benchmark discontinuation

If a Benchmark Event occurs in relation to an Original Reference Rate when any required Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) remains to be determined on any Determination Date by reference to such Original Reference Rate, then the following provisions of this Condition 4.4 shall apply.

(a) **Independent Adviser**

The Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to appoint and consult with an Independent Adviser, as soon as reasonably practicable, to determine a Successor Rate, failing which an

Alternative Rate (in accordance with Condition 4.4(b)) by no later than five Business Days prior to the Determination Date relating to the next Determination Period for which the Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) is to be determined by reference to the Original Reference Rate (the “**IA Determination Cut-off Date**”).

An Independent Adviser appointed pursuant to this Condition 4.4 shall act in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner as an expert and in consultation with the Issuer. In the absence of fraud and gross negligence, the Independent Adviser shall have no liability whatsoever to the Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents or the Noteholders for any determination made by it pursuant to this Condition 4.4.

If (i) the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser; or (ii) the Independent Adviser appointed by it fails to determine a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Rate in accordance with this Condition 4.4(a) and/or (in either case) the applicable Adjustment Spread, prior to the relevant IA Determination Cut-off Date in accordance with this Condition, the Issuer (acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner) may determine a Successor Rate, failing which an Alternative Rate and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread, by no later than five Business Days prior to the Determination Date relating to the next Determination Period for which the Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) is to be determined by reference to the Original Reference Rate. For the avoidance of doubt, this paragraph shall apply to the relevant next succeeding Interest Period only and any subsequent Interest Periods are subject to the subsequent operation of, and to adjustment as provided in, the first paragraph of this Condition 4.4(a).

(b) Successor Rate or Alternative Rate

If the Independent Adviser determines that:

- (i) there is a Successor Rate, then such Successor Rate and the applicable Adjustment Spread shall subsequently be used in place of the Original Reference Rate to determine the relevant Rate(s) of Interest (or the relevant component part(s) thereof) for all relevant future payments of interest on the Notes (subject to the further operation of this Condition 5.4), with effect as from the date or, as the case may be, Interest Period, as specified in the notice delivered pursuant to Condition 4.4(e) below; or
- (ii) there is no Successor Rate but that there is an Alternative Rate, then such Alternative Rate and the applicable Adjustment Spread shall subsequently be used in place of the Original Reference Rate to determine the relevant Rate(s) of Interest (or the relevant component part(s) thereof) for all relevant future payments of interest on the Notes (subject to the further operation of this Condition 4.4), with effect as from the date or, as the case may be, Interest Period, as specified in the notice delivered pursuant to Condition 4.4(e) below.

(c) Adjustment Spread

The Adjustment Spread (or the formula or methodology for determining the Adjustment Spread) shall be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be). If the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (if required to determine a Successor Rate, failing which an Alternative Rate and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread, according to Condition 4.4(a)) is unable to determine the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then the Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) will apply without an Adjustment Spread.

(d) Benchmark Amendments

If any Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and, in either case, the applicable Adjustment Spread is determined in accordance with this Condition 4.4 and the Independent Adviser determines (i) that amendments to these Conditions and/or the Agency Agreement are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and, in either case, the applicable Adjustment Spread (such amendments, the “**Benchmark Amendments**”) and (ii) the terms of the Benchmark Amendments, then the Issuer shall, subject to giving notice thereof in accordance with Condition 4.4(e), without any requirement for the consent or approval of Noteholders, vary these Conditions and/or the Agency Agreement to give effect to such Benchmark Amendments with effect from the date specified in such notice.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Condition 4.4, the Calculation Agent or any Paying Agent is not obliged to concur with the Issuer or the Independent Adviser in respect of any changes or amendments as contemplated under this Condition 4.4 to which, in the sole opinion of the Calculation Agent or the relevant Paying Agent, as the case may be, would impose more onerous obligations upon it or expose it to any additional duties, responsibilities or liabilities or reduce or amend the protective provisions afforded to the Calculation Agent or the relevant Paying Agent (as applicable) in the Agency Agreement and/or these Conditions.

In connection with any such variation in accordance with this Condition 4.4(d), the Issuer shall comply with the rules of any stock exchange on which the Securities are for the time being listed or admitted to trading.

Benchmark Amendments may comprise, by way of example, the following amendments: (A) amendments to the definition of “Original Reference Rate”; (B) amendments to the day-count fraction and the definitions of “Business Day”, “Interest Payment Date”, “Rate of Interest”, and/or “Interest Period” (including the determination whether the Alternative Rate will be determined in advance on or prior to the relevant Interest Period or in arrear on or prior to the end of the relevant Interest Period); and/or (C) any change to the business day convention.

(e) Notices etc

Any Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and, in either case, the applicable Adjustment Spread and the specific terms of any Benchmark Amendments, determined under this Condition 4.4 will be notified promptly by the Issuer to the Fiscal Agent and the Agent Bank and, in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*), the Noteholders.

Such notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify (*inter alia*) the effective date of the Benchmark Amendments, if any.

No later than notifying the Fiscal Agent of the same, the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by two authorised signatories of the Issuer:

- (i) confirming (i) that a Benchmark Event has occurred, (ii) the Successor Rate or, as the case may be, the Alternative Rate and, (iii) where applicable, any Adjustment Spread and/or the specific terms of any Benchmark Amendments, in each case as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Condition 4.4; and
- (ii) certifying that the Benchmark Amendments are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate, Alternative Rate and/or Adjustment Spread.

Each of the Calculation Agent and the Paying Agents shall be entitled to rely on such certificate (without liability to any person) as sufficient evidence thereof. The Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and the Adjustment Spread and the Benchmark Amendments (if any) specified in such certificate will (in the absence of manifest error or bad faith in the determination of the Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and the Adjustment Spread and the

Benchmark Amendments (if any) and without prejudice to the Calculation Agent's or the Paying Agents' ability to rely on such certificate as aforesaid) be binding on the Issuer, the Calculation Agent, the Paying Agents and the Noteholders.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Condition 4.4, if following the determination of any Successor Rate, Alternative Rate, Adjustment Spread or Benchmark Amendments (if any), in the Calculation Agent's opinion there is any uncertainty between two or more alternative courses of action in making any determination or calculation under this Condition 4.4, the Calculation Agent shall promptly notify the Issuer thereof and the Issuer shall direct the Calculation Agent in writing as to which alternative course of action to adopt. If the Calculation Agent is not promptly provided with such direction, or is otherwise unable (other than due to its own gross negligence, willful default or fraud) to make such calculation or determination for any reason, it shall notify the Issuer thereof and the Calculation Agent shall be under no obligation to make such calculation or determination and (in the absence of such gross negligence, willful default or fraud) shall not incur any liability for not doing so.

(f) Survival of Rate of Interest

Without prejudice to the obligations of the Issuer under Condition 4.4(a), (b), (c) and (d), the Original Reference Rate and the fallback provisions provided for in Condition 4.2 (*Interest on Floating Rate Notes*) will continue to apply unless and until the Fiscal Agent, the Calculation Agent and the Noteholders have been notified of the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be), and any Adjustment Spread and Benchmark Amendments, in accordance with Condition 4.4(e).

(g) Definitions

For the purposes of this Condition 4.4, unless defined above:

“Adjustment Spread” means either (a) a spread (which may be positive, negative or zero), or (b) the formula or methodology for calculating a spread, in each case to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) and is the spread, formula or methodology which:

- (i) in the case of a Successor Rate, is formally recommended, or formally provided as an option for parties to adopt, in relation to the replacement of the Original Reference Rate with the Successor Rate by any Relevant Nominating Body; or
- (ii) if no such recommendation has been made, or in the case of an Alternative Rate, the Issuer determines, following consultation with the Independent Adviser, is customarily applied to the relevant Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) in international debt capital markets transactions to produce an industry-accepted replacement rate for the Original Reference Rate; or
- (iii) if the Issuer determines that no such spread is customarily applied, the Issuer determines, following consultation with the Independent Adviser, is recognised or acknowledged as being the industry standard for over-the-counter derivative transactions which reference the Original Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be).

“Alternative Rate” means an alternative benchmark or screen rate which the Issuer determines in accordance with Condition 4.4(b) is customarily applied in international debt capital markets transactions for the purposes of determining rates of interest (or the relevant component part thereof) for a commensurate interest period and in the same Specified

Currency as the Notes and with an interest period of a comparable duration to the relevant Interest Period.

“Benchmark Amendments” has the meaning given to it in Condition 4.4(d).

“Benchmark Event” means, with respect to an Original Reference Rate:

- (i) the Original Reference Rate ceasing to be published for a period of at least 5 Business Days or ceasing to exist or to be administered; or
- (ii) a public statement by the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that it has ceased or that it will cease publishing the Original Reference Rate permanently or indefinitely (in circumstances where no successor administrator has been appointed that will continue publication of the Original Reference Rate); or
- (iii) a public statement by the administrator or the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that the Original Reference Rate has been or will be permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or
- (iv) a public statement by the administrator or the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate, stating, or to the effect, that the Original Reference Rate will be prohibited from being used or that its use will be subject to restrictions or adverse consequences; or
- (v) it has or will prior to the next Interest Determination Date or Reset Determination Date, as applicable, become unlawful for any Paying Agent, the Calculation Agent or the Issuer to calculate any payments due to be made to any Noteholder using the Original Reference Rate (including, without limitation, under the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011, if applicable); or
- (vi) the making of a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate announcing that such Original Reference Rate is no longer representative or may no longer be used, in each case in circumstances where the same shall be applicable to the Notes.

provided that the Benchmark Event shall be deemed to occur (a) in the case of sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii) above on the date of the cessation of publication of the Original Reference Rate or the discontinuation of the Original Reference Rate, as the case may be, (b) in the case of paragraph (iv) above, on the date of prohibition of use of the Original Reference Rate and (c) in the case of sub-paragraph (v) above, on the date with effect from which the Original Reference Rate will no longer be (or will be deemed by the relevant supervisor to no longer be) representative of its relevant underlying market and which is specified in the relevant public statement, and, in each case, not the date of the relevant public statement.

“Independent Adviser” means an independent financial institution of international repute or an independent adviser of recognised standing with appropriate expertise appointed by the Issuer at its own expense under Condition 4.4(a).

“Original Reference Rate” means the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) originally specified for the purpose of determining the relevant Rate of Interest (or any relevant component part(s) thereof) in respect of any Interest Period(s) on the Notes, as specified in the applicable Final Terms (provided that if, following one or more Benchmark Events, such originally specified Reference Rate (or any Successor Rate or Alternative Rate which has replaced it) has been replaced by a (or a further) Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and a

Benchmark Event subsequently occurs in respect of such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate, the term “Original Reference Rate” shall include any such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate).

“**Relevant Nominating Body**” means, in respect of a benchmark or screen rate (as applicable):

- (i) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, or any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable); or
- (ii) any working group or committee sponsored by, chaired or co-chaired by or constituted at the request of (a) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, (b) any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable), (c) a group of the aforementioned central banks or other supervisory authorities or (d) the Financial Stability Board, the European Systemic Risk Board, or any part thereof.

“**Successor Rate**” means a successor to or replacement of the Original Reference Rate which is formally recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body.

4.5 Change of Interest Basis

If a Change of Interest Basis is specified hereon as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the interest payable in respect of the Notes will be calculated in accordance with Condition 4.1 (*Interest on Fixed Rate Notes*) or Condition 4.2 (*Interest on Floating Rate Notes*), each applicable only for the relevant periods specified in the applicable Final Terms.

4.6 Step Up Option

This Condition 4.6 applies to Notes in respect of which the applicable Final Terms indicate that the Step Up Option is applicable (the “**Sustainability-Linked Notes**”).

The Rate of Interest for Sustainability-Linked Notes will be the Initial Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the relevant benchmark plus the Initial Margin, each as specified in the applicable Final Terms, provided that for any Interest Period commencing on or after the Interest Payment Date immediately following the occurrence of a Step Up Event, if any, the Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the relevant benchmark plus the Margin, shall be increased by the relevant Step Up Margin(s) specified in the applicable Final Terms.

If the relevant Final Terms indicate that one or more First Step Up Margin(s) is or are applicable, such First Step Up Margin(s) shall only apply to the Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Margin, if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date and/or the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date, as the case may be.

If the relevant Final Terms indicate that one or more Second Step Up Margin(s) is or are applicable, such Second Step Up Margin(s) shall only apply to the Rate of Interest if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date and/or the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date, as the case may be.

The Issuer will give notice of the occurrence of (i) a Step Up Event, as specified in the applicable Final Terms, or (ii) satisfaction of the relevant Sustainability-Linked Note Condition, as the case may be, to the Fiscal Agent and, in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*), the Noteholders as soon as reasonably practicable after such occurrence and, in respect of a First Step Up Event, no later than the First Step Up Event Notification Deadline and/or, in respect of a Second Step Up Event, no later than the Second Step Up Event Notification Deadline. Such notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the Rate of Interest applicable for the following Interest Period. In the event that more than

one Step Up Event occurs, the Step Up Margin for both such events shall apply from the next following Interest Period. Accordingly, if a Step Up Event occurs, the Initial Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Initial Margin, shall be increased (i) by the First Step Up Margin(s) from the Interest Period immediately following the relevant First Step Up Event Notification Deadline and (ii) subsequently, by the Second Step Up Margin(s) from the Interest Period immediately following the relevant Second Step Up Event Notification Deadline.

The Fiscal Agent shall not be obliged to monitor or inquire as to whether a Step Up Event has occurred or have any liability in respect thereof.

In this Condition:

“Absolute GHG Emissions” means the amount of the Group’s Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions and the Group’s Scope 3 GHG Emissions, as at the end of the relevant Sustainability Performance Reference Period and calculated in good faith by the Issuer, reported in the relevant Consolidated Sustainability Report, which is subject to assurance by the External Verifier and, if a Recalculation Event occurs, recalculated in good faith by the Issuer, confirmed by SBTi (or any replacement or successor SBTi or, in the absence of any such replacement or successor, an equivalent source of confirmation identified by the Issuer) and disclosed in the relevant Consolidated Sustainability Report, in each case, published by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13A (*Available Information*);

“Absolute GHG Emissions Condition” means that (i) the Absolute GHG Emissions as at (A) the First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date was equal to or lower than the First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold or, if applicable, the New First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold and (B) if specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, as at the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date, was equal to or lower than the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold or, if applicable, the New Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold and (ii) the Consolidated Sustainability Report, and the related Verification Assurance Report as at the First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date and, if specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date, have been published on the Issuer’s website by no later than the relevant Sustainability Performance Reporting Deadline;

“Absolute GHG Emissions Event” means the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition, *provided that* no Absolute GHG Emissions Event shall occur in case of the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition due to:

- (a) an amendment to, or change in, any applicable policies, laws, regulations, rules and guidelines applicable to and/or relating to the Group’s business, or a decision of a competent authority which has a direct and/or indirect impact on the Issuer’s ability to satisfy the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition as at the First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date and/or, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date; and/or
- (b) any Concession granted to the Issuer and/or its Subsidiaries being amended, revoked or terminated for any reason whatsoever prior to the relevant expiration date (and such revocation or termination becomes effective in accordance with its terms) or the relevant expiration date being shortened, which has a direct and/or indirect impact on the Issuer’s ability to satisfy the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition as at the First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date and, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date,

in each case, as notified by the Issuer pursuant to Condition 13 (*Notices*), at the First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date and, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date;

“Consolidated Sustainability Report” means either (i) the corporate sustainability reporting pursuant to Legislative Decree 125/2024 included in the directors report of its annual audited consolidated financial statement as at and for the relevant financial year or (ii) any other report as the Issuer deems necessary;

“External Verifier” means any qualified provider of third party assurance or attestation services or other independent expert of internationally recognised standing appointed by the Issuer (including, *inter alia*, its external auditors), in each case with the expertise necessary to perform the functions required to be performed by the External Verifier under these Conditions, as determined in good faith by the Issuer;

“First Absolute GHG Emissions Event Step Up Margin” means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the First Absolute GHG Emissions Event Step Up Margin;

“First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date” means the date specified in the relevant Final Terms as being the First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date;

“First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold” means the threshold, in tCO2e, specified in the relevant Final Terms as being the First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold, subject to the occurrence of a Recalculation Event;

“First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event Step Up Margin” means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event Step Up Margin;

“First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date” means the date specified in the relevant Final Terms as being the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date;

“First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Threshold” means the threshold, in Ktons, specified in the relevant Final Terms as being the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Threshold;

“First Step Up Event Notification Deadline” means:

- (i) in respect of the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition, the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the Consolidated Sustainability Report and the Verification Assurance Report as at and for the year ending on the First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date; and
- (ii) in respect of the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition, the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the Consolidated Sustainability Report and the Verification Assurance Report as at and for the year ending on the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date;

“First Step Up Margin” means the First Absolute GHG Emissions Event Step Up Margin or the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event Step Up Margin, as indicated as applicable in the relevant Final Terms and, each such margin, the **“relevant First Step Up Margin”**;

“GHG” means greenhouse gases, being gases which absorb and emit radiation in the atmosphere contributing to the greenhouse effect, including (among others) carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3);

the relevant **“GHG Emissions Threshold”** means the First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold, the New First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold, the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold and/or the New Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold, as applicable from time to time;

“**GHG Protocol’s Corporate Reporting Standards**” means the international guidance and standards on greenhouse gas emissions accounting and life cycle assessment such as those established by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Resources Institute;

“**Initial Margin**” is the Margin applicable on the Issue Date, as specified in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Initial Rate of Interest**” is the Rate of Interest applicable on the Issue Date, as specified in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Ktons**” means kilo-tonnes;

“**New First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold**” means, following the occurrence of a Recalculation Event, the new threshold, in tCO2e, recalculated in good faith by the Issuer, certified or validated by SBTi (or any replacement or successor SBTi or, in the absence of any such replacement or successor, an equivalent source of confirmation identified by the Issuer) and disclosed in the relevant Consolidated Sustainability Report and published by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13A (*Available Information*), which shall replace the First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold as at the date of such Consolidated Sustainability Report, and any reference to the First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold in these Conditions thereafter shall be deemed to be a reference to the New First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold, it being understood that in the absence of such certification or validation by SBTi (or any replacement or successor SBTi or, in the absence of any such replacement or successor, an equivalent source of confirmation identified by the Issuer) shall result in the relevant GHG Emissions Threshold continuing to apply and therefore no change shall be made to the relevant GHG Emissions Threshold as a result of the Recalculation Event;

“**New Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold**” means, following the occurrence of a Recalculation Event, the new threshold, in tCO2e, recalculated in good faith by the Issuer, certified or validated by SBTi (or any replacement or successor SBTi or, in the absence of any such replacement or successor, an equivalent source of confirmation identified by the Issuer) and disclosed in the relevant Consolidated Sustainability Report and published by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13A (*Available Information*) which shall replace the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold as at the date of such Consolidated Sustainability Report, and any reference to the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold in these Conditions thereafter shall be deemed to be a reference to the New Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold, it being understood that in the absence of such certification or validation by SBTi (or any replacement or successor SBTi or, in the absence of any such replacement or successor, an equivalent source of confirmation identified by the Issuer) shall result in the relevant GHG Emissions Threshold continuing to apply and therefore no change shall be made to the relevant GHG Emissions Threshold as a result of the Recalculation Event;

“**Observation Date**” means the First Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date and/or the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date and/or the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date and/or the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date, as set out in the relevant Final Terms;

“**Quantity of Recycled Plastics**” means the annual quantity of recycled plastic waste, in Ktons, carried out by the Group as at the end of the relevant Sustainability Performance Reference Period and calculated in good faith by the Issuer, reported in the relevant Consolidated Sustainability Report which is subject to assurance by the External Verifier, published by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13A (*Available Information*);

“**Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition**” means that (i) the Quantity of Recycled Plastics as at (A) the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date was equal to or higher than the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Threshold and (B) if specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms,

as at the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date, was equal to or lower than the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Threshold and (ii) the Consolidated Sustainability Report and the related Verification Assurance Report as at the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date and, if specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date, have been published on the Issuer's website by no later than the relevant Sustainability Performance Reporting Deadline;

"Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event" means the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition *provided that* no Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event shall occur in case of the failure of the Issuer to satisfy the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition due to:

- (a) an amendment to, or change in, any applicable policies, laws, regulations, rules and guidelines applicable to and/or relating to the Group's business activities, or a decision of a competent authority which has a direct impact and/or indirect on the Issuer's ability to satisfy the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition as at the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date and/or, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date; and/or
- (b) any Concession granted to the Issuer or its Subsidiaries being amended, revoked or terminated for any reason whatsoever prior to the relevant expiration date (and such revocation or termination becomes effective in accordance with its terms) or the relevant expiration date being shortened which has a direct and/or indirect impact on the Issuer's ability to satisfy the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition as at the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date and, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date,

in each case, as notified by the Issuer pursuant to Condition 13 (*Notices*), at the First Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date and, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date;

"Recalculation Event" means:

- (a) the occurrence of any event that requires the Issuer to recalculate the Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions and/or the Scope 3 GHG Emissions; or
- (b) a structural change in the Issuer and/or the Group and/or any other event such that any recalculation is required or recommended by SBTi or any replacement/successor;

"Science Based Targets Initiative" or **"SBTi"** means the initiative that stems from the collaboration between the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) aimed at verifying alignment with the indications of the Paris Agreement reached at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21);

"Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions" means the GHG emissions derived from the Issuer's owned and controlled assets required for its operations including the supply and consumption of electricity, determined in good faith by the Issuer and, subject to the occurrence of a Recalculation Event, in accordance with the GHG Protocol's Corporate Reporting Standards, for any fiscal year, expressed as a total amount in tCO2e;

"Scope 3 GHG Emissions" means the GHG emissions derived from the sale of electricity by the Issuer to and the use of natural gas by the Issuer's customers, determined in good faith by the Issuer and, subject to the occurrence of a Recalculation Event, in accordance with the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standards, for any fiscal year, expressed as a total amount in tCO2e;

“Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date” means the date specified in the relevant Final Terms as being the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date;

“Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold” means the threshold, in tCO₂e, specified in the relevant Final Terms as being the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold, subject to the occurrence of a Recalculation Event;

“Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date” means the date specified in the relevant Final Terms as being the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date;

“Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Threshold” means the threshold, in Ktons, specified in the relevant Final Terms as being the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Threshold;

“Second Step Up Event Notification Deadline” means:

- (i) in respect of the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition, the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the Consolidated Sustainability Report and the Verification Assurance Report as at and for the year ending on the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date; and
- (ii) in respect of the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition, the date on which the Issuer is required to publish the Consolidated Sustainability Report and the Verification Assurance Report as at and for the year ending on the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date;

“Second Absolute GHG Emissions Event Step Up Margin” means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Event Step Up Margin which, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, shall only apply to the Rate of Interest if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Observation Date;

“Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event Step Up Margin” means the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event Step Up Margin which, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, shall only apply to the Rate of Interest if a Step Up Event has occurred as at the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Observation Date;

“Second Step Up Margin” means the Second Absolute GHG Emissions Event Step Up Margin or the Second Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event Step Up Margin, as indicated as applicable in the relevant Final Terms and, each such margin, the “relevant Second Step Up Margin”;

“Step Up Date” means in relation to any relevant Step Up Event, the first day of the next Interest Period following the relevant Step Up Event Notification Deadline;

“Step Up Event” means the occurrence of either (a) an Absolute GHG Emissions Event and/or (b) a Quantity of Recycled Plastics Event, in each case, as so specified in the relevant Final Terms, it being understood that the occurrence of any such event shall not result in the occurrence of an Event of Default under these Conditions;

“Step Up Event Notification Deadline” means the First Step Up Notification Deadline and, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Second Step Up Event Notification Deadline and, each such deadline, the “relevant Step Up Event Notification Deadline”;

“Step Up Margin” means the relevant First Step Up Margin and, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Second Step Up Margin and, each such margin, the “relevant Step Up Margin”;

“Sustainability-Linked Note Condition” means either or both of (i) the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition and/or the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition, as may be applicable in correspondence to the relevant Step Up Event specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**Sustainability Performance Reference Period**” means the fiscal year of the Group ending 31 December of each year, starting from the end of the first fiscal year following the Issue Date;

“**Sustainability Performance Reporting Deadline**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 13A (*Available Information*);

“**tCO2e**” means the sum of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions and Scope 3 GHG Emissions during a given period, measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard; and

“**Verification Assurance Report**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 13A (*Available Information*).

5 Payments

5.1 Method of payment

Subject as provided below:

- (a) payments in a Specified Currency other than euro will be made by credit or transfer to an account in the relevant Specified Currency maintained by the payee with, or, at the option of the payee, by a cheque in such Specified Currency drawn on, a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively); and
- (b) payments in euro will be made by credit or transfer to a euro account (or any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee or, at the option of the payee, by a euro cheque.

Payments will be subject in all cases to any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in the place of payment, or other laws and regulations to which the Issuer or its respective Agents agree to be subject, and the Issuer will not be liable for any taxes or duties of whatever nature imposed or levied by such laws, regulations or agreements, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 7.

5.2 Presentation of definitive Notes and Coupons

Payments of principal in respect of definitive Notes will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner provided in Condition 5.1 above only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of definitive Notes, and payments of interest in respect of definitive Notes will (subject as provided below) be made as aforesaid only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of Coupons, in each case at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (which expression, as used herein, means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia and its possessions)).

Fixed Rate Notes in definitive form (other than Long Maturity Notes (as defined below)) should be presented for payment together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto (which expression shall for this purpose include Coupons falling to be issued on exchange of matured Talons), failing which the amount of any missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of payment not being made in full, the same proportion of the amount of such missing unmatured Coupon as the sum so paid bears to the sum due) will be deducted from the sum due for payment. Each amount of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of the relative missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of ten years after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 7) in respect of such principal (whether or not such Coupon would otherwise have become void under Condition 8)

or, if later, five years from the date on which such Coupon would otherwise have become due, but in no event thereafter.

Upon any Fixed Rate Note in definitive form becoming due and repayable prior to its Maturity Date, all unmatured Talons (if any) appertaining thereto will become void and no further Coupons will be issued in respect thereof.

Upon the date on which any Floating Rate Note or Long Maturity Note in definitive form becomes due and repayable, unmatured Coupons and Talons (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment or, as the case may be, exchange for further Coupons shall be made in respect thereof. A “**Long Maturity Note**” is a Fixed Rate Note (other than a Fixed Rate Note which on issue had a Talon attached) whose nominal amount on issue is less than the aggregate interest payable thereon provided that such Note shall cease to be a Long Maturity Note on the Interest Payment Date on which the aggregate amount of interest remaining to be paid after that date is less than the nominal amount of such Note.

If the due date for redemption of any definitive Note is not an Interest Payment Date, interest (if any) accrued in respect of such Note from (and including) the preceding Interest Payment Date or, as the case may be, the Interest Commencement Date shall be payable only against surrender of the relevant definitive Note.

5.3 Payments in respect of Global Notes

Payments of principal and interest (if any) in respect of Notes represented by any Global Note will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner specified above in relation to definitive Notes or otherwise in the manner specified in the relevant Global Note, where applicable against presentation or surrender, as the case may be, of such Global Note at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States. A record of each payment made, distinguishing between any payment of principal and any payment of interest, will be made on such Global Note either by the Paying Agent to which it was presented or in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable.

5.4 General provisions applicable to payments

The holder of a Global Note shall be the only person entitled to receive payments in respect of Notes represented by such Global Note and the Issuer will be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Note in respect of each amount so paid. Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as the beneficial holder of a particular nominal amount of Notes represented by such Global Note must look solely to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, for his share of each payment so made by the Issuer to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Note.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Condition, if any amount of principal and/or interest in respect of Notes is payable in U.S. dollars, such U.S. dollar payments of principal and/or interest in respect of such Notes will be made at the specified office of a Paying Agent in the United States if:

- (a) the Issuer has appointed Paying Agents with specified offices outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents would be able to make payment in U.S. dollars at such specified offices outside the United States of the full amount of principal and interest on the Notes in the manner provided above when due;
- (b) payment of the full amount of such principal and interest at all such specified offices outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions on the full payment or receipt of principal and interest in U.S. dollars; and

(c) such payment is then permitted under United States law without involving, in the opinion of the Issuer, adverse tax consequences to the Issuer.

5.5 Payment Day

If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note or Coupon is not a Payment Day, the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment until the next following Payment Day in the relevant place and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay. For these purposes, “**Payment Day**” means any day which (subject to Condition 8) is:

- (a) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in:
 - (i) in the case of Notes in definitive form only, the relevant place of presentation;
 - (ii) each Additional Financial Centre specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (b) either (i) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) or (ii) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the T2 is open.

5.6 Interpretation of principal and interest

Any reference in the Conditions to principal in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable:

- (a) any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to principal under Condition 7;
- (b) the Final Redemption Amount of the Notes;
- (c) the Early Redemption Amount of the Notes;
- (d) the Optional Redemption Amount(s) (if any) of the Notes;
- (e) in relation to Zero Coupon Notes, the Amortised Face Amount (as defined in Condition 6.7); and
- (f) any premium and any other amounts (other than interest) which may be payable by the Issuer under or in respect of the Notes.

Any reference in the Conditions to interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable, any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to interest under Condition 6.7.

6 Redemption and Purchase

6.1 Redemption at maturity

Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled as specified below, each Note will be redeemed by the Issuer at its Final Redemption Amount (which, subject to any purchase, cancellation, early redemption or repayment, expressed as the amount per Calculation Amount specified in the relevant Final Terms, is its nominal amount) in the relevant Specified Currency on the Maturity Date.

6.2 Redemption for tax reasons

The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, at any time (if this Note is not a Floating Rate Note) or on any Interest Payment Date (if this Note is a Floating Rate Note), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice, in accordance with Condition 13, to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), if:

- (a) on the occasion of the next payment due under the Notes, the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 7 as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction (as defined in Condition 7) or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the Notes; and
- (b) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it, provided that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes then due.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this Condition, the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by two Directors of the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

Notes redeemed pursuant to this Condition 6.2 will be redeemed at their Early Redemption Amount referred to in Condition 6.7 below together (if appropriate) with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

6.3 Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)

If Issuer Call is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may, having given not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders (or such other period of notice as is specified in the applicable Final Terms) in accordance with Condition 13 (which notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption), redeem all or some only of the Notes then outstanding on any Optional Redemption Date, as specified in the applicable Final Terms. Any such redemption of Notes shall be at their Optional Redemption Amount specified in the applicable Final Terms together with, if appropriate, interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date. Any such redemption must be of a nominal amount not less than the Minimum Redemption Amount and not more than the Maximum Redemption Amount, in each case as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms. In the case of a partial redemption of Notes, the Notes to be redeemed ("Redeemed Notes") will be selected individually by lot, in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, and in accordance with the rules of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, (to be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as either a pool factor or a reduction in nominal amount, at their discretion) in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by a Global Note, not more than 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (such date of selection being hereinafter called the "Selection Date"). In the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, a list of the serial numbers of such Redeemed Notes will be published in accordance with Condition 13 not less than 15 days prior to the date fixed for redemption. No exchange of the relevant Global Note will be permitted during the period from (and including) the Selection Date to (and including) the date fixed for redemption pursuant to this Condition 6.3 and notice to that effect

shall be given by the Issuer to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 at least five days prior to the Selection Date.

For the purposes of this Condition 6.3 only, the Optional Redemption Amount will either be the specified percentage of the nominal amount of the Notes stated in the applicable Final Terms or, if Make-Whole Amount is specified in the applicable Final Terms:

(A) in the case of Notes that are not Sustainability-Linked Notes, will be an amount which is the higher of:

- (a) 100 per cent. of the outstanding principal amount of the Note to be redeemed; or
- (b) as determined by the Reference Dealers (as defined below), the sum of the then current values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest to maturity (or, if Par Call Period is specified in the applicable Final Terms, to the Par Call Period Commencement Date) (not including any interest accrued on the Notes to, but excluding, the relevant Optional Redemption Date) discounted to the Optional Redemption Date on an annual basis (based on the actual number of days elapsed divided by 365 or (in the case of a leap year) by 366) at the Reference Bond Rate (as defined below) plus the Redemption Margin,

plus, in each case, any interest accrued on the Notes to, but excluding, the Optional Redemption Date; or

(B) in the case of Notes that are Sustainability-Linked Notes, will be an amount which is the higher of:

- (a) 100 per cent. of the outstanding principal amount of the Sustainability-Linked Note to be redeemed; or
- (b) as determined by the Reference Dealers, the sum of present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal of the Sustainability-Linked Notes to be redeemed and interest thereon to maturity (or, if Par Call Period is specified in the applicable Final Terms, to the Par Call Period Commencement Date) (calculated at the Initial Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Initial Margin, until the interest period immediately following the relevant Step Up Date, at which point, the Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Margin, shall be deemed to be the Subsequent Rate of Interest or, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, the Subsequent Margin, unless the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition or the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition, as the case may be, has been satisfied and notification has been made by the Issuer confirming the satisfaction of the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition or the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition, as the case may be) discounted to the Optional Redemption Date on an annual basis (based on the actual number of days elapsed divided by 365 or (in the case of a leap year) by 366) at the Reference Bond Rate (as defined below) plus the Redemption Margin

plus, in each case, any interest accrued on the Notes to, but excluding, the Optional Redemption Date;

As used in this Condition 6.3:

“Par Call Period Commencement Date” has the meaning given to it in the applicable Final Terms;

“Par Call Period” has the meaning given to it in the applicable Final Terms;

“Redemption Margin” shall be as set out in the applicable Final Terms;

“Reference Bond” shall be as set out in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Reference Dealers**” shall be as set out in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Reference Bond Rate**” means with respect to the Reference Dealers and the Optional Redemption Date, the average of the five quotations of the mid-market annual yield to maturity of the Reference Bond or, if the Reference Bond is no longer outstanding, a similar security in the reasonable judgement of the Reference Dealers at 11.00 a.m. London time on the third business day in London preceding the Optional Redemption Date quoted in writing to the Issuer by the Reference Dealers;

“**Subsequent Margin**” means the Initial Margin plus the Step Up Margin; and

“**Subsequent Rate of Interest**” means the Initial Rate of Interest plus the Step Up Margin.

All Notes in respect of which any such notice is given under this Condition 6.3 shall be redeemed, or the Issuer’s option shall be exercised, on the date specified in such notice in accordance with this Condition 6.3.

Unless the Issuer defaults in payment of the redemption price, from and including any Optional Redemption Date interest will cease to accrue on the Notes called for redemption pursuant to this Condition 6.3.

6.4 Redemption following a Substantial Purchase Event (Clean-Up Call)

If a Substantial Purchase Event is specified in the Final Terms as being applicable and a Substantial Purchase Event has occurred, then the Issuer may at any time, subject to having given not less than 15 nor more than 30 days’ notice (or such other period of notice as is specified in the applicable Final Terms), in accordance with Condition 13, to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), redeem the Notes comprising the relevant Series in whole, but not in part, in accordance with these Conditions at their outstanding principal amount, together with any accrued and unpaid interest up to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

All Notes in respect of which any such notice is given shall be redeemed on the date specified in such notice in accordance with this Condition.

A “**Substantial Purchase Event**” shall be deemed to have occurred if at any time 20 per cent. or less of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes of the relevant Series originally issued (which for these purposes shall include any further Notes of the same Series issued subsequently) remains outstanding.

6.5 Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Maturity Par Call)

If Issuer Maturity Par Call is specified as being applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may, having given not less than 15 nor more than 30 days’ notice (or such other period of notice as is specified in the applicable Final Terms), in accordance with Condition 13, to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption), redeem the Notes then outstanding in whole, but not in part, at any time during the period commencing on (and including) the day that is 90 days prior to the Maturity Date to (but excluding) the Maturity Date, at the Final Redemption Amount specified in the applicable Final Terms, together with any accrued and unpaid interest up to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

6.6 Redemption at the option of the Noteholders (Investor Put/Relevant Event Put)

If:

- (a) Investor Put is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, upon the holder of any Note giving to the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13 not less than 15 nor more than 30 days’ notice, upon the expiry of such notice, and/or

- (b) Relevant Event Put is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the Issuer shall promptly upon the Issuer becoming aware that a Relevant Event Put Event has occurred, and in any event within 14 days after the Issuer becoming aware of the occurrence of such Relevant Event Put Event, give a notice (a “**Relevant Event Put Event Notice**”) to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 specifying the nature of the Relevant Event, following which, upon the holder of any Note giving notice to the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13 during the Relevant Event Put Period (as defined below),

the Issuer will redeem, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Final Terms, such Note on the Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount specified in the applicable Final Terms, together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date.

It may be that before an Investor Put can be exercised, certain conditions and/or circumstances will need to be satisfied. Where relevant, the provisions will be set out in the applicable Final Terms.

To exercise the right to require redemption of this Note the holder of this Note must, if this Note is in definitive form and held outside Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, deliver, at the specified office of any Paying Agent at any time during normal business hours of such Paying Agent falling, in the case of a Relevant Event Put only, within the period of 60 days after the date on which the Relevant Event Put Event Notice is given (the “**Relevant Event Put Period**”), a duly completed and signed notice of exercise in the form (for the time being current) obtainable from any specified office of any Paying Agent (a “**Put Notice**”) and in which the holder must specify a bank account (or, if payment is required to be made by cheque, an address) to which payment is to be made under this Condition accompanied by this Note or evidence satisfactory to the Paying Agent concerned that this Note will, following delivery of the Put Notice, be held to its order or under its control. If this Note is represented by a Global Note or is in definitive form and held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, to exercise the right to require redemption of this Note the holder of this Note must, within (in the case of a Relevant Event Put only), the Relevant Event Put Period, give notice to the Agent of such exercise in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (which may include notice being given on his instruction by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any common depositary or common safekeeper, as the case may be, for them to the Agent by electronic means) in a form acceptable to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg from time to time.

Any Put Notice or other notice given in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg given by a holder of any Note pursuant to this Condition 6.6 shall be irrevocable except where, prior to the due date of redemption, an Event of Default has occurred, in which event such holder, at its option, may elect by notice to the Issuer to withdraw the notice given pursuant to this Condition 6.6.

A “**Relevant Event Put Event**” shall be deemed to occur if

- (i) any of (A) a Change of Control, (B) a Concession Event or (C) a Sale of Assets Event occurs (each, a “**Relevant Event**”); and
- (ii) at the time of the occurrence of the Relevant Event the Notes carry from any Rating Agency either:
 - (A) an investment grade credit rating (BBB-/Baa3/BBB-, or equivalent, or better), and such rating from any Rating Agency assigning a solicited credit rating to the Notes is within 180 days of the occurrence of the Relevant Event either downgraded to a non-investment grade credit rating (BB+/Ba1/BB+, or equivalent, or worse) or withdrawn and is not within such 180-day period subsequently (in the case of a downgrade) upgraded to an investment grade credit rating by such Rating Agency or (in the case of

a withdrawal) replaced by an investment grade credit rating from any other Rating Agency; or

- (B) a non-investment grade credit rating (BB+/Ba1/BB+, or equivalent, or worse), and such rating from any Rating Agency assigning a solicited credit rating to the Notes is within 180 days of the occurrence of the Relevant Event downgraded by one or more notches (for illustration, Ba1 to Ba2 being one notch) and is not within such 180-day period subsequently upgraded to its earlier credit rating or better by such Rating Agency; or
- (C) no credit rating, and no Rating Agency assigns within 90 days of the occurrence of the Relevant Event an investment grade credit rating to the Notes

(each, a “**Rating Event**”), and

- (iii) in making the relevant decision(s) referred to above, the relevant Rating Agency announces publicly or confirms in writing to the Issuer that such decision(s) resulted, in whole or in part, from the occurrence of the Relevant Event.

A “**Change of Control**” shall be deemed to occur if more than 50% of the voting rights exercisable at a general meeting of the Issuer is acquired by any Person or Persons (other than Reference Shareholders) acting in concert.

A “**Concession Event**” shall be deemed to occur if at any time one or more of the Concessions (as defined below) granted to the Issuer or to any of its Principal Subsidiaries (a) is terminated or revoked prior to the original stated termination date and such termination or revocation becomes effective in accordance with its terms or (b) otherwise expires at its original stated termination date(s), such expiry becomes effective in accordance with its terms, and has not been extended or renewed, and such Concessions that are terminated, revoked or expired (as the case may be) pursuant to (a) and/or (b) above constitute, taken together, 30% or more of the Group’s consolidated assets and/or revenues (as evidenced by the most recently available and duly approved audited consolidated financial statements thereof), provided that the *prorogatio* regime to which a Concession may be subject to between its expiry at the relevant stated termination date and the extension, renewal or new award of such Concession will not constitute a Concession Event.

“**Concession**” means a concession, an authorisation or other statutory provision or an administrative instrument, whether or not documented in a contract, or similar arrangements, pursuant to which an entity is entrusted by one or more public national or local authorities or entities (such as, *inter alios*, ministries or municipalities) with the management of public services (*servizi pubblici* pursuant to Italian law) and/or public utility services/activities (*servizi di pubblica utilità/opera di pubblica utilità* pursuant to Italian law) including, without limitation, (i) waste management services (such as, *inter alia*, waste collection), (ii) integrated water services, (iii) gas distribution and supply (including, *inter alia*, heating services), (iv) electricity generation and co-generation (including, *inter alia*, distribution), and (v) the construction (if any), management and operation of related plants and similar facilities and services.

A “**Sale of Assets Event**” shall be deemed to occur if at any time (i) the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries is required by applicable law to sell, transfer, contribute, assign or otherwise dispose of assets comprising the whole or a substantial part of the Group’s business, as defined in Condition 9.1(e), or (ii) if such assets are expropriated (*espropriati* pursuant to Italian law) on the basis of an order of a public authority having jurisdiction over the Issuer or the relevant Principal Subsidiary.

“**acting in concert**” shall have the meaning ascribed thereto by Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 as subsequently amended and supplemented, and its implementing CONSOB regulations.

6.7 Early Redemption Amounts

For the purpose of Condition 6.2 above and Condition 9, each Note will be redeemed at its Early Redemption Amount (as defined below). The early redemption amount payable in respect of the Notes (the “**Early Redemption Amount**”) shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) in the case of a Note with a Final Redemption Amount equal to the Issue Price, at the Final Redemption Amount thereof; or
- (b) in the case of a Zero Coupon Note, at an amount (the “**Amortised Face Amount**”) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Early Redemption Amount} = RPx(1+AY)^y$$

where:

RP means the Reference Price;

AY means the Accrual Yield expressed as a decimal; and

y is a fraction the numerator of which is equal to the number of days (calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each) from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Note becomes due and repayable and the denominator of which is 360,

or on such other calculation basis as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

6.8 Purchases

The Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries may at any time purchase Notes (provided that, in the case of definitive Notes, all unmatured Coupons and Talons appertaining thereto are purchased therewith) at any price in the open market or otherwise. Where permitted by applicable law and regulation, all Notes purchased pursuant to this Condition 6.8 may be cancelled or held, reissued or resold at the discretion of the relevant purchaser.

6.9 Cancellation

All Notes which are redeemed will forthwith be cancelled (together with all unmatured Coupons and Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith at the time of redemption). All Notes so cancelled and the Notes purchased and cancelled pursuant to Condition 6.8 above (together with all unmatured Coupons and Talons cancelled therewith) shall be forwarded to the Agent and cannot be reissued or resold.

6.10 Late payment on Zero Coupon Notes

If the amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note upon redemption of such Zero Coupon Note pursuant to Condition 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 or 6.6 above or upon its becoming due and repayable as provided in Condition 9 is improperly withheld or refused, the amount due and repayable in respect of such Zero Coupon Note shall be the amount calculated as provided in Condition 6.7(b) above as though the references therein to the date fixed for the redemption or the date upon which such Zero Coupon Note becomes due and payable were replaced by references to the date which is the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Zero Coupon Note have been paid; and

- (b) five days after the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Zero Coupon Notes has been received by the Agent and notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13.

7 **Taxation**

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes and Coupons by the Issuer will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes or duties of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of any Tax Jurisdiction unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In such event, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts as shall be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the holders of the Notes or Coupons after such withholding or deduction shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would otherwise have been receivable in respect of the Notes or Coupons, as the case may be, in the absence of such withholding or deduction; except that no such additional amounts shall be payable with respect to any Note or Coupon:

- (a) presented for payment in Italy; or
- (b) the holder of which is liable for such taxes or duties in respect of such Note or Coupon by reason of his having some connection with a Tax Jurisdiction other than the mere holding of such Note or Coupon; or
- (c) presented for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date (as defined below) except to the extent that the holder thereof would have been entitled to an additional amount on presenting the same for payment on such thirtieth day assuming that day to have been a Payment Day (as defined in Condition 5.5); or
- (d) presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder who would have been able to avoid such withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant Note or Coupon to another Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union; or
- (e) by, or on behalf of, a holder who is entitled to avoid such withholding or deduction in respect of such Note or Coupon by making a declaration or any other statement to the relevant tax authority, including, but not limited to, a declaration of residence or non-residence or other similar claim for exemption; or
- (f) in the event of payment to a non-Italian resident legal entity or a non-Italian resident individual, to the extent that interest or other amounts is paid to a non-Italian resident legal entity or a non-Italian resident individual which is resident in a country which does not allow for a satisfactory exchange of information with the Italian authorities; or
- (g) in relation to any payment or deduction of any interest, premium or other proceeds of any Note or Coupon on account of *imposta sostitutiva* pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree No. 239 of 1 April 1996, as amended from time to time.

As used herein:

- (i) “**Tax Jurisdiction**” means the Republic of Italy or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax or any other jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax to which the Issuer becomes subject in respect of payments made by it of principal and interest on the Notes and Coupons; and
- (ii) the “**Relevant Date**” means the date on which such payment first becomes due, except that, if the full amount of the moneys payable has not been duly received by the Principal Paying Agent on or prior to such due date, it means the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Conditions, any amounts to be paid on the Notes by or on behalf of the Issuer will be paid net of any deduction or withholding imposed or required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”), or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (or any regulations thereunder or official interpretations thereof) or an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and another jurisdiction facilitating the implementation thereof (or any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules or practices implementing such an intergovernmental agreement) (any such withholding or deduction, a “**FATCA Withholding**”). Neither the Issuer nor any other person will be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of FATCA Withholding.

8 Prescription

The Notes and Coupons will become void unless claims in respect of principal and/or interest are made within a period of ten years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 7) therefor.

There shall not be included in any Coupon sheet issued on exchange of a Talon any Coupon the claim for payment in respect of which would be void pursuant to this Condition 8 or Condition 5.2 or any Talon which would be void pursuant to Condition 5.2.

9 Events of Default and Enforcement

9.1 Events of Default

If any of the following events (each, an “**Event of Default**”) occurs and is continuing, the holder of any Note may give written notice to the Fiscal Agent at its specified office that such Note is immediately repayable, whereupon the Early Redemption Amount of such Note together (if applicable) with accrued interest to the date of payment shall become immediately due and payable, unless such event of default shall have been remedied prior to the receipt of such notice by the Fiscal Agent:

- (a) *Non-payment*: if default is made in the payment of (i) any principal due in respect of the Notes or any of them and the default continues for a period of seven days; or (ii) interest due in respect of the Notes or any of them and the default continues for a period of 14 days; or
- (b) *Breach of other obligations*: if the Issuer fails to perform or observe any of its other obligations under these Conditions and the failure continues for a period of 30 days; or
- (c) *Cross-default*: if (i) any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than Project Finance Indebtedness) of the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries either (A) becomes due and repayable prematurely by reason of an event of default (however described) or (B) becomes capable of being declared due and repayable prematurely (as extended by any originally applicable grace period) by reason of an event of default (however described); (ii) the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries fails to make any payment in respect of any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than Project Finance Indebtedness) on the due date for payment (as extended by any originally applicable grace period); (iii) any security given by the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries for any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than Project Finance Indebtedness) becomes enforceable; or (iv) default is made by the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries in making any payment due under any guarantee and/or indemnity given by it in relation to any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than Project Finance Indebtedness) of any other person; provided that no event described in this subparagraph 10.1(c) shall constitute an Event of Default unless the relevant amount of Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than Project Finance Indebtedness) or other relative liability due and unpaid, either alone or when aggregated (without duplication) with other amounts (if any) of Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (other than Project Finance Indebtedness) and/or other liabilities

due and unpaid relative to all other events specified in (i) to (iv) above, amounts to at least €50,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency); or

- (d) *Winding up*: if any order is made by any competent court or resolution is passed for the winding up or dissolution of the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries and such order or resolution is not discharged or cancelled within 60 days, save for the purposes of (i) a Permitted Reorganisation (as defined above) or (ii) a reorganisation on terms approved in writing by a Resolution of the Noteholders; or
- (e) *Cessation of business*: if the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries ceases to carry on the whole or a substantial part of its business then being conducted, save for the purposes of (A) a Permitted Reorganisation (as defined above), or (B) a reorganisation on terms previously approved by a Resolution of the Noteholders (and provided that neither the occurrence of a Concession Event nor of a Sale of Assets Event (each as defined in Condition 6.6) shall give rise to an Event of Default under this Condition 9.1(e) (for the purposes of this paragraph (e), a “**substantial part**” of an entity’s business means a part of the relevant entity’s business which accounts for 25% or more of the Group’s consolidated assets and/or revenues as evidenced by the most recently available and duly approved audited consolidated financial statements thereof); or
- (f) *Insolvency, etc.*: if (i) proceedings are initiated against the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws or an application is made (or documents filed with a court) for the appointment of an administrative or other receiver, manager, administrator or other similar official, or an administrative or other receiver, manager, administrator or other similar official is appointed, in relation to the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries or, as the case may be, in relation to the whole or any material part of the undertaking or assets of any of them or an encumbrancer takes possession of the whole or any part of the undertaking or assets of any of them, or a distress, execution, attachment, sequestration or other process is levied, enforced upon, sued out or put in force against the whole or any material part of the undertaking or assets of any of them, and (ii) in any such case (other than the appointment of an administrator or an administrative receiver appointed following presentation of a petition for an administration order) unless initiated by the relevant company, is not discharged within 90 days (for the purposes of this paragraph (f), “**material part**” means 25% or more by value of the whole as evidenced by the most recently available and duly approved audited consolidated financial statements of the Group); or
- (g) *Other proceedings*: if the Issuer or any of its Principal Subsidiaries (or their respective directors or shareholders) initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to itself under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws (including the obtaining of a moratorium) or makes a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of, or enters into any composition or other arrangement outside the ordinary course of business with, its creditors generally (or any class of its creditors) or any meeting is convened to consider a proposal for an arrangement or composition with its creditors generally (or any class of its creditors) save for the purposes of reorganisation on terms approved by a Resolution of Noteholders; or
- (h) *Unlawfulness*: it is or will become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any of its obligations under or in respect of the Notes; or
- (i) *Analogous events*: if any event occurs which, under the laws of any Relevant Jurisdiction, has or may have, an analogous effect to any of the events referred to in subparagraphs (d) to (g) above.

10 Replacement of Notes, Coupons and Talons

Should any Note, Coupon or Talon be lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the specified office of the Agent upon payment by the claimant of such costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as the Issuer may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

11 Paying Agents

The names of the initial Paying Agents and their initial specified offices are set out below.

The Issuer is entitled, without the prior approval of the Noteholders, to vary or terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent and/or appoint additional or other Paying Agents and/or approve any change in the specified office through which any Paying Agent acts, provided that:

- (a) there will at all times be an Agent;
- (b) so long as the Notes are listed on any stock exchange or admitted to listing by any other relevant authority, there will at all times be a Paying Agent with a specified office in such place as may be required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority;
- (c) there will at all times be a Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive; and
- (d) there will at all times be a Paying Agent in a jurisdiction within Europe, other than the jurisdiction in which the Issuer is incorporated.

In addition, the Issuer shall forthwith appoint a Paying Agent having a specified office in New York City in the circumstances described in Condition 5.4. Any variation, termination, appointment or change shall only take effect (other than in the case of insolvency, when it shall be of immediate effect) after not less than 30 nor more than 45 days' prior notice thereof shall have been given by the Issuer to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13.

In acting under the Agency Agreement, the Paying Agents act solely as agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligation to, or relationship of agency or trust with, any Noteholders or Couponholders. The Agency Agreement contains provisions permitting any entity into which any Paying Agent is merged or converted or with which it is consolidated or to which it transfers all or substantially all of its assets to become the successor paying agent.

The Issuer shall only permit any modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of or any failure to comply with, the Agency Agreement, if to do so could not reasonably be expected to be prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders.

12 Exchange of Talons

On and after the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in any Coupon sheet matures, the Talon (if any) forming part of such Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified office of the Agent or any other Paying Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet including (if such further Coupon sheet does not include Coupons to (and including) the final date for the payment of interest due in respect of the Note to which it appertains) a further Talon, subject to the provisions of Condition 8.

13 Notices

All notices regarding the Notes will be deemed to be validly given if published (a) in a leading English language daily newspaper of general circulation in London, and (b) if and for so long as the Notes are admitted to trading on, and listed on the Official List of Euronext Dublin, a daily newspaper of general circulation in Ireland or Euronext Dublin's website, <https://live.euronext.com/>. It is expected that any such publication in a newspaper will be made in the *Financial Times* in London and the *Irish Times* in Ireland. The Issuer shall also ensure that notices are duly published in a manner which complies with the rules of any stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the Notes are for the time being listed or by which they have been admitted to trading. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the date of the first publication or, where required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the date of the first publication in all required newspapers.

Until such time as any definitive Notes are issued, there may, so long as any Global Notes representing the Notes are held in their entirety on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, be substituted for such publication in such newspaper(s) the delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg for communication by them to the holders of the Notes and, in addition, for so long as any Notes are listed on a stock exchange or are admitted to trading by another relevant authority and the rules of that stock exchange or relevant authority so require, such notice will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by those rules. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the holders of the Notes on the day on which the said notice was given to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Notices to be given by any Noteholder shall be in writing and given by lodging the same, together (in the case of any Note in definitive form) with the relative Note or Notes, with the Agent. Whilst any of the Notes are represented by a Global Note, such notice may be given by any holder of a Note to the Agent through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, in such manner as the Agent and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, may approve for this purpose.

13A Available Information

This Condition 13A applies to Sustainability-Linked Notes in respect of which the applicable Final Terms indicates that the Step Up Option is applicable.

For so long as any Sustainability-Linked Notes are outstanding, the Issuer will publish the Consolidated Sustainability Report which, as far as outstanding Sustainability-Linked Notes are concerned, will disclose (i) (a) the Absolute GHG Emissions; and/or (b) the Quantity of Recycled Plastics, each in respect of the relevant Sustainability Performance Reference Period; (ii) if applicable, the occurrence of any Recalculation Event and the related New First Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold and/or New Second Absolute GHG Emissions Threshold resulting from the occurrence of any such Recalculation Event; and (iii) any other relevant information which may enable investors to monitor the Issuer's progress towards the satisfaction of the relevant Sustainability-Linked Note Condition.

Each such Consolidated Sustainability Report shall include, or be accompanied by, a verification assurance report issued by the External Verifier (a "**Verification Assurance Report**"). Each Consolidated Sustainability Report and related Verification Assurance Report will be published no later than 30 June of each year; provided that to the extent the Issuer determines that additional time will be required to complete the relevant Consolidated disclosure of Non-Financial Information and/or related Verification Assurance Report, then such Consolidated Sustainability Report and related Verification Assurance Report shall be published as soon as reasonably practicable, but in no event later than 31 August of each year (the "**Sustainability Performance Reporting Deadline**").

It is understood that any failure by the Issuer to make the information referred to in this Condition 13A available in any 12 month period shall not result in the occurrence of an Event of Default under these

Conditions and it will give rise to the application of a Step Up Event in accordance with the Absolute GHG Emissions Condition and/or the Quantity of Recycled Plastics Condition, as the case may be, only in the circumstances in which such failure to make any such information referred to in this Condition 13A available occurs in a 12 month period ending on an Observation Date.

14 Meetings of Noteholders

14.1 Meetings of Noteholders

The Agency Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of the Noteholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the modification or abrogation by Resolution (as defined in the Agency Agreement) of the Notes, the Coupons, any of these Conditions and/or any of the provisions of the Agency Agreement.

In relation to the convening of meetings, quorums and the majorities required to pass a Resolution (as defined in the Agency Agreement), the following provisions shall apply in respect of the Notes but are subject to compliance with mandatory laws, legislation, rules and regulations of Italy (including, without limitation, the Italian Civil Code and Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 as amended) and the By-laws of the Issuer in force from time to time and shall be deemed to be amended, replaced and supplemented to the extent that such laws, legislation, rules and regulations and the By-laws of the Issuer are amended at any time while the Notes remain outstanding. Italian law currently provides that any such meeting may be convened by the board of directors of the Issuer and/or the Noteholders' Representative (as defined below) at their discretion and, in any event, shall be convened by either of them upon the request of Noteholders holding not less than one-twentieth of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes of any Series for the time being outstanding. If the board of directors of the Issuer defaults in convening such a meeting following such request or requisition by the Noteholders representing not less than one-twentieth of aggregate principal amount of the Notes of any Series for the time being outstanding, the same shall be convened by the board of statutory auditors of the Issuer (or other equivalent corporate body) or, in the case of failure, by decree of the competent court if the default is unjustified upon request by such Noteholders. Every such meeting shall be held at such time and place as provided pursuant to Article 2363 of the Italian Civil Code and the By-laws of the Issuer in force from time to time.

Such a meeting will be validly held (subject to compliance with mandatory laws, legislation, rules and regulations of Italy in force from time to time) if (i) in the case of a sole call meeting, there are one or more persons present being or representing Noteholders holding at least one-fifth of the principal amount of the outstanding Notes; or (ii) in the case of multiple call meetings, (a) in the case of a first meeting, there are one or more persons present being or representing Noteholders holding more than one half of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes, (b) in the case of a second meeting, there are one or more persons present being or representing Noteholders holding more than one third of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes and (c) in the case of a third meeting or any subsequent meeting following a further adjournment, there are one or more persons present being or representing Noteholders holding at least one fifth of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes, provided however that the Issuer's By-laws may in each case (to the extent permitted under the applicable Italian law) provide for a higher quorum. For the avoidance of doubt, each meeting will be held as a sole call meeting or as a multiple call meeting depending on the applicable provisions of Italian law and the Issuer's By-laws, as applicable from time to time. The majority required to pass a resolution at any meeting convened to vote on any resolution will be one or more persons holding or representing at least two thirds of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes represented at the meeting; provided, however, that (A) certain proposals, as set out in Article 2415, paragraph 1, item (2) of the Italian Civil Code (including any proposal to modify the maturity of the Notes or the dates on which interest is payable on them; to reduce or cancel the principal amount

of, or interest on, the Notes; or to change the currency of payment of the Notes) (each, a “**Reserved Matter**”) may only be sanctioned by a resolution passed at a meeting of Noteholders (including any adjourned meeting) by the higher of (i) one or more persons holding or representing not less than one half of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes, and (ii) one or more persons holding or representing not less than two thirds of the Notes represented at the meeting and (B) the Issuer’s By-laws may in each case (to the extent permitted under applicable Italian law) provide for higher majorities. A Resolution (as defined in the Agency Agreement) passed at any meeting of the Noteholders in accordance with applicable law and the provisions set forth in the Agency Agreement will be binding on all Noteholders, whether or not they are present at the meeting, and on all Couponholders.

14.2 Noteholders’ Representative

A joint representative of the Noteholders (*rappresentante comune*) (the “**Noteholders’ Representative**”) may be appointed pursuant to Article 2417 of the Italian Civil Code in order to, *inter alia*, represent the Noteholders’ interests under these Conditions and to give effect to resolutions passed at a meeting of the Noteholders. If the Noteholders’ Representative is not appointed by a meeting of Noteholders, the Noteholders’ Representative shall be appointed by a decree of the competent Court at the request of one or more Noteholders or at the request of the directors of the Issuer pursuant to Article 2417 of the Italian Civil Code. The Noteholders’ Representative shall remain appointed for a maximum period of three years but may be reappointed again thereafter.

15 Further Issues

The Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time without the consent of the Noteholders or the Couponholders to create and issue further notes having terms and conditions the same as the Notes or the same in all respects save for the issue price and the amount and date of the first payment of interest thereon and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with the outstanding Notes.

16 Currency Indemnity

Any amount received or recovered in a currency other than the currency in which payment under the relevant Note or Coupon is due (whether as a result of, or of the enforcement of, a judgment or order of a court of any jurisdiction, in the insolvency, winding-up or dissolution of the Issuer or otherwise) by any Noteholder or Couponholder in respect of any sum expressed to be due to it from the Issuer shall only constitute a discharge to the Issuer, as the case may be, to the extent of the amount in the currency of payment under the relevant Note or Coupon that the recipient is able to purchase with the amount so received or recovered in that other currency on the date of that receipt or recovery (or, if it is not practicable to make that purchase on that date, on the first date on which it is practicable to do so). If the amount received or recovered is less than the amount expressed to be due to the recipient under any Note or Coupon, the Issuer shall indemnify it against any loss sustained by it as a result. In any event, the Issuer shall indemnify the recipient against the cost of making any such purchase. For the purposes of this Condition, it shall be sufficient for the Noteholder or Couponholder, as the case may be, to demonstrate that it would have suffered a loss had an actual purchase been made. These indemnities constitute a separate and independent obligation from the Issuer’s other obligations, shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action, shall apply irrespective of any indulgence granted by any Noteholder or Couponholder and shall continue in full force and effect despite any other judgment, order, claim or proof for a liquidated amount in respect of any sum due under any Note or Coupon or any other judgment or order.

17 Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999

No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of this Note under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999, but this does not affect any right or remedy of any person which exists or is available apart from that Act.

18 Governing Law and Submission to Jurisdiction

18.1 Governing law

The Agency Agreement, the Notes, the Coupons and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Agency Agreement, the Notes and the Coupons are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law. Condition 14 (*Meetings of Noteholders*) and the provisions of the Agency Agreement concerning the meetings of Noteholders and the appointment of a Noteholders' Representative in respect of the Notes are subject to compliance with the laws of the Republic of Italy.

18.2 Submission to jurisdiction

Each party hereto irrevocably agrees, for the benefit of the other parties, that the courts of England are to have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any disputes which may arise out of or in connection with the Notes and/or the Coupons (including a dispute relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes and/or the Coupons) and accordingly submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

Each party hereto waives any objection to the courts of England on the grounds that they are an inconvenient or inappropriate forum.

18.3 Appointment of Process Agent

The Issuer appoints Law Debenture Corporate Services Limited at its registered office at 8th Floor, 100 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AG as its agent for service of process, and undertakes that, in the event of Law Debenture Corporate Services Limited ceasing so to act or ceasing to be registered in England, it will appoint another agent for service of process in England in respect of any suit, action or proceedings (together referred to as "**Proceedings**") arising out of or in connection with the Notes and the Coupons (including any Proceedings relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes and the Coupons) and shall immediately notify Noteholders of such appointment in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*). Nothing herein shall affect the right to serve proceedings in any other manner permitted by law.

18.4 Other documents

The Issuer has in the Agency Agreement submitted to the jurisdiction of the English courts and appointed an agent for service of process in terms substantially similar to those set out above.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The relevant proceeds from each issue of Notes will be applied by the Issuer, as indicated in the applicable Final Terms, either:

- (a) for its general corporate purposes, which include making a profit and/or to refinance existing indebtedness; or
- (b) where the Notes are designated as “*Green Bonds*” / “*Blue Bonds*”, to finance and/or refinance, in whole or in part, new and existing Eligible Green Projects carried out by the Issuer directly and/or indirectly through its subsidiaries (including, if any, *Blue Bonds*), pursuant to its Green Financing Framework; or
- (c) where the Notes are designed as “*European Green Bonds*” or “*EuGBs*”, to fixed assets, capital and operating expenditures in accordance with the gradual approach as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631.

The Issuer may issue “*Green Bonds*”, “*Blue Bonds*”, “*European Green Bonds*”, “*Sustainability-linked Notes*” or a combination of such debt instruments.

Green Bonds (including, if any, Blue Bonds)

Use of proceeds

Only Notes financing or refinancing Eligible Green Projects, defined in accordance with the broad categorisation of eligibility for green / blue project pursuant to the Green Bond Principles June 2025 administered by the International Capital Market Association and the Guidelines for Blue Finance Version 2.0 published in September 2025 by the International Finance Corporation, will be denominated “*Green Bonds*” or “*Blue Bonds*”, as the case may be.

Categories of Eligible Green Projects	EU economic activities	EU environmental objectives	United Nations SDGs
Sustainable water and wastewater management	<p>💧 5.1 - Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems.</p> <p>💧 5.3 - Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment.</p>	Climate change mitigation	  

Circular Economy & Pollution prevention and control	3.17 - Manufacture of plastics in primary form.	Climate change mitigation	
	4.13 - Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids. 5.5 - Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions. 5.7 - Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste. 5.8 - Composting of bio-waste.		
	1.1 - Manufacture of plastic packaging goods.	Transition to a circular economy	
Energy Efficiency and Energy Infrastructure	4.1 - Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology. 4.9 - Transmission and Distribution of Electricity. 4.14 - Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases. 4.15 - District Heating/Cooling distribution. 4.22 - Production of heat/cool from geothermal energy. 7.3 - Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment. 7.5 - Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings. 7.6 - Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies.	Climate change mitigation	  

“Blue Bonds” are debt instruments for which the proceeds will be exclusively used to finance and/or refinance, in whole or in part, new and existing eligible blue projects listed in the sustainable water and wastewater management project category, in line with the International Finance Corporation (“IFC”) Guidelines for Blue Finance (2025), and identified in the table below with a “” mark (“**Eligible Blue Projects**”). Eligible Blue Projects are recognised as a subset of the Eligible Green Projects, focused on sustainable water and wastewater activities.

“**Green Financing Framework**” means the green financing framework of the Issuer dated January 2026 published on its website (<https://www.gruppohera.it/documents/688182/0/Green+Financing+Framework+2026.pdf/32c4c3a9-ff7b-4a4b-7b50-19ad2094135f?t=1767557037795>), drafted in alignment with, *inter alia*, the Green Bond Principles June 2025 (“**GBP**”) administered by the International Capital Market Association (the “**ICMA**”) and the Guidelines for Blue Finance Version 2.0 published in September 2025 by the International Finance Corporation (“**IFC**”).

The Green Financing Framework is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Base Prospectus.

Process for project evaluation and selection

Each year, until the full allocation of the Green Bonds and/or Blue Bonds proceeds, the Group CFO, the Finance Department in collaboration with the Shared value and Sustainability Director will review and validate the pool of the Eligible Green Projects (including, if any, Eligible Blue Projects), also taking into account the EU Taxonomy-aligned activities of Hera Group.

Further information are available in the Green Financing Framework that is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Base Prospectus.

Management of proceeds

The proceeds from each Green Bond / Blue Bond will be deposited in the Issuer’s general account and an amount equal to such proceeds will be earmarked for allocation to the Eligible Green Projects.

Allocation will be monitored and accounted for in Hera’s internal tracking system, to ensure that each expense is not funded by more than one green financing instrument and avoid double counting. The funds raised directly by Hera will be conveyed, if necessary, to bank accounts of the subsidiaries through dedicated intercompany loans or through the management of the centralized treasury of the Hera Group. At the end of each calendar year and so long as the Green Bond / Blue Bond is outstanding, the balance of the proceeds of the issuance not already allocated to (re)finance Eligible Green Projects (including, if any, Eligible Blue Projects) will be reduced by amounts matching disbursements made during the calendar year to Eligible Green Projects. Hera will use its best efforts to substitute any Eligible Green Project in the case of divestment or if no longer eligible or in the case of major controversy, as soon as practical once an appropriate substitution option has been identified, and within a 12- month period.

Further information are available in the Green Financing Framework.

Reporting

Hera will report on the allocation of proceeds and associated environmental impacts within one year of issuance and annually thereafter, until an amount equal to the proceeds of each Green Bond / Blue Bond has been fully allocated, and as necessary in the event of material development or in case of substitution of relevant Eligible Green Projects. This allocation and impact report will be made available on its website.

The allocation report will include as follow.

- The aggregated amount of Green Bond / Blue Bond issued by type.
- For each Green Bond / Blue Bond: – The aggregated amount of allocation of the proceeds to the Eligible Green Projects (at category level), with a description and selected case studies; – The balance of unallocated proceeds invested in cash or other liquid marketable instruments, if any; – The proportion of proceeds used for financing versus refinancing; – The proportion of proceeds by project type (capital expenditures, operating expenditures etc.); – The proportion of Eligible Green Projects that are EU Taxonomy aligned; – The proportion of proceeds allocated to Eligible Projects referenced under EU economic activities 4.14 and 7.5.

Hera will report on a number of environmental impact metrics associated with the Eligible Green Projects funded with the proceeds of each Green Bond / Blue Bond. Hera intends, on a best effort basis, to align the impact reporting with the guidelines from the ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact reporting.

Further information are available in the Green Financing Framework.

External review

S&P Global Ratings has reviewed Hera's Green Financing Framework and issued a "second party opinion" in relation to the Green Financing Framework available on the Issuer's website at (<https://www.gruppohera.it/documents/d/gruppohera/spo-hera-green-financing-framework-pdf>) (the "**Second Party Opinion**"). The Second Party Opinion is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Base Prospectus.

On a yearly basis until the full allocation of the proceeds of the green financing instruments, Hera will publicly disclose the amount and the types of the green projects allocated and related environmental impacts within the Green Bond Report. An independent external auditor will provide a review to "Limited Assurance" standard of the annual Green Bond Report. The external review will be made available on Hera's website.

European Green Bonds

The designation "European Green Bonds" or "EuGBs" shall be used only for Notes that comply with the requirements set out in Title II (*Requirements for the use of the designation 'European Green Bond' or 'EuGB'*) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631.

In case the Notes are issued as "European Green Bonds" or "EuGBs", (i) the European Green Bond factsheet and (ii) the pre-issuance review related to the European Green Bond factsheet by the relevant external reviewer will be published and made available by the Issuer on the website indicated in the applicable Final Terms.

In January 2026 Hera published on its website (<https://www.gruppohera.it/documents/688182/0/European+Green+Bond+Factsheet.pdf/ca999e7a-89b3-2d86-782e-37c72e25d323?t=1767557720039>) a programmatic European Green Bond Factsheet, which relates to one or more European Green Bond issuances by the Issuer (the "**HERA European Green Bond Factsheet**"). Such HERA European Green Bond Factsheet has been externally reviewed by S&P Global Ratings that has published a pre-issuance review in relation thereto (the "**Pre-Issuance Review**") available on the Issuer's website (<https://www.gruppohera.it/documents/d/gruppohera/spo-hera-european-green-bond-factsheet-pdf>).

Any such factsheet, pre-issuance review and any other document related thereto is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Base Prospectus.

An amount equivalent to the proceeds raised via European Green Bonds is intended to be allocated to one or more of the following economic activities. Therefore, no issuance costs related to the underwriting and placement will be deducted from the proceeds for such purposes.

Categories of Taxonomy-aligned economic activities	EU economic activities
Enabling	4.9 – Transmission and Distribution of Electricity 7.3 – Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

	7.5 – Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings 7.6 – Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies
Transiational	3.17 – Manufacture of plastics in primary form

Hera intends to allocate proceeds of European Green Bonds to economic activities that are considered ‘enabling’ and ‘transitional’.

Actual allocation of proceeds will be determined at issuance of the relevant Notes. Further information regarding the allocation of each European Green Bond, including the percentage of proceeds that will be used for financing and refinancing, will be disclosed in the post-issuance allocation report, which will be externally reviewed.

In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, no CapEx plan is provided as Hera expects to allocate the UuGB proceeds only to activities that are already fully aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The proceeds from each European Green Bonds will be deposited in Hera’s general account and an amount equal to such proceeds will be earmarked for allocation to the eligible projects. Allocation of an amount equal to the proceeds to eligible projects will be monitored and accounted for in Hera’s internal tracking system, to ensure that each expense is not funded by more than one European Green Bond or green financing instrument and avoid double counting. The funds raised directly by Hera will be conveyed, if necessary, to bank accounts of the subsidiaries through dedicated intercompany loans or through the management of the centralized treasury of the Hera Group. At the end of each calendar year and so long as the European Green Bond is outstanding, the balance of the proceeds of the issuance not already allocated to (re)finance eligible projects will be reduced by amounts matching disbursements made during the calendar year to eligible projects. Hera will use its best efforts to substitute any eligible projects in the case of divestment or if no longer eligible or in the case of major controversy, as soon as practical once an appropriate substitution option has been identified, and within a 12-month period.

The information on the environmental impacts of the bond proceeds will be provided annually until the full allocation of the proceeds of each European Green Bond in the post-issuance impact report.

Allocation reporting will be presented on an aggregated basis at least at economic activity level, due to commercial confidentiality reasons. Impact reporting will be presented on an aggregated basis due to commercial confidentiality reasons; however, where feasible and subject to commercial confidentiality, the impact reporting might include project-by-project information on the environmental impacts.

The date on which the first reporting period starts is the last date of the financial year of issuance.

Further information are available in the Hera European Green Bond Factsheet that is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Base Prospectus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER AND THE GROUP

OVERVIEW

Hera S.p.A. (“**Hera**”) is a joint stock company (*società per azioni*) incorporated under Italian Law, including, *inter alia*, Articles 2325 and followings of the Italian Civil Code, on 10 March 1995 with the legal name of Seabo S.p.A., currently having its registered office at Viale Carlo Berti Pichat No. 2/4, 40127 Bologna, Italy and registered with the Companies’ Register of Bologna under No. 04245520376, Fiscal Code Number 04245520376 and VAT Number 03819031208. Hera may be contacted by telephone on +39 051 287111 and by fax on +39 051 287525.

Pursuant to its By-laws, Hera’s term of incorporation shall last until 31 December 2100, subject to extension.

The corporate objects of Hera, as provided by its By-laws, are, *inter alia*, to carry out, in Italy and overseas, directly or indirectly – through equity interests in any kind of company, public body, consortium or enterprise – public services (*servizi pubblici* pursuant to Italian law) and public utility services (*servizi di pubblica utilità* pursuant to Italian law). Hera may also engage in real estate, commercial, industrial and financial transactions, or participate in competitive tenders for the purpose of providing local public services or other public utility services, as well as any other activity connected to its corporate objects. Hera may also carry out, directly and/or indirectly – through the acquisition of equity interests in other companies, public entity, consortium or enterprise – any other activity which is instrumental, related or complementary to its core business activities or that furthers the achievement of its corporate purpose, excluding those activities reserved by law to particular categories of parties. Hera may not engage in financial activities with the public.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, Hera has a fully paid-up share capital of €1,489,538,745, divided into 1,489,538,745 shares of a nominal value of €1 each. The ordinary shares of Hera have been listed since June 2003 on the *Mercato Telematico Azionario*, the screen-based market of the Italian stock exchange, managed by Borsa Italiana S.p.A. As at the date of this Base Prospectus Hera has a market capitalisation of approximately €6.15 billion.

Hera is the holding company of the group consisting of Hera and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Hera Group**”) (see also “- *Hera Group*”, below). The Hera Group is an industrial group in the integrated multi-utility services market which operates in the sectors of electricity (production, transport, distribution and sale), heat (production and sale), gas (distribution and sale), integrated water services, environmental services (collection and disposal of waste) at a supra-regional level in about 316 municipalities across, *inter alia*, Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Forlì-Cesena, Ferrara, Modena and Imola-Faenza (in the Emilia Romagna region), in the contiguous province of Pesaro-Urbino (in the Marche region) and in the province of Pisa and Florence (in the Tuscany region), in the provinces of Trieste, Gorizia and Udine (in the Friuli Venezia Giulia region) and Padua (in the Veneto region). The Hera Group also provides other public utility services which include telecommunications, public lighting, traffic light services and facility management. For further information, see “- *Business of the Hera Group*”.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HERA GROUP

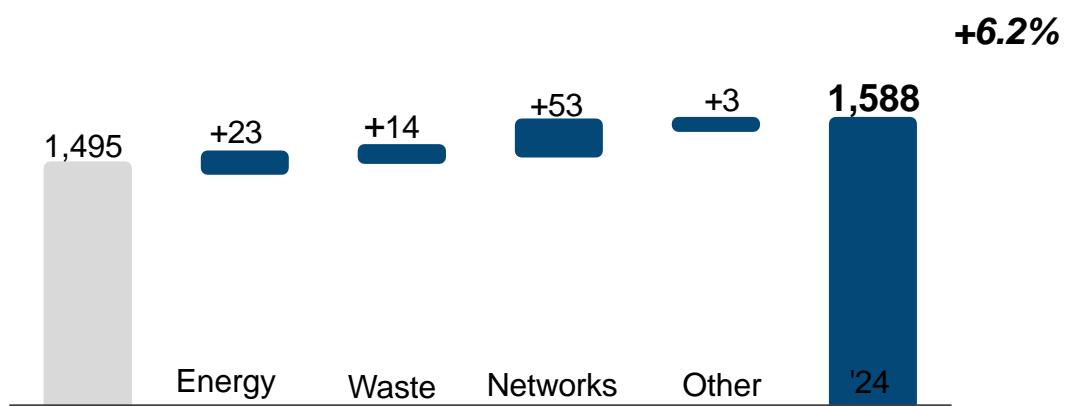
From the set-up to 2024

The Hera Group was created on 1 November 2002 from the consolidation of eleven public utility companies operating in the Emilia Romagna region with the aim of improving the quality of services provided to citizens in basic areas such as energy, water and environmental services and taking advantage of the significant synergies and efficiency levels made possible by this operation.

In June 2003, the Hera Group was partially privatised, with the placement of approximately 44.5% of Hera's share capital on the *Mercato Telematico Azionario*.

Since its initial public offering, Hera has continued its consolidation process with the aggregation of other multi-utility companies with similar or complementary business portfolios. In particular, Hera has continued the development and growth of the Hera Group through the pursuit of several mergers of multi-utilities operating in neighbouring territories and multiple acquisitions of mono-business companies (e.g. waste treatment and energy supply) operating not only in the surroundings, without taking into account the Hera-Ascopiave Partnership and the consequent Group reorganisation (in this respect, see "*Partnership between the Hera Group and Ascopiave*").

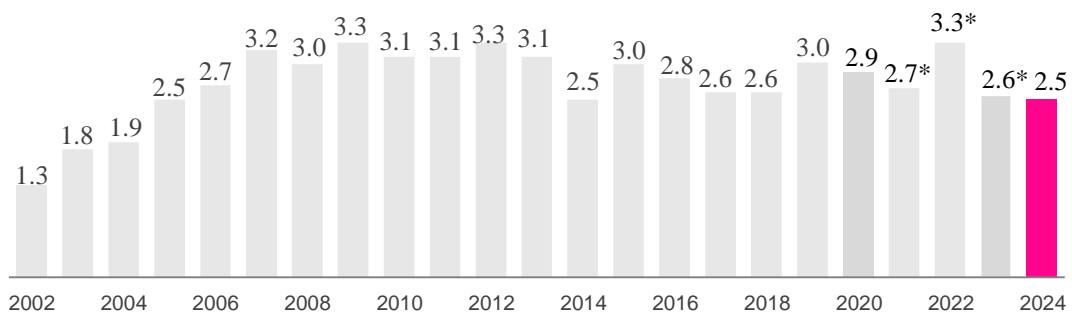
The following graph shows the contribution of the business to the Group Ebitda increase.



Despite of the turbulent environment due to the occurrence of major events (such as, *inter alia*, gas supply market liberalisation, Italian power generation overcapacity, weak GDP growth until 2020, climate change events, several waste management crisis, difficult authorisation process to expand waste plants, change in regulations, sovereign debt crisis, the Covid-19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the conflicts in the Middle East), the Hera Group has performed an un-interrupted growth.

Such un-interrupted growth ended up in an increased Adjusted Ebitda and Adjusted net invested capital by 5.0 times, with a constant growth in Adjusted Ebitda from Hera's incorporation to 2024. The Net debt to adjusted Ebitda Ratio for 2024 decreased coming to 2.50x, as compared to the 2023 ratio (2.56x), while FFO Adjusted / Net Debt increased to 28.6%, compared to 25.6% in 2023.

The graph below shows Net Debt to Ebitda Ratio trend from 2002 to 2024.



* Net debt to adjusted Ebitda

Furthermore, from its incorporation to 2024 Hera recorded a 1.8% CAGR (compound annual growth rate) constant growth in Adjusted ROI with an average of 10.4%, and an increasing Adjusted net Invested Capital, up to €7.9 billion in 2024 (€8.0 billion as at 30 June 2025). Return on net invested capital increased to 10.4% in 2024, compared to 9.8% in 2023. Conversely, the cash generating capex (*i.e.*, the ratio between net investments and cash flows) was equal to 1.1 billion in 2024.

The integration process resulted in the creation of value through the synergy and rationalisation of activities and thus strengthened Hera's market position achieving economies of scale in its main business areas: waste services, energy and water cycle.

Partnership between the Hera Group and Ascopiave

On 30 July 2019, Hera and Ascopiave S.p.A. (“**Ascopiave**”) entered into a framework agreement (the “**Framework Agreement**”) defining the geographical areas involved, the economic terms and the governance structure of the partnership aimed at developing a major entity in energy and gas distribution in the areas of North-East Italy (the “**Hera-Ascopiave Partnership**”). The completion of such transaction occurred on 19 December 2019.

As regards the energy sector, the Hera-Ascopiave Partnership has involved the creation of a single operator for their respective businesses in the Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Lombardy regions, through EstEnergy S.p.A., a company already jointly controlled by both the Hera Group and the Ascopiave group (“**EstEnergy**”). More specifically, the sales assets pertaining to the Ascopiave group (through the controlled companies Ascotrade S.p.A., Ascopiave Energie S.p.A., Blue Meta S.p.A., Etra Energia S.r.l. and the associated companies Asm Set S.r.l. and Sinergie Italiane S.r.l., in liquidation) and those pertaining to the Hera Group (through the controlled company Hera Comm Nord-Est S.r.l.) merged into EstEnergy, over which the Hera Group obtained full control.

As regards the gas distribution business, Ascopiave acquired from the Hera Group an area of concessions covering roughly 188,000 users in the Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia regions, which as of 31 December 2019 merged into the company AP Reti Gas Nord-Est, entirely controlled by Ascopiave.

In particular, in the context of such transaction:

- the Hera Group acquired 49% of the shares of EstEnergy from Ascopiave, obtaining total control over the company;
- EstEnergy acquired shareholdings in Ascotrade S.p.A., Ascopiave Energie S.p.A., Blue Meta S.p.A., Etra Energia S.r.l., ASM SET S.r.l., Sinergie Italiane S.r.l., in liquidation, and Hera Comm Nord Est S.r.l. (this latter operation does not qualify as an acquisition because the company was already controlled by the Hera Group);
- 48% of the shares of EstEnergy were transferred from the Hera Group to Ascopiave, following all of the previous transactions.

At the end of this corporate reorganisation, 52% of the share capital of EstEnergy was held by the Hera Group and 48% by Ascopiave. At the same time, Ascopiave was given an irrevocable put option regarding its minority shareholding in EstEnergy. This option may be exercised annually, at discretion involving all or part of the shareholding, within the period of time from 15 July to 31 October in each year and, in any case, within 31 December 2026.

In 2020, in accordance with the agreements set out in the Framework Agreement, the Hera Group acquired, through several transactions, 4.9% of the share capital of Ascopiave.

In December 2022, Ascopiave transferred to Hera Group a stake in EstEnergy equal to 8% of the share capital, following the partial exercise of the put option it held. As a result of this transaction, Hera Group increased its stake in EstEnergy from 52% to 60%.

On 10 November 2023, Ascopiave transferred to Hera Comm S.p.A., a stake in EstEnergy equal to 15% of the share capital, following the partial exercise of the put option it held. As a result of this transaction, Hera Group increased its stake in EstEnergy from 60% to 75%.

On 16 December 2024, an agreement was signed for the transfer of 25% of the share capital of EstEnergy S.p.A. from Ascopiave S.p.A. to Hera Comm S.p.A., subject to the condition that the specified amounts are successfully collected from Ascopiave S.p.A. Upon fulfillment of this condition, the Hera Group will legally hold 100% of the share capital of EstEnergy S.p.A.

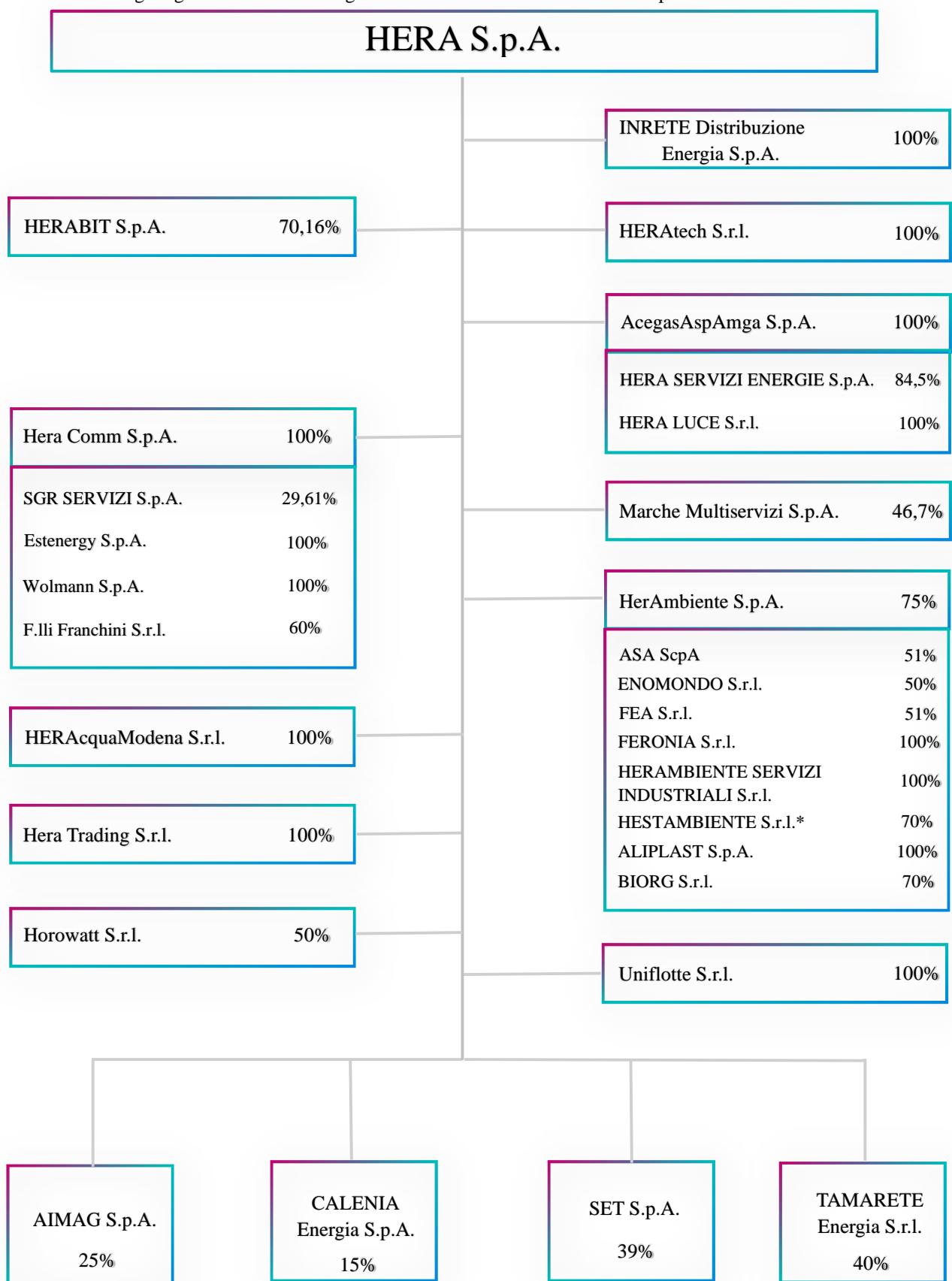
According to IAS/IFRS international accounting standards, the option on Estenergy shares currently held by Ascopiave has been classified in the financial statements as financial debt (and not as a derivative instrument). In line with its own accounting policies, the Hera Group has not recorded Ascopiave's minority shareholding in its consolidated financial statements, thus considering the shareholding in EstEnergy, from an accounting point of view, as entirely owned. Following the abovementioned last transfer of a 25% stake in EstEnergy no effects on minority interests occurred because of this Group's policy.

In relation to the transactions that took place in the first half of 2025, it is noteworthy that Ascopiave S.p.A., the minority shareholder of EstEnergy S.p.A., was paid both the agreed amount of €234.1 million for the exercise of its put option, as well as the accrued dividends of €22 million.

Since October 2025, the Issuer has held 100% of the share capital of Hera Comm S.p.A., following the acquisition of an additional 3% from Ascopiave for approximately €54 million.

HERA GROUP

The following diagram sets forth the organisational structure of the Hera Group as at 30 June 2025.



* in addition to the 30% held by AcegasApsAmga SpA.

The Hera Group's business model is based on a centralised integrated management approach according to which the activities capable of giving rise to economies of scale are carried out directly by the holding company, while operational activities requiring closer contact with customers and public local authorities are entrusted to territorial business units in order to maximise efficiency and to maintain ties with the areas served, thus preserving the competitive advantage of proximity to customers. For further information, see "*Business of the Hera Group*".

In this context, Herambiente S.p.A. ("**Herambiente**"), 75% controlled by Hera, was established in 2009 as a waste-disposal spin-off, ensuring coordinated plant management across Italy. Herambiente in turn established Herambiente Servizi Industriali S.r.l., a company that is targeted to an industrial customer base.

Hera Comm S.p.A. ("**Hera Comm**"), 100% controlled by Hera, with 4.4 million customers, represents the Hera Group on national energy markets.

Hera Trading S.r.l. ("**Hera Trading**"), 100% controlled by Hera, deals with trading and procurement of wholesale energy commodities through a flexible rationale of supply on the international markets.

Inrete Distribuzione Energia S.p.A. ("**Inrete Distribuzione Energia**"), 100% controlled by Hera, manages the distribution of natural gas and electricity mainly in the Emilia Romagna region.

Hera Luce S.r.l. ("**Hera Luce**"), 100% controlled by Hera, manages the public lighting service.

Over the years, the Hera Group's expansion through external lines has resulted in the integration of over a dozen other multi-utility companies. In order to produce synergies, exploit scale economies and convey know-how, these transactions have been achieved by mergers through incorporation into the holding company. Marche Multiservizi S.p.A. ("**Marche Multiservizi**") and AcegasApsAMGA S.p.A. ("**AcegasApsAMGA**") are both multi-utility companies operating in the Marche region and in the Triveneto area respectively, which have maintained their own corporate structure even after the integration into the Hera Group. The aim behind this was to maintain a well-rooted and stable presence in these areas, with a twofold objective: guaranteeing geographical proximity and seizing further opportunities for expansion.

STRATEGY

Since its establishment, Hera's strategic objective has always been the creation of value from a multi-stakeholder perspective, in the medium and long-term. In so doing, Hera has undertaken a strategy of uninterrupted growth and increased efficiency in its core business activities which is characterised by a full correspondence between the commitments made and the initiatives implemented, capital and financial solidity and a multi-business strategy that balances regulated and free market activities, internal growth and merger and acquisition opportunities with companies operating in similar or complementary areas of business in order to both consolidate its market position and exploit synergies and economies of scale.

On 23 January 2025 the Board of Directors of Hera approved the business plan for the five-year period 2024-2028 (the "**2024-2028 Business Plan**") which confirms and enforces the Group's commitment to maintain a significant volume of investments over such period which significantly rise compared to the previous capex plan. The 2024-2028 Business Plan, following up on the path of the previous plan, is in line with the main national and international policies on energy transition, circular economy and innovation and responds to the particularly challenging external context – marked by high uncertainty caused by geopolitical instability, market volatility, rising inflation, higher energy prices and supply chain problems – with the aim of continuing to create value for all stakeholders.

In particular, the 2024-2028 Business Plan identifies the following guidelines.

- **Value creation:** the Group's strategy focuses on creating value through four main growth levers, i.e. efficient allocation of capital to investment projects with the best risk-return profiles, expansion of

market shares in the businesses covered, expansion of the scope through M&A transactions and extraction of synergies or cost efficiencies, including financial ones.

- **Sustainable growth:** the Group also confirms its important focus on the circular economy and decarbonisation, in order to encourage and support the ecological transition of the territories served with concrete initiatives aimed at citizens, public administrations and industrial customers, making available the extensive plant base and know-how gained in the various business sectors. The initiatives envisaged in the 2024-2028 Business Plan make it possible to project a trajectory that is perfectly consistent with the achievement of the industrial objectives to 2030 in terms of circular economy and carbon neutrality.
- **Increase in resilience:** the diversified asset management strategy also confirms the focus on strengthening the three main lines of business, maintaining the current balance, which has ensured a constant uninterrupted growth and the strong resilience of the Group's results in all the scenario situations experienced over the last twenty years.
- **Investments:** the strategy to 2028 foresees financial resources set aside for investments, significantly increasing compared to the previous capex plan.

Furthermore, in continuity with the previous business plan and in full compliance with national and European policies and the objectives on the UN Global Agenda 2030, which have been guiding Hera's strategies for some time, all projects in the 2024-2028 Business Plan are structured around the focal points set out below.



In all the Group's projects are placed around these dimensions with the aim of combining the development of the multi-utility with that of the context in which it operates, in a "win-win" perspective to increase shared value.

BUSINESS OF THE HERA GROUP

OVERVIEW

The businesses of the Hera Group include both:

- (i) fully regulated services managed under “licensed concessionary regimes”, *i.e.*, waste collection services, distribution of electricity and gas (both natural and liquid propane gas), integrated water services and district heating (*teleriscaldamento*) (collectively, the “**Regulated Activities**”); and
- (ii) businesses managed under “free competition” regimes, *i.e.*, the sale of gas and electricity, hazardous and non-hazardous special waste management, heat management services, co-generation and public lighting (collectively, the “**Liberalised Activities**”).

The Regulated Activities are directly managed by Hera, Inrete Distribuzione Energia and AcegasApsAMGA whilst the Liberalised Activities are managed through Hera’s subsidiaries, AcegasApsAMGA and its subsidiaries. The distribution activities in Bulgaria are carried out by AresGas.

Through the company Herabit S.p.A., Hera also provides telecommunication services and, through the companies F.lli Franchini and Wolmann, sells and installs photovoltaic panels.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the business of the Hera Group is balanced in terms of contribution to Adjusted Ebitda from Regulated Activities and Liberalised Activities, which accounted for 36.5% and 63.5%, respectively, of the Hera Group’s Adjusted Ebitda as at 31 December 2024. Specifically, as at 31 December 2024, the Group’s Adjusted Ebitda for Regulated Activities was equal to €580.2 million, of which €297.1 million for integrated water services, €149.6 million for gas distribution, €61.5 million for electricity distribution, €10.8 million for district heating (*teleriscaldamento*) and €61.2 million for waste collection services. While the Group’s Adjusted Ebitda for Liberalised Activities as at the same reference date was equal to €1,007.4 million, of which €377.4 million for energy supply (taking into account the contribution of gas sales and trading which takes into account the managerial adjustments referred to under paragraph headed “*Alternative performance measures*”) (€258.8 Adjusted Ebitda in 2023), €294.1 million for energy services, €237.3 million for electricity sales and trading, €0.4 million for power generation strategic areas, €14.8 for public lighting and €41.6 million for other energy services), €305.8 million for waste management (€294.4 Adjusted Ebitda in 2023) and €30.1 million for other activities. Adjusted Ebitda for networks was substantially flat in 2024 compared to 2023 (€518.9 in 2024 and approximately €465.8 in 2023).

The table below shows the main key performance indicators of the HERA Group’s Regulated Activities other than district heating (*teleriscaldamento*) in respect of which tariffs are not defined by ARERA.

Value drivers	Integrated water services	Gas distribution	Electricity distribution	Waste collection services
RAB ⁽¹⁾ (b€)	1.94	1.18	0.447	
Return (real pre-tax) ⁽²⁾	6.1%	6.5%	6.0%	6.6% ⁽³⁾ , 6.3% ⁽⁴⁾
Concession length	2024-2029	2023-2025	2024-2027	2024-2029
Tenders	Ongoing	Ongoing	/	Ongoing
Independent Authority (national)	ARERA	ARERA	ARERA	ARERA

^(*) data as at 31 December 2024.

⁽¹⁾ The regulatory asset base referred to 31 December 2024.

⁽²⁾ Rate of return on invested capital for infrastructure services (WACC).

⁽³⁾ Rate of return on invested for Treatment

⁽⁴⁾ Rate of return on invested for Collection

In energy supply, the Hera Group has expanded its customer base to 4.6 million customers in 2024.

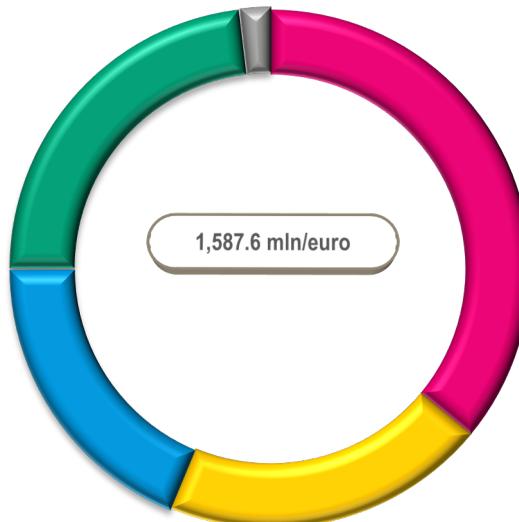
MAIN BUSINESS AREAS

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Hera Group operates in five main business areas:

- (i) waste management services, which include services related to solid urban waste, including the collection and transport of urban waste, urban cleaning and the recovery and disposal of urban waste, and services related to special waste, primarily the treatment and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous special waste;
- (ii) energy services – gas and district heating services, which include the distribution and sale of natural gas and liquid propane gas (LPG) and the associated provision of district heating and heat management services;
- (iii) energy services – electricity and co-generation services, which include both the generation distribution and sale of electricity activities through combined cycle and co-generation power plants, as well as the operation of public lighting⁴;
- (iv) integrated water services, which include the provision of fresh water services, sewage services and wastewater treatment services; and
- (v) other services, which include traffic light management, telecommunications and other minor services.

The chart sets forth the proportion of the Hera Group's total Adjusted Ebitda represented by each business area at the year-end 2024.

⁴ Until 31 December 2023 the service of operation of public lighting was included in the business area “other services”.



The value of Adjusted Ebitda, broken down by strategic business areas, reflects the managerial adjustment to the valuation of gas storage described in the paragraph headed “*Alternative performance measures*” above. For a detailed identification of the effects of this managerial adjustment, the values of Adjusted Ebitda and Ebitda are provided below:

(mln€)	31 December 2024		31 December 2023 (Restated)	
	Adjusted Ebitda *	Ebitda	Adjusted Ebitda *	Ebitda
Gas Area	571.4	571.4	516.9	609.9
Electricity Area	322.0	322.0	326.3	326.3
Integrated Water Cycle Area	297.1	297.1	271.4	271.4
Waste Management Area	367.0	367.0	353.4	353.4
Other Services Area	30.1	30.1	26.7	26.7
Total	1,587.6	1,587.6	1,494.7	1,587.7

* Adjusted results, as described under paragraph headed “*Alternative performance measures*”.

KEY CONCESSIONS

The following is a summary of the Hera Group’s key concessions, through which it carries out its Regulated Activities.

- **Waste collection services:** The urban waste collection and cleaning activities of the Hera Group's waste management services business operate in approximately 190 municipalities in Italy. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Hera Group's operates in Emilia Romagna pursuant to concessions for managing urban and assimilated waste recently signed in the Bologna, Pianura e Montagna Modenese area (which was awarded in 2022 and will expire on 2036) and Ravenna-Cesena area (which was awarded in 2020 and will expire on 2034), while it operates in prorogation regime of expired concessions in Ferrara and Rimini area.
- **Distribution of natural gas and LPG:** The Hera Group operates its gas distribution business across 218 municipalities. This business is conducted pursuant to concessions originally granted for a duration of 10 to 30 years or more, depending on the original agreements concluded with each municipality. These arrangements have been modified, however, by Italian Decree 164/2000 of 23 May 2000 (the “**Letta Decree**”), implementing Directive 98/30/EC, and by subsequent amendments, which provide for a transitional period during which existing operators, such as the Hera Group, continue providing services under the original concessions until the selection of a new concessionaire by means of a public tender.
- **Distribution of electricity:** The Hera Group's electricity distribution business operates in 26 municipalities in the Province of Bologna, Modena, Trieste and Gorizia, and in the Municipality of Imola. The Hera Group's concessions for this business will expire in 2030, except as may be determined by the competent ministries with regard to the possible extensions of service concessions at national level.
- **Integrated water cycle:** The Hera Group's integrated water cycle business operates in over 230 municipalities, under agreements with various local authorities (generally, provincial authorities). The Hera Group's concessions for this business are set to expire after 2027, 2028 and 2039, save for the concession to run such business in Abano Terme which expired in 2015 and is currently in a prorogation regime.
- **Public Lighting:** The Hera Group operates the public lighting business in 224 municipalities under agreements with various local authorities. Most of the Hera Group's concessions for this business are due to expire after 2030, while certain concessions have already expired and are currently in a prorogation regime and in respect of them a new tender procedure is expected to take place.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

This paragraph contains financial information and data summarized, extracted or derived from the Issuer's audited consolidated annual financial statements (except for unaudited managerial adjustments described under paragraph headed “*Alternative performance measures*”) as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 prepared in accordance with IFRS and/or the Issuer's accounting records (with respect to financial data) and also includes and discusses certain management and operational information and data summarised, extracted or derived from the Issuer's management reporting system (except for unaudited managerial adjustments described under paragraph headed “*Alternative performance measures*”).

The following table sets forth a financial overview in relation to the Hera Group's adjusted profits for the year ended 31 December 2024 and the year ended 31 December 2023.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2024	2023 (Restated)	change %
	<i>In millions of Euro</i>	<i>In millions of Euro</i>	
Revenues	12,889.7	15,331.1	(15.9)%
Other income	154.7	234.0	(33.9)%

Raw and other materials**	(7,056.4)	(9,765.2)	(27.7)%
Service costs	(3,724.9)	(3,655.9)	1.9%
Other operating expenses	(97.3)	(90.3)	7.8%
Personnel costs	(667.5)	(641.1)	4.1%
Capitalised costs	89.3	82.1	8.8%
Adjusted Ebitda*	1,587.6	1,494.7	6.2%
Amortisation, depreciation and provisions	(757.7)	(753.7)	0.5%
Adjusted Ebit*	829.9	741.0	12.0%
Share of profits (losses) pertaining to joint ventures and associated companies	12.3	10.3	19.4%
Financial operations	(153.8)	(214.8)	(28.4)%
Adjusted Pre-tax result*	688.4	536.5	28.3%
Taxes	(200.3)	(146.4)	36.8%
Adjusted Net result*	488.1	390.1	25.1%
Result from special items	47.8	26.9	100.0%
Adjusted Net profit for the period*	535.9	417.0	28.5%

* *Adjusted results, as described under paragraph headed “Alternative performance measures”.*

** *Managerial values to reflect the different managerial value of gas storage*

The following table sets forth a financial overview in relation to the Hera Group’s adjusted profits for the half-year period ended 30 June 2025 and the half-year period ended 30 June 2024.

Half-year period ended 30 June			
	2025	2024	change %
	<i>In millions of Euro</i>	<i>In millions of Euro</i>	
Revenues	6,786.2	5,716.5	18.7%
Other operating revenues	78.2	68.2	14.7%
Raw and other materials**	(3,970.0)	(2,973.2)	33.5%
Service costs	(1,816.4)	(1,727.6)	5.1%
Other operating expenses	(42.9)	(40.5)	5.9%
Personnel costs	(360.8)	(341.2)	5.7%
Capitalised costs	47.4	30.5	55.4%
Adjusted Ebitda*	721.7	732.7	(1.5)%
Amortisation, depreciation and provisions	(338.5)	(347.6)	(2.6)%
Adjusted Ebit*	383.2	385.1	(0.5)%
Financial operations	(39.2)	(61.9)	(36.7)%
Share of profits (losses) pertaining to joint ventures and associated companies	7.2	6.4	12.5%
Adjusted Pre-tax result*	351.2	329.6	6.6%
Taxes	(101.8)	(92.3)	10.3%
Adjusted Net result*	249.4	237.3	5.1%

* *Adjusted results, as described under paragraph headed “Alternative performance measures”.*

** *Managerial values to reflect the different managerial value of gas storage*

The following table sets forth the proportion of the Hera Group's total revenues and Adjusted Ebitda represented by each business area for 2024 as compared to 2023.

	Year ended 31 December			
	2024		2023 (Restated)	
	Total revenues ⁵	Adjusted Ebitda ⁶	Total revenues ⁷	Adjusted Ebitda ⁸
Gas and district heating services	42.2%	36.0%	52.6%	34.6%
Distribution and other services	/	9.4%	/	9.2%
Sales & trading	/	23.8%	/	17.3%
District heating	/	0.7%	/	0.9%
Energy services	/	2.1%	/	7.2%
Electricity services	35.9%	20.3%	29.6%	21.8%
Distribution and other services	/	3.9%	/	2.9%
Sales & trading	/	14.9%	/	16.4%
Power generation	/	0.0%	/	0.3%
Other energy services	/	0.5%	/	1.0%
Public Lighting		0.9%		1.1%
Integrated water services	8.4%	18.7%	6.6%	18.2%
Waste management services	12.8%	23.1%	10.7%	23.6%
Other services	0.7%	1.9%	0.6%	1.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The following table sets forth the proportion of the Hera Group's total revenues and Adjusted Ebitda represented by each business area the half-year period ended 30 June 2025 and the half-year period ended 30 June 2024.

	Half-year period ended 30 June			
	2025		2024	
	Total revenues ⁹	Adjusted Ebitda ¹⁰	Total revenues ¹¹	Adjusted Ebitda ¹²
Gas and district heating services	45.9%	36.1%	42.9%	35.0%
Distribution and other services	/	13.5%	/	11.6%
Sales & trading	/	21.6%	/	20.9%
District heating	/	0.8%	/	1.1%
Energy services	/	0.2%	/	1.4%

⁵ Percentage calculated on total segment revenue, including intercompany operations.

⁶ Percentage calculated on total segment Adjusted Ebitda, including intercompany operations.

⁷ Percentage calculated on total segment revenue, including intercompany operations.

⁸ Percentage calculated on total segment Adjusted Ebitda, including intercompany operations.

⁹ Percentage calculated on total segment revenue, including intercompany operations.

¹⁰ Percentage calculated on total segment Adjusted Ebitda, including intercompany operations.

¹¹ Percentage calculated on total segment revenue, including intercompany operations.

¹² Percentage calculated on total segment Adjusted Ebitda, including intercompany operations.

Electricity services	32.5%	15.8%	33.6%	19.7%
Distribution and other services	/	4.5%	/	4.1%
Sales & trading	/	9.3%	/	14.0%
Power generation	/	0.2%	/	(0.1)%
Public lighting	/	1.3%	/	1.2%
Other energy services	/	0.6%	/	0.5%
Integrated water services	8.5%	21.7%	8.8%	20.0%
Waste management services	12.5%	24.3%	14.0%	23.4%
Other services	0.6%	2.1%	0.8%	2.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The chart below shows Adjusted Ebitda growth in the Hera Group's core activities from 2023 to 2024.

Adjusted Ebitda by BUSINESS ¹³ (mln €)	Year ended 31 December					
	2024		2023 (Restated)		'24 VS '23	
Networks	518.9	32.7%	465.8	31.2%	53.1	11.4%
Sales & Trading	671.1	42.3%	644.4	43.1%	26.7	4.1%
Power generation (EE)	0.4	0.0%	4.4	0.3%	(3.9)	(89.8)%
Waste	367.0	23.1%	353.4	23.6%	13.6	3.8%
Other services	30.1	1.9%	26.7	1.8%	3.4	12.7%
Total	1,587.6	100%	1,494.7	100%	92.9	6.2%

The chart below shows Adjusted Ebitda growth in the Hera Group's core activities from the half-year period as at 30 June 2024 to the half-year period as at 30 June 2025.

Adjusted Ebitda by BUSINESS ¹⁴ (mln €)	Half -year period ended 30 June					
	2025		2024		'25 VS '24	
Networks	292.3	40.5%	268.9	36.7%	23.4	8.7%
Sales & Trading*	237.3	32.9%	279.0	38.0%	(41.7)	(14.9)%
Power generation (EE)	1.3	0.2%	(1.0)	(0.1%)	2.3	230.0%
Waste	175.4	24.3%	171.5	23.4%	3.9	2.3%
Other services	15.3	2.1%	14.3	2%	1.0	7.0%
Total	721.7	100%	732.7	100%	(11.0)	(1.5)%

*Including Public lighting Adjusted Ebitda

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW AND FINANCIAL DATA BY BUSINESS AREA

Waste management services

According to various analysts' reports on the Italian local utilities sector and Hera's internal research and data, the Hera Group is the leading domestic operator in the waste management sector, collecting

¹³ Percentage and values of Adjusted Ebitda, including intercompany operations.

¹⁴ Percentage and values of Adjusted Ebitda, including intercompany operations.

approximately 1,473.5 thousand tons of urban waste for the year ended 31 December 2024, treating a total of approximately 8,512.7 million tons of waste during the same period and serving approximately 3.2 million people.

The Hera Group operates in the waste management services through Herambiente Group. In 2024, sorted collection of municipal waste stood at 74.3%, up 2.1 percentage points over the previous year, thanks to the development of numerous projects in the local areas managed by the Group. For further information see “*– Hera Group*” above. Furthermore, on 8 March 2023 the Hera Group consolidated its leadership in this business area by acquiring 60% of the share capital of company A.C.R di Reggiani Albertino S.p.A. (“**ACR**”), one of the largest Italian companies operating in the field of reclamation, industrial waste treatment, the decommissioning of industrial plants, and civil works related to oil and gas. Herambiente further consolidated its leadership in the business area with the acquisition, completed in the third quarter of 2024, of a 70% stake in TRS Ecology S.r.l.. This transaction expanded the Group’s operational scope and reinforced the growth prospects of a well-established local company.

In 2024, the waste management area accounted for 23.1% of the Hera Group’s overall Ebitda, with this area’s Ebitda up by €13.6 million compared to 2023. In 2024, therefore, the Hera Group continued to ensure a significant level of growth, in a context marked by a slowdown in national GDP and a slightly decelerating inflation rate, with a consequent decline in industrial production and a consequent impact on waste production, particularly of industrial origin, where there has been increased competitive pressure, including from international companies, in its target markets. The abovementioned rise in Ebitda was mainly due to the diversification of the services offered by the Hera Group, the breadth of its customer portfolio, and its responsiveness in providing the services it offers despite a complex macroeconomic context with repercussions in the markets in which it operates.

The table below sets forth information with respect to the Hera Group’s Ebitda for the waste management business for the year ended 31 December 2024 compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	change %
	<i>in millions of Euro</i>		
Revenues	1,766.2	1,737.9	1.6%
Operating costs	(1,169.1)	(1,166.5)	0.2%
Personnel costs	(258.5)	(244.6)	5.7%
Capitalised costs	28.5	26.6	7.1%
Ebitda	367.0	353.4	3.8%

In the first half of 2025, the waste management area accounted for 24.3% of the Hera Group’s overall Ebitda, with this area’s Ebitda up by €3.9 million compared to the first half of 2024. The Hera Group thus continued along its path of growth in this business area, despite a complex macroeconomic environment which also had repercussions in the target markets.

Among the main circular economy initiatives, the Hera Group and Saipem have collaborated to create value and foster environmental sustainability. In this context, the CO₂-capture project promoted by Hera in partnership with Saipem, which will be the first industrial-scale example of CCS (*i.e.*, Carbon Capture and Storage) applied to a plant of this type in Italy. The project—one of the key decarbonisation levers in the Group’s Climate Transition Plan to reduce internal emissions—captures carbon dioxide from the vents of waste-to-energy plants and stores it in depleted natural gas fields, thereby significantly reducing plant emissions and contributing to the decarbonisation of local areas.

Furthermore, the Group continued to make significant and tangible progress towards the circular economy also in the first half of 2025. Particularly, the Group inaugurated, in Imola, the first plant of its kind in Europe,

capable of regenerating carbon fibre on an industrial scale. Its name is “FIB3R”, inspired by the so called “three Rs” (*i.e.*, recover, reduce and reuse), that are at the root of a unique project, capable of recovering carbon fibre and reusing it, thus reducing the use of virgin fibre and therefore the environmental impact that would be required to produce it.

The commitment to promote the ecological transition, as well as the expected increase in demand for carbon fibre in the coming years, have led the Hera Group to anticipate this megatrend, accepting the challenge of applying the virtuous path of the circular economy to this material as well, combining economic growth with environmental sustainability.

Protecting environmental resources was a priority objective in the first half of 2025 as well, as was the maximisation of their reuse, as is demonstrated by the initiatives mentioned above and the special attention devoted to increasing sorted waste collection, which, thanks to the strong commitment shown by the Group in all regions served, increased by one percentage point compared to the first half of 2024.

Protecting environmental resources and maximisation of their reuse was as well a priority objective in the first six months of 2024. This is evidenced by the attention devoted to increasing sorted waste collection, which increased by almost 2% as at 30 June 2025, compared to the figures seen as at 30 June 2024.

The table below sets out information with respect to the Hera Group’s Ebitda for the waste management business for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

Half-year period ended 30 June			
	2025	2024	change %
<i>in millions of Euro</i>			
Revenues	894.9	848.3	+5.5%
Operating costs	(593.5)	(553.5)	+7.2%
Personnel costs	(141.8)	(132.1)	+7.3%
Capitalised costs	15.8	8.8	+79.5%
Ebitda	175.4	171.5	+2.3%

The Hera Group manages and operates 94 treatment plants for recovery and disposal of municipal and special waste including and regenerating plastic materials, *inter alia*: (i) 10 waste-to-energy (WTE) plants; (ii) 11 composting plants/digesters; and (iii) 4 material recovery plants, including the new FIB3R plant in Imola.

The table below sets out the volumes of waste, by type of waste and type of plants, treated by the Hera Group in 2024, as compared to 2023.

Year ended 31 December			
	2024	2023	Change %
<i>in thousands of tons</i>			
Municipal waste	2,254.8	2,310.2	(2.4)%
Market waste	3,311.0	3,065.6**	8.0%
Waste commercialised	5,565.9	5,375.7	3.5%
Plant by-products	2,946.8	2,661.0	10.7%
Waste treated by type – Total	8,512.7	8,036.7	5.9%

Landfills	754.6	608.9	23.9%
WTE	1,248.0	1,277.7	(2.3)%
Selecting plants and other	610.0	605.6	0.7%
Compost and stabilisation plants	526.6	502.6	4.8%
Inertisation and chemical-physical plants	1,768.4	1,597.5	10.7%
Recovery plants	107.7	120.6	(10.7)%
Purification plants	487.6	453.7	7.5%
Storage/Soil Washing	247.9	230.7	7.5%
Other plants	2,761.9	2,639.3**	4.6%
Waste treated by plant – Total	8,512.7	8,036.7	5.9%

* The amount of waste treated in 2023 has been updated to include the amount of waste of the company ACR Spa in the item "Market waste", consistently with the amount recorded for the same period in 2024.

** The amount of waste treated in 2023 has been updated to include the amount of waste of the company ACR in the item "Other plants", consistently with the amount recorded for the same period in 2024.

In 2024, waste treatment showed an overall growth of 5.9% compared to 2023. In particular, the upward trend was mainly due to the resumed conferrals at Tre Monti (in province of Bologna) in the second half of 2023, while, as regards waste-to-energy plants, the downward trend, partially offset by the resumed conferrals at the F3 plant in Ravenna, was mainly due to lower volumes treated at both the Rimini plant, due to an incident that occurred in January, and the shutdown for planned maintenance at the Modena plant carried out in 2024.

The slight increase in quantities processed at sorting plants was mainly driven by higher volumes handled, particularly at the Modena facility, reflecting growth in separately collected waste. In composting and stabilisation plants, volumes rose primarily due to increased treatment activity at the Tre Monti (in province of Bologna) stabilisation facilities and the Spilamberto digester. In inertisation and physico-chemical treatment plants, the higher quantities were largely attributable to the greater volumes of liquid waste treated, partly as a result of the heavier rainfall recorded in the latter part of 2024.

At recovery plants, incoming volumes decreased, influenced by intensified competition in the virgin plastics market. Conversely, the quantity of waste treated at purification plants increased, while in the storage and soil-washing segment, higher volumes were mainly linked to the expanded scope of operations following recent acquisitions in the industrial sector. Lastly, in other facilities, the volumes intermediated at third-party plants grew compared to the previous year.

For further information on the Waste Management Services see "*Regulation*" below.

Energy services

The Hera Group provides the following energy services:

- gas and district heating services, which include the distribution and sale of natural gas and liquid propane gas (LPG) and the associated provision of district heating and energy services; and
- electricity and co-generation services, which include the generation, distribution and sale of electricity activities through combined cycle and co-generation power plants and, starting from 1 January 2024, public lighting services.

While the sale of energy in Italy is highly liberalised, distribution is carried out through concessions.

The Hera Group also generates electricity through combined cycle power plants and in connection with other energy generation processes, such as combined heat and power production, turbo-expansion, WTE and bio-gas production.

To respond to the greater competitive pressure in the sale of energy products, Hera has developed a commercial strategy called “Dual Fuel” (a combined offer to customers of both gas and electricity) and has intensified and further developed its customer care activities, thus expanding its customer base in its principal target markets.

The Hera Group operates in the energy sector mainly through Inrete Distribuzione Energia and AcegasApsAmga S.p.A., which operates in distributing electricity and natural gas and Hera Trading, a company specialising in optimising the purchase of electricity through the *Borsa Elettrica Italiana* and different European trading platforms which manages gas contracts with wholesale suppliers and power generation electricity assets. For further information, see “– *Hera Group*” above.

According to Hera’s internal research and data, the Hera Group is the third leading operator in the Italian market in energy sales (including both gas and electricity).

Energy services – Gas and district heating

According to Hera’s internal research and data, the Hera Group is the fourth leading operator in the Italian market in terms of volume of natural gas distributed with approximately 2,254.7 millions of cubic metres of gas distributed. Furthermore, in 2024 the Hera Group recorded sales for approximately 11.3 billion cubic metres (+5.4%) up compared to 2023, due to higher intermediation activity) and approximately 2.0 million customers (with a -4.5% decrease of the customer base compared to 2023).

The total number of gas customers was lower than the previous year, down 96.1 thousand, mainly in traditional markets, which dropped by 80.2 thousand, and to a lesser degree in last resort markets, down 15.9 thousand.

Overall, the gas and district heating business accounted for 36.0% of the Hera Group’s Adjusted Ebitda (taking into account the managerial adjustments referred to under paragraph headed “*Alternative performance measures*”) for the year ended 31 December 2024. In 2024, the Group recorded an upward trend in results compared to the previous year, supported by the normalisation of energy market volatility, which returned to pre-crisis levels. This positive performance was achieved despite the significant regulatory changes to the 110% “super-bonus” incentives for energy-efficiency measures—which led to a reduction in the number of beneficiaries—the mild temperatures during the early months of the year, and an approximately 14% decrease in average energy commodity prices compared to 2023.

The Group continued to consolidate its leading position in last-resort markets and in the supply of energy to public administrations. In this context, Hera Comm S.p.A. was awarded several tenders across Italy for the supply of electricity and gas to public entities, confirming the company’s strong competitive standing and operational excellence in the national energy market:

- eight of the nine lots of the last resort gas service, called “Fornitura di Ultima Istanza” (for customers involved in public services or without a supplier) for the period from 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2025 in Valle d’Aosta, Piedmont, Liguria, Trentino Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Abruzzo, Molise, Basilicata, Puglia, Lazio and Campania. In the previous tender, Hera Comm was awarded six out of nine lots;
- all nine lots of the last resort gas distribution service, called “Default” (for customers in arrears), for the period 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2025 in Valle d’Aosta, Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Trentino Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Abruzzo,

Molise, Basilicata, Puglia, Lazio, Campania, Sicily and Calabria. In the previous tender, Hera Comm was awarded nine out of nine lots; and

- three of the 12 lots of the Consip GAS14 tender for supplying natural gas to public administrations in 2023-2024: 2 in Lombardy were confirmed from 2022, and a new one, including Emilia-Romagna and Friuli-Venezia Giulia, was awarded.

Adjusted Ebitda showed an increase equal to €571.4 million, up 10.5% to the previous year, due to both lower volumes, caused by both the weather and the change in customers' habits, as mentioned above, and lesser intermediation activities. These were contrasted by the ongoing opportunities grasped in energy services, related to incentivised energy efficiency activities. The table below sets forth information with respect to the Hera Group's Adjusted Ebitda for the gas and district heating business for the year ended 31 December 2024 as compared to 31 December 2023.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	change
	<i>in millions of Euro</i>		<i>%</i>
Revenues	5,809.0	8,557.1	(32.1) %
Operating costs*	(5,139.5)	(7,936.7)	(35.2) %
Personnel costs	(121.5)	(119.9)	+1.3%
Capitalised costs	23.3	16.5	+41.3%
Adjusted Ebitda*	571.4	516.9	+10.5%

** Adjusted results, as described under paragraph headed "Alternative performance measures"*

In 2024, revenues decreased by €2,748.1 million compared to 2023, mainly due to lower raw material prices, higher average temperatures and lower consumption by the customer base, despite the increase in system charges and higher intermediation volumes, which affected sales and trading by 1,867 million euro overall.

The first six months of 2025 showed an upward trend compared to the same period in 2024, caused by higher raw material prices, increased system charges and higher trading volumes, despite lower consumption by the customer base.

The table below sets forth information with respect to the Hera Group's Adjusted Ebitda for the gas and district heating business for the half-year period ended 30 June 2024, as compared to 30 June 2023.

	Half-year period ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	change %
	<i>in millions of Euro</i>		
Revenues	3,293.9	2,604.0	+26.5%
Operating costs*	(2,983.5)	(2,290.8)	+30.2%
Personnel costs	(64.0)	(64.3)	(0.5)%
Capitalised costs	13.9	7.5	+85.5%
Adjusted Ebitda*	260.3	256.5	+1.5%

** Adjusted results, as described under paragraph headed "Alternative performance measures"*

The Hera Group distributes gas under various concessions granted by the municipalities, most of them are also Hera's shareholders, within their respective territories. The most significant of these concessions, in terms of revenues and users served, are the gas distribution licences with the municipalities of Bologna, Ravenna, Forlì, Cesena, Imola, Modena and Ferrara through Inrete Distribuzione Energia, Gorizia and Udine through AcegasApsAMGA. See "- Business of the Hera Group - Key Concessions".

The Hera Group collects natural gas directly from the national network currently mainly operated by Snam Rete Gas S.p.A. through the Hera Group's primary receiving and decompression stations, filters and decompresses the gas received and prepares it for distribution to end users.

The Hera Group operates its natural gas sales through (i) Hera Comm, which sells gas in the same provinces as the distribution networks and also to liberalised customers in many Italian regions, and (ii) EstEnergy S.p.A. through Hera Comm.

To strengthen the Hera Group's position in a progressively liberalised gas market and to reduce natural gas procurement costs, Hera has concentrated all gas trading activities in Hera Trading.

The Hera Group continuously monitors and maintains its natural gas distribution network with the aim of ensuring network reliability, quality and continuity of service and detection of leakage risks also through the progressive digitization of networks.

The Hera Group relies on a remote-control system, which allows it to react quickly and directly from its headquarters to perform a range of routine maintenance tasks and certain emergency interventions. The Hera Group also relies on a remote alarm system to detect leaks, also assisted by sophisticated predictive maintenance systems that exploit business analysis. In accordance with regulatory requirements, the Hera Group's call centres are staffed seven days a week, 24 hours a day for emergency calls and urgent intervention. The Hera Group's natural gas distribution network and plants are managed and maintained in compliance with all current legislative and industry standards.

Given its specific nature of the managed area, the R&D department of Hera Group has developed a new gas smart meter with additional features compared to the minimum functionalities identified by the Authority.

“NexMeter Project” concerns a smart meter capable of interrupting the gas flow and securing the user system in the event of:

- relevant seismic events;
- immediate and far-reaching leaks;
- small latent losses.

The Hera Group has installed 290,000 NexMeter in the areas with the highest seismic risk (Ferrara, Modena and Udine).

Turbo-expansion plants have been installed in some of the Hera Group's primary receiving and decompression stations to retrieve electricity that would otherwise be dissipated in the environment if traditional decompression methods were used. The electricity produced is used for internal consumption or sold to Hera Group. The revenues for such sales are included in the Hera Group's gas revenues.

Hera and Gridspertise – a subsidiary of Enel S.p.A. dedicated to the digital transformation of electricity grids – have signed a collaboration agreement aimed at developing the smart grids of the future. The agreement provides for the testing of an integrated system for the collection and measurement of data from Hera Group's gas meters and Gridspertise's electricity meters. These gas–electricity multi-service integration tests will be carried out in Italy on the network operated by Inrete Distribuzione Energia. Through this initiative, the two companies will combine their respective expertise and generate technical synergies in the field of network digitalisation. In particular, Hera will leverage its experience in smart gas metering, while Gridspertise will contribute its most advanced solutions for the integrated management of measurement data, supporting the development of new smart and sustainable networks designed to accelerate the digital transformation of electricity infrastructures. The result will be a suite of network management solutions whose core objective is to facilitate the energy transition.

In Trieste, AcegasApsAmga is implementing projects on the electricity distribution network to support the growing electrification of end uses and to enhance the hosting capacity of the networks – that is, the system's

ability to accommodate additional electricity generated from renewable sources. These initiatives aim to provide a solid foundation for the development of port-related projects (such as cold ironing, advanced logistics platforms, and the integration of renewable energy sources) and for their integration into the urban fabric, in line with Terna's strategic plan for strengthening the high-voltage electricity grid in the Trieste area.

During 2024, deliveries of new, higher-capacity medium-voltage transformers were completed, while work began on the laying of new medium-voltage lines and on the construction of the new primary substation in Roiano. At Group level, in 2024, one primary substation was upgraded (resulting in increased hosting capacity), work commenced or continued on three new primary substations, two new medium-voltage lines were initiated at two substations, planning was completed for an additional two primary and six secondary substations, and 78 secondary substations were automated or upgraded (enhancing hosting capacity). By the end of 2025, a total of approximately 1,430 secondary substations will have been automated.

The following table sets forth information on the number of customers served, volumes of gas distributed and volumes of gas sold by the Hera Group in 2024 as compared to 2023.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	change %
Customers (thousands of customers)	2,026.0	2,122.1	(4.5)%
Distributed volumes (millions of cubic metres)	2,254.7	2,199.0	2.5%
Volumes sold (millions of cubic metres)	11,305.8	10,727.4	5.4%
<i>- of which Trading (millions of cubic metres)</i>	<i>8,388.7</i>	<i>7,580.0</i>	<i>10.7%</i>

For further information on the Gas Services see “*Regulation*” below.

District heating

District heating is a service involving the sale of heat for customer home heating and domestic hot water. It is an alternative system to traditional boilers, which makes it possible to concentrate the production of heat in few central installations that are more efficient and better controlled than home boilers. From these central installations, the heat is distributed through a network of isolated pipelines to customers' houses in the form of hot water. The heat then fuels the domestic heating system using non-polluting heat exchangers. District heating provides a solution to air pollution problems through the replacement of home boilers (frequently fuelled with gas-oil or methane) and allows heat generation from high-efficiency production methods, renewable energies or energy recovered for other production processes.

By continuing to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy or recovered energy, significant energy environmental improvements have been achieved in the Group's district heating plants. In 2019, Hera entered in a joint venture (50%) concession for the geothermal district heating of Ferrara.

Energy services - Heat management

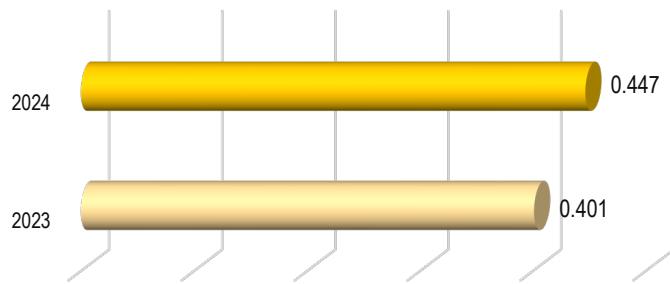
The Hera Group relies on its industrial plant management experience to offer heat-production plant management for third parties. The Hera Group's heat management services include the management and maintenance of third party plants and fuel supplies, the provision of technological and environmental upgrade services and inspection/monitoring of the efficiency of the combustion process and emissions.]

Energy services – Electricity & co-generation

According to internal annual report and annual report by ARERA, the Hera Group is the fifth leading operator in Italy in electricity distribution by volume dispensed. In 2024, Hera's electricity sale activity are approximately 16,249.2gigawatt hours (“**GWh**”) of electricity to approximately 2,597 thousand customers with a network of approximately 13,260.6 kilometres.

The number of electricity customers in 2024 increased by 869.9 thousand, corresponding to a 50.4% increase compared to 2023. This growth was primarily driven by the positive outcome of the gradual protection service tender, which added approximately 848 thousand new customers. The remaining increase reflects the continued positive impact of the strengthened commercial initiatives implemented by the Group. These effects largely offset the reduction in the protected market, which declined by approximately 41.2 thousand customers (-61.3%), and in the safeguarded market, which decreased by around 6.9 thousand customers (-25.8).

In 2024, RAB increased, if compared to 2023.



The Hera Group has a growing electricity generation capacity. It operates a small number of power plants and also produces electricity as a by-product of other production processes such as co-generation, WTE, biogas and turbo-expansion. A portion of the electricity generated by the Hera Group is sold directly to Gestore Servizi Energetici (the “GSE”) at subsidised tariffs. To fulfil the demand of the rest of its customers for electricity exceeding its production capacity, the Hera Group purchases electricity from national and international suppliers on an annual basis.

The Hera Group’s electricity services revenues are generated from the distribution and sale of electricity.

The electricity business represented 20.3% of the Hera Group’s Adjusted Ebitda (taking into account the managerial adjustments referred to under paragraph headed “*Alternative performance measures*”) for the year ended 31 December 2024. In particular, in 2024, Hera Group’s Adjusted Ebitda for the electricity area decreased (by €4.3 million) compared to the previous year, mainly due to trading activities and to a decrease in value-added services, following legislative changes that effectively eliminated the possibility of including discounts on invoices or transferring tax credits. This occurred despite an increase in both sales volumes to end customers—driven by commercial development, particularly in the free market—and in margins, supported by lower modulation costs resulting from the decrease in the PUN (Prezzo Unico Nazionale) prices, which declined by an average of 15%.

As of July 2024, with the definitive end of the protected service, the Group acquired almost 1 million customers (+80%), after winning seven lots—the maximum allowed out of a total of 26—in the tender for the gradual protection service for household customers across 37 Italian provinces. This result further strengthened the Group’s presence in several Italian regions, including Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Marche, Tuscany, Abruzzo, Lazio, Umbria, Liguria, Piedmont, Lombardy and Campania, consolidating its position as the third-largest operator nationwide. This achievement was also made possible by Hera Comm being awarded multiple lots in the tender process. Particularly, as of September 2025, Hera Comm was awarded:

- seven of the nine lots for the “Servizio di Salvaguardia” for 2025 and 2026 in Lombardy, Trentino Alto Adige, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Marche, Tuscany, Sardinia, Lazio, Umbria, Campania, Abruzzo, Calabria and Sicily, winning five more lots than in the previous two-year period;

- seven lots (the maximum allowed out of a total of 26) in the tender for the transitional protection scheme for domestic customers from 1 July 2024 to 31 March 2027 in 37 Italian provinces, strengthening its presence in several Italian regions (*i.e.*, Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Marche, Tuscany, Abruzzo, Lazio, Umbria, Liguria, Piedmont, Lombardy and Campania);
- one of the twelve lots in the transitional protection scheme for supplying electricity to micro-businesses for the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2027 in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Trentino-Alto Adige and in the Provinces of Belluno, Venice and Verona; and
- one of the seventeen lots in the “Consip EE22” tender for supplying electricity to public administrations in 2025 in Calabria, compared to the four lots awarded in the previous tender.

The table below sets forth information with respect to the Hera Group’s Ebitda for the electricity business for the year ended 31 December 2024 as compared to 31 December 2023.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2024	2023 (Restated)	Change %
	<i>in millions of Euro</i>		
Revenues	4,939.3	4,825.5	2.4%
Operating costs	(4,574.0)	(4,460.8)	2.5%
Personnel costs	(71.9)	(69.5)	3.5%
Capitalised costs	28.7	31.1	(7.7)%
Ebitda	322.0	326.3	(1.3)%

The first six months of 2025 showed growth over the same period of 2024, both in terms of volumes sold to end customers, thanks to significant commercial development, mainly in the free market, and in terms of margins, due to the lower cost of modulation activities resulting from the drop in raw material prices.

The table below sets forth information with respect to the Hera Group’s Ebitda for the electricity business for the half-year period ended 30 June 2025 as compared to 30 June 2024.

	Half-year period ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	change %
	<i>in millions of Euro</i>		
Revenues	2,330.3	2,039.3	14.3%
Operating costs	(2,190.8)	(1,870.2)	17.1%
Personnel costs	(39.3)	(35.7)	10.1%
Capitalised costs	13.9	10.9	27.6%
Ebitda	114.1	144.2	(20.9) %

Distribution

The Hera Group’s distribution network consists of a primary high-voltage distribution network, which connects receiving stations to primary network stations, and a secondary medium- and low-voltage network, which connects primary network stations to secondary network stations and individual customers.

Network and plant maintenance

The Hera Group’s electricity distribution system is maintained by employing local maintenance teams, which monitor plant operations and conduct regular checks to verify the current state of the network. The local maintenance teams are also responsible for ensuring the safety of overhead lines and insulated underground

cables. All of the Hera Group's substations, high-voltage transmission lines and secondary substations are monitored through a remote control system. This system is designed to rapidly detect problems that may arise in the network and monitor operating pressure. The Hera Group has installed an electronic remote measuring system, which covers around 100% of the Hera Group's points of delivery, in compliance with regulations applicable to electricity distribution systems.

Electricity sales

The sale of electricity is fully liberalised and customers may choose to be part of the liberalised market by subscribing to a specific contract with a supply company. On 1 July 2024 the “regulated” market, called “Maggior Tutela” ended. At December 2024, customers of the Group's electricity sales reached 2,597 thousand, up 869.9 thousand (+50.4%) compared to 2023.

The table below sets forth the volumes of electricity sold by the Hera Group in 2024 as compared to 2023.

Volume sold	Year ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	Change %
	<i>in GWh</i>		
Distributed volumes (GWh)	2,736.1	2,745.4	(0.3)%
Volumes sold (GWh)	16,249.2	14,512.7	12.0%

Electricity generation

The electricity produced in 2024 by renewable sources is about 488.0 GWh, slightly decreased as compared to 2023. Overall, in 2024, (i) the 39.7%, of the total electricity production is produced by renewable sources, down to 5.0% as compared to the previous year, (ii) the 26.5% is generated by cogeneration and turboexpansion, high energy efficiency systems and (iii) the remaining production has a high level of environmental sustainability and it mainly consists of energy recovered from WTE transformation.

For further information on the Energy Services, see “*Regulation*” below.

Energy efficiency in public lighting

The Hera Group manage approximately 638 thousand light points (approximately 22.7 thousand acquired in the first half of 2025), guaranteeing the proper operation of the public lighting service in 224 municipalities in thirteen Regions: Emilia-Romagna, Umbria, Lombardia, Marche, Lazio, Toscana, Piedmont, Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Abruzzo, Liguria, Valle d'Aosta and Sardinia. They also manage traffic light installations in some areas for a total of over 8.6 thousand traffic lights.

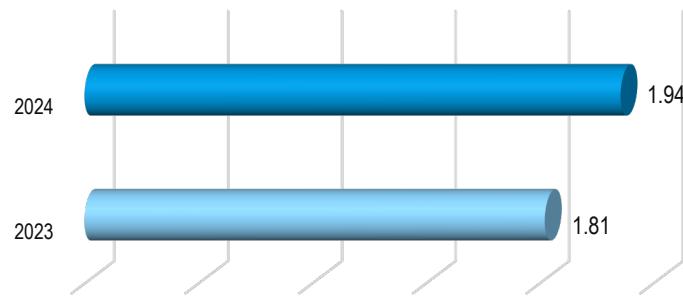
LED lamps are used in 58.5% of light points operated, which evidences of the Group's constant focus on an increasingly efficient and sustainable management of public lighting. Consumption optimization systems (e.g. reduction of brightness, partial switching off, etc.) are used in 87% of the light points operated by Hera Luce. Energy saving light bulbs (i.e. not mercury-vapour lamps) are used in 96% of the light points served.

Integrated water services

According to internal annual report, the Hera Group is the second leading operator in Italy in the integrated water cycle with approximately 285.0 million cubic metres of water sold to approximately 1,500.1 million customers (with a 0.4% increase of the customer base compared to 2023). The number of water customers increased compared to December 2023 by 6.3 thousand, up +0.4%, confirming the moderate trend of internal growth in the Group's reference areas. This growth refers mainly to the Emilia -Romagna area, managed by the Issuer.

The integrated water services managed by the Hera Group are carried out in the Emilia- Romagna, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Marche regions on the basis of long-term concessions with the relevant local agencies.

The Regulatory Asset Base (“**RAB**”), which defines the value of the assets recognised by the Authority as regards return on invested capital, increased compared to 2023.



Hera's mandate of managing integrated water services refers to activities of water collection and drinking water treatment and distribution for civil and industrial applications, as well as sewerage and sewage treatment. The concessions signed with the local area authorities require the Group to carry out the planning and construction of new networks and plants aimed at providing the service and set forth, *inter alia*, performance and quality standards to be complied with.

Starting from 2012, authority for rates was transferred from the Italian State to the national agency ARERA which approved a transitional rate method for the period 2012-2013, a two-year period of consolidation from 2014 to 2015 and a rate method in force thereafter. In 2019 ARERA approved a four-year period of consolidation from 2020 to 2023 (ARERA Resolution 580/2019). With respect to the current regulatory period 2024-2029 (ARERA Resolution 639/2023/R/idr) 2024 is the first year in which the tariff method defined by ARERA for the fourth regulatory period applies. A revenue (VRG) is assigned to each operator, defined on the basis of operating costs and capital costs, according to the investments made, with a view to increasing efficiency in costs, in addition to measures intended to promote and valorise interventions for sustainability and resilience.

For the purpose of carrying out the service, the operator uses networks, facilities and other equipment owned by the company itself or the municipalities or asset companies. These assets, part of the inaccessible water stores, or granted or leased to the provider, must be returned to the municipalities, asset companies or local area authorities at the end of the concession to be made available to the incoming provider following payment of the residual value of the relevant assets.

Hera's relations with users are regulated by provisioning regulations as well as service charters drafted on the basis of templates approved by local area authorities in compliance with provisions set out by ARERA regarding the quality of the service and the resource.

In 2024, the integrated water business showed a slight increase in results compared to 2023, representing 18.7% of the Hera Group's Adjusted Ebitda (taking into account the managerial adjustments referred to under paragraph headed “*Alternative performance measures*”), with a increase of approximately 9.5% compared to 2023. Higher procurement costs for energy components and an increase in network and plant operating costs due in part to higher prices for material and service suppliers are nearly offset by recognition of the Hera Group's commitment to the highest possible standards of technical quality.

ATERSIR definitely awarded Hera the tender for the integrated water service in the Province of Rimini, excluding the Municipality of Maiolo, for the years 2022-2039. The agreement regulates the new concessionary relationship from 1 January 2022 until its scheduled expiry on 31 December 2039. Thanks to the award of this tender, the water service in the Rimini area will be based on sustainability and innovation,

and the Hera Group, which was also the outgoing manager for the 24 municipalities, has been and will be responsible for the service for such 18 years.

The table below sets forth information with respect to the Hera Group's Ebitda for the integrated water services business for the year ended 31 December 2024 as compared to 31 December 2023

	Year ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	Change %
<i>in millions of Euro</i>			
Revenues	1,162.8	1,067.9	+8.9%
Operating costs	(670.2)	(607.7)	+10.3%
Personnel costs	(201.5)	(193.9)	+3.9%
Capitalised costs	5.9	5.1	+15.6%
Ebitda	297.1	271.4	+9.5%

In the first six months of 2025, results for the integrated water business showed a slight increase in results compared to the same period of 2024, representing 21.7% of the Hera Group's Adjusted Ebitda (taking into account the managerial adjustments referred to under paragraph headed "*Alternative performance measures*"), with an increase of 7.1% compared to the same period of 2024.

The table below sets forth information with respect to the Hera Group's Ebitda for the integrated water services business for the half-year period ended 30 June 2025 as compared to 30 June 2024

	Half-year period ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	change %
<i>in millions of Euro</i>			
Revenues	610.6	532.6	+14.6%
Operating costs	(348.0)	(286.3)	+21.5%
Personnel costs	(108.6)	(102.0)	+6.5%
Capitalised costs	2.5	1.9	+31.3%
Ebitda	156.5	146.2	+7.1%

Aqueduct and distribution system

The Hera Group's aqueduct system covers a network of approximately 35,479 kilometres of pipelines. This primary supply and distribution network is completed by the connections linking this network to the user delivery points.

The Hera Group's water distribution system is a complex network of several interconnected networks and plants, which are connected to various supply sources in order to ensure a continuous supply even if a particular water source or plant is affected by a temporary interruption or shutdown.

In 2024, volumes dispensed through the aqueduct amounted to 285.0 million cubic metres, showing a slight increase of 1.6 million cubic metres (+1.6%) as compared to 2023. The quantities managed relating to sewerage amounted to 238.4 million cubic metres, up 2.4% compared to the previous year, while purification volumes amounted to 236.8 million cubic metres, increasing by 2.0% compared to 2023. Pursuant to ARERA's resolution 580/2019, volumes dispensed are an indicator of activity in the areas in which the Group operates and are subject to equalisation since revenues are recognized independently from volumes distributed.

For the half-year period ended on 30 June 2025, volumes dispensed through the aqueduct amounted to 134.5 million cubic metres, showing a decrease of 6.6 million cubic metres (-4.7%) compared to the same period of 2024. The quantities managed relating to sewerage amounted to 113.3 million cubic metres, down 4.5%

compared to the previous year, while those related to purification amounted to 112.5 million cubic metres. Following the ARERA's resolution 639/2023, volumes dispensed are an indicator of activity in the areas in which the Group operates, and regulations provide for the recognition of a regulated revenue independent of the volumes distributed.

Quality of drinking water

In 2024, to ensure control of the quality of water supplied, the Group's laboratories in Emilia-Romagna, Triveneto and Marche performed 1,097,982 analyses on drinking water, including all the analyses performed for the aqueduct process as a whole. ,

Quality controls on the water used to produce water for drinking and human consumption are governed by, respectively, Italian Legislative Decree 152/2006 and Italian Legislative Decree 31/2001, as amended. Such controls are carried out by the water service operator and the Local Health Authorities (*Aziende Sanitarie Locali*) at the source sampling points, at the water treatment and accumulation plants and along the intake and distribution networks. Hera has developed a group control plan (the "**Control Plan**") which describes the sampling points, the parameters and the frequencies of the analyses. The Control Plan is developed on the basis of guidelines that focus on the water's chemical, physical and bacteriological characteristics, so as to fully comply with legal requirements and ensure a top-quality product.

Specific controls are also implemented on the treatment processes of water including, *inter alia*, analysis for chlorites and trihalomethanes, which come from, respectively, the use of chlorine dioxide and sodium hypochlorite as disinfectants. The concentration of chlorites and trihalomethanes in the distribution network is kept under constant control in line with the regulatory limits.

Wastewater services

The Hera Group manages a significant portion of the sewage and waste water treatment systems in the provinces in which it operates, with different kinds of plants for sludge treatment.

Wastewater collection

Wastewater can be classified as follows:

- domestic or non-industrial wastewater produced by households and small offices and containing both organic substances and substances derived from products used for domestic cleaning and personal hygiene;
- industrial wastewater, released during production processes and typically containing a high concentration of pollutants; and
- meteoric wastewater produced by climatic conditions (*i.e.*, rain water, floods etc.).

Maintenance of sewer network

Sewage systems require regular ordinary maintenance operations, such as monitoring the efficiency of the elevation plants, removing sediments and obstacles that may obstruct water flows and maintaining public manholes. Extraordinary maintenance operations include renovation, restructuring or repairs to improve operating conditions, hydraulic efficiency and the infrastructural safety of the network. The Hera Group employs specialised internal maintenance teams for programmed and emergency operations and outsources some of the major infrastructural maintenance works. All such operations are controlled by a single remote control centre, which was designed and developed by Hera and is located in Forlì.

Wastewater treatment service

In 2024, the Hera Group operated the wastewater treatment service in 228 municipalities, of which 46 as Marche Multiservizi and 16 as AcegasApsAmga.

The Hera Group treated over 387.4 million cubic metres of wastewater in 2024, slightly increasing as compared to 2023 data (370.6 million cubic metres) also due to the amount of rainfall. In fact, the sewage networks that feed those plants are generally combined sewers, and the volumes treated therefore depend on rainfall. The sewage network operated by Hera is approximately 15,148 km long, the 51% of the total is constituted by combined sewers. At the Hera Group level, the sewage network operated 19,126 km long, the 55.6% of which is a mixed-type network.

Control and maintenance

Pursuant to its agreements with the municipalities and companies which have leased assets to Hera, the Hera Group is responsible for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of the wastewater treatment plants (*i.e.*, the purification plants). The Hera Group continually monitors its most important plants and has personnel present in these plants 24 hours a day, assisted by other more specialised maintenance and operational staff during normal business hours. The Hera Group monitors the operation of its other plants through regular visits, third party services for maintenance and inspections and a remote control system, which is used to monitor the operational efficiency and status of all its plants. The Hera Group conducts quality, environment and product quality control on fresh water, treated water and residual wastewater. The Hera Group controls the quality of wastewater throughout the entire sewage and treatment process up to the final discharge of purified water.

Water consumption within the Hera Group and water reuse

The attention that the Hera Group has always paid to issues of sustainability and circularity, has led to the decision to concretely plan actions aimed at saving, reusing and recovering water. The roadmap, outlined in 2018, was to reduce by 10% in four years (compared to 2017) consumptions of water from the domestic and industrial water networks in the Group's most "water-hungry" business units in Emilia Romagna. Starting from 2020, the scope of the project was extended to include all departments that use water for process purposes, regardless of their consumption incidence; the activities involved were those relating to vehicle management, the waste collection service in Emilia Romagna and the aqueduct service. The target calls for a 22% reduction in the volume of water used for operations at the sites and plants by 2026 compared to the 2017 baseline, and a 25% reduction by 2030. In 2024 the Hera Group reduced water consumption by about 25.5% compared to the 2017 baseline, attributable primarily to the ongoing efforts to find areas of improvement in the use of water, optimise the systems, and implement measures to reuse and recover the resource. The outcome was also influenced, as in 2022, by the earlier than expected completion of some water saving actions initially planned for 2025.

Furthermore, Hera has scheduled projects, both structural (*i.e.*, fields of operation involving investments in plant modernisation) and non-structural (*i.e.*, aimed at creating awareness of the use of water resources), and in particular:

- measures to improve the main plants (waste-to-energy plants, purification plants, etc.) to allow the recovery and reuse of process water which would otherwise be discharged into public sewage or into the surface water body after purification treatment;
- technological modernisation to optimise the systems, thus reducing water consumption for the replenishment of circuits; and
- enhancement of the search for hidden leaks downstream of meters.

For further information on the Integrated Water Services see "Regulation" below.

Other services

The Hera Group provides other services in addition to those set forth above, most notably telecommunications managed by Herabit S.p.A. ("Herabit") and cemetery services.

Until 31 December 2023 this business area also included public lighting service. Therefore, figures as at 31 December 2023 as compared to 31 December 2022 relating to the other service areas, if any, include also data relating to public lighting service whilst figures as at 30 June 2024 as compared to 30 June 2023 (the latter, as restated for comparison reasons) do not include data relating to public lighting service.

In 2024, the other service areas accounted for 1.9% of Group Adjusted Ebitda (taking into account the managerial adjustments referred to under paragraph headed “*Alternative performance measures*”), with an Ebitda stood at €30.1 million up by €3.4 million over 2023. This increase is mainly attributable to the telecommunications business, and public lighting.

The table below sets forth information with respect to the Hera Group’s Ebitda for the other services it performs for the year ended 31 December 2024 as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	Change %
	(Restated)		
<i>in millions of Euro</i>			
Revenues	99.8	90.9	+9.8%
Operating costs	(58.5	(53.9)	+8.5%
Personnel costs	(14.0)	(13.1)	+6.9%
Capitalised costs	2.8	2.8	+0.0%
Ebitda	30.1	26.7	+12.8%

The table below sets forth information with respect to the Hera Group’s Ebitda for the other services it performs for the half-year period ended 30 June 2025 as compared to 30 June 2024.

	Half-year period ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	change %
	<i>in millions of Euro</i>		
Revenues	46.5	48.7	(4.5) %
Operating costs	(25.3	(28.6)	(11.5) %
Personnel costs	(7.2)	(7.2)	0.0%
Capitalised costs	1.3	1.4	(7.0) %
Ebitda	15.3	14.3	+7.0%

Herabit’s role in the digitalisation of the territory and the Hera Group

Acantho is the digital company of the Hera Group that serves the main cities of Emilia-Romagna and Triveneto with a proprietary fibre optic network approximately 6,800 km long, and provides companies and individuals with high-performance connectivity, high reliability and maximum security for systems, data and service continuity. The company has been developing an ultra-broadband fibre-optic network for more than 20 years, on which it offers next-generation telecommunications services. The data centres operating as IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) and PaaS (Platform as a Service) in Imola and Milan offer cloud services to Group, subsidiaries and final customers, providing high levels of service quality and data security.

Acantho’s range of services covers four macro areas: (i) data & voice communication, (ii) hybrid multicloud, (iii) cybersecurity and (iv) smart cities. In particular, with respect to smart cities area, Acantho offers services such as public Wi-Fi services, smart security systems and digital signage (*i.e.*, multifunctional totems located near points of sale or public spaces, which show users information or promotional content).

With particular reference to business customers, the connectivity services offered are based on fibre optic technologies, radio links and copper. The objective for the future is specifically to increase the number of customers connected to optical fibre, compared to copper technologies, also thanks to the integration with other operators (regional and national).

Acantho is also involved in many projects for the Hera's digitalisation, including: cassONetto Smarty; Smart drop-off point; Smart Metering and Smart Grid; Queue Management (Hera Comm branch offices); Hera Meal Vouchers Management; Hera physical security and building automation.

Legal proceedings

Due to its extensive customer base and varied business, the companies belonging to the Hera Group are party to a number of civil, administrative and tax proceedings arising from the conduct of its corporate activities (including, without limitation, employee disputes) and may from time to time be subject to inspections by taxation and other authorities. Hera has conducted a review of ongoing litigation and provisions in the consolidated financial statements were made where the disputes were likely to result in a negative outcome and a reasonable estimate of the amount involved could be made. In particular, as at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2025, Hera had a provision for personnel lawsuits and disputes in its consolidated financial statements which amounted to €14.8 million and €15.2 million, respectively, (for further information, see the explanatory notes to the 2024 consolidated financial statements and the explanatory notes to the 2025 consolidated half-year financial statements, both incorporated by reference herein (see the "Documents incorporated by reference")). In certain cases, where Hera believes that litigation may not result in an adverse outcome or that such dispute may be resolved in a satisfactory manner and without significant impact on the Hera Group, no specific provisions are made in Hera's consolidated financial statements.

HERA GROUP INVESTMENTS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Overview

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Hera Group's gross investments (including €48.6 million in capital grants) totalled €860.3 million, compared to €815.8 million for the previous year, whilst Hera's total net operating investments amounted to €811.7 million, compared to €779.2 million in the preceding financial year.

In 2024, the Hera Group's investments, net of the abovementioned capital grants of €48.6 million, of which €6.8 million for the new investment fund ("FoNI") (a component provided by the tariff method for the integrated water service), amounted to €811.7 million.

The table below sets forth the capital expenditure both gross and net of disposals and capital grants divided by business area for the year ended 31 December 2024 as compared to 2023. Such data is unaudited and is derived from Issuer's internal data.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	change %
	(Restated)	in millions of Euro	
Gas and district heating services	180.5	191.8	(5.9)%
Electricity services	127.2	128.4	(0.9)%
Integrated water services	261.1	228.2	14.4%
Waste management services	162.3	150.8	7.6%
Other services	11.0	9.8	12.2%

Central structures	118.1	106.7	10.7%
Total gross operating investments	860.3	815.8	5.5%
Capital grants	48.6	36.5	33.2%
<i>of which FoNI (New investment fund)</i>	6.8	19.5	(65.1)%
Total net operating investments	811.7	779.2	4.2%
Total financial investments	0.4	-	100.0%
Total net investments	812.1	779.2	4.2%

In particular, in 2024 the 47.4% of the total net investments has been allocated for maintenance works and the remaining 52.6% for development works; whilst in 2023, the 47.3% of the total net investments has been allocated for maintenance works and the remaining 52.7% for development works.

In the first half of 2025, the Hera Group's gross investments (including €19.8 million in capital grants) totalled €414.0 million, compared to €344.4 in the corresponding period of 2024, whilst Hera's total net operating investments amounted to €394.1 million, compared to €327.7 million in the first half of 2024. Investments recorded a 4.2% increase compared to 2023, confirming the Group's continued commitment to expanding, upgrading, and strengthening the resilience of the assets under management. From a financial perspective, the Group maintained a solid capital structure, with the Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA ratio standing at 2.5x, the Adjusted ROI at 10.4%, and the Adjusted ROE at 12.2%.

In the first half of 2025, the Hera Group's investments, net of the abovementioned capital grants of €19.8 million, of which €4.2 million for the FoNI, amounted to €394.1 million. These data show that, as at 30 June 2025, investments increased by 20.3% compared to same period of the previous financial year, reflecting the Group's ongoing focus on growth, valorising and strengthening the resilience of assets under management.

The table below sets forth the capital expenditure both gross and net of disposals and capital grants divided by business area for the half-year ended 30 June 2025 as compared to 30 June 2024. Such data is unaudited and is derived from Issuer's internal data.

	Half-year period ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	change %
	<i>in millions of Euro</i>		
Gas and district heating services	83.8	77.7	7.9%
Electricity services	53.6	59.1	(9.3)%
Integrated water services	154.0	107.6	43.1%
Waste management services	72.7	54.8	32.7%
Other services	4.6	4.4	4.5%
Central structures	45.3	40.8	11.0%
Total gross operating investments	414.0	344.4	20.2%
Capital grants	19.8	16.7	18.6%
<i>of which FoNI (New investment fund)</i>	4.2	10.3	(59.2)%
Total net operating investments	394.1	327.7	20.3%
Total financial investments	0.4	0.4	0.0%
Total net investments	394.5	328.0	20.3%

Capital expenditure by business areas

Waste management services

Net investments in the waste management area were related to maintenance and upgrading on waste treatment and recovery plants and amounted to €160.2 million, up €9.8 million compared to 2023. Including the capital grants received, investments made amounted to €162.3 million, up €11.5 million compared to 2023.

The composting/digester plants sector showed a decrease coming to €4.7million compared to the previous year, linked to the construction in the first part of 2023 of the biomethane production plant in Spilamberto (MO), which created a non-permanent increase in capitalisations for 2023. Investments in landfills decreased by €5.4 million, mainly due to work carried out by Marche Multiservizi's building of the Cà Asprete plant, in addition to the interventions carried out on the Feronia and Galliera plants by Herambiente. The WTE sector saw an increase in investments of €15.5 million, caused by the significant work carried out during the first months of 2023 for revamping line two of the Trieste plant and the planned non-recurring maintenance on the Rimini, Modena and Bologna plants. In the industrial waste plants sector, the €13.2 million drop was mainly due to revamping on the Ravenna F3 plant, also carried out in the first part of 2023. The collection area and equipment sector showed an increase in investments of €6.7 million compared to the previous year, while the sorting and recovery plants sector saw an overall increase coming to €12.6 million, due to the perimeter delta caused by the acquisition of ACR and other interventions, including the construction of the rigid plastics processing plant owned by Aliplast.

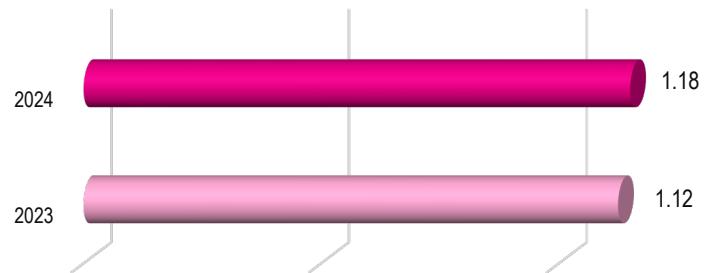
In the first half of 2025, net investments in the waste management area were related to maintenance and upgrading of waste treatment and recovery plants and amounted to €65 million, up €11.7 million over the first half of 2024.

Energy services

Energy services – Gas and district heating

Net investments in the gas area decreased by €13.8 million compared to the previous year, totalling €177.1 million. The reduction in gas distribution mainly reflected a €12.1 million investment, made in 2023, and linked to the reimbursement value for plants and networks in complementary municipalities awarded through the Atem Udine 2 tender, as well as lower spending related to the replacement of metering units for remote management, pursuant to Resolution 631/2013/R/GAS. Non-recurring maintenance on networks and plants remained broadly in line with the previous year.

In 2024, the RAB for assets owned by the Group in the gas area increased compared to 2023.



In gas sales, investments decreased by €4.6 million, primarily due to activities linked to the acquisition of new customers. Conversely, investments in district heating and energy services increased by a total of €12.4 million year-on-year, driven by the expansion of Hera Servizi Energia S.p.A. and higher spending on district heating networks and plants. Requests for new connections in the gas sector declined compared to the previous year.

In the first half of 2025, net investments in the gas area amounted to €83.7 million, up €6.0 million compared to the first half of 2024.

Energy services – Electricity & co-generation

The Hera Group's investments in the electricity service in 2024 totalled €123.5 million, down by €4.9 million overall compared to the previous year.

The interventions carried out mainly concerned non-recurring maintenance on distribution plants and networks in the Modena, Imola, Trieste and Gorizia areas, as well as the ongoing mass meter replacement, substituting older generation devices with modern 2G meters, and interventions to improve network resilience. These investments were up by €10.5 million compared to the previous year. In energy sales, investments coming to €42.4 million were recorded for activities related to the acquisition of new customers. Requests for new connections increased compared to the previous year.

In the electricity area, investments in the first half of 2025 amounted to €52.6 million, down €4.7 million compared to the first half of 2024.

Integrated water services

In 2024, net investments in the integrated water cycle area amounted to €222.1 million, €29.1 million up compared to the previous year. Including the capital grants received, investments totalled €261.1 million, €32.9 million up compared to 2023.

These investments mainly referred to extensions, reclamations and improvements to networks and plants, as well as regulatory upgrading, especially in the water purification and sewerage area. Investments amounted to €164.0 million in the aqueduct, €55.8 million in sewerage and €41.3 million in purification.

In the first half of 2025, net investments in the integrated water cycle area amounted to €142.9 million, compared to €94.4 million in the first half of 2024.

Other services

Net investments in the other services business in 2024 amounted to €11 million, €1.2 million up compared to the previous year.

In telecommunications, €11.0 million in investments were made in network and TLC services, €1.2 million up compared to 2023. In public lighting (which, as mentioned above, starting from 1 January 2024 has been transferred to electricity & co-generation area), in 2024 investments were related to maintenance, upgrading and modernisation for lighting systems in the areas managed and amounted to €2.7 million, showing a decrease of €1.3 million compared to 2023.

In the first half of 2025, net investments in the other services area amounted to 4.6 million euro, up €0.2 million compared to the first half of 2024.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Hera currently conducts a number of research and development projects relating to the sectors in which it operates, with the aim of improving its processes and operations. In 2024, Hera's research and development team worked on, *inter alia*, projects relating to technological development of renewable sources, development of environmental monitoring and control technologies, researching emerging pollutants and environmental catalytic converters, as well as projects relating to energy efficiency, improvement of networks management and environmental services. Hera plans to continue its current research and development projects.

SUSTAINABILITY

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE WITH A SUSTAINABLE DNA

Sustainability has always played a key role in Hera's strategy since its establishment. The approach adopted by the Group is based on integrating sustainability in its planning and control systems and, therefore, in the management of its business activities. This aspect has been effectively implemented through a balanced scorecard system involving all the company management and with constant commitment to stakeholder reporting.

Hera's goal is to be the best multi-utility company in Italy for its customers, workforce and shareholders. It aims to achieve this through further development of an original corporate model capable of innovation and of forging strong links with the areas in which it operates by respecting the local environment.

Hera strongly believes in sustainable development since it has always been part of its corporate strategy. The environment is not only a part of Hera's work, but also and above all a social heritage: a resource to protect and safeguard, to ensure a future for the community.

For the Group, sustainable finance represents an important lever for implementing its corporate strategy. The Group has recently updated its Green Financing Framework to ensure that its financial instruments remain aligned with its sustainability strategy and with its commitments under the United Nations 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. The Framework has been designed to now include Blue Projects (as defined in the section entitled "*Use of Proceeds*" of this Base Prospectus) and to guide the allocation of financial resources toward investments supporting the energy transition, sustainable water and waste infrastructures and the development of circular economy solutions, as better explained below. In addition to offering quality energy, water and waste management services, Hera's mission is to create "Shared Value", *i.e.* economic value for the company and at the same time for the community and the area served, with public priorities as guiding principles.

SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY & SHARED VALUE

Sustainability has always been one of the cornerstones of the Group's strategy, perfectly integrated and relevant to all operating areas. As a fundamental aspect of Hera's identity, the concept of corporate purpose, was introduced in Hera's Articles of Association by the Shareholders Meeting in April 2021, focusing on the creation of shared value:

"The Issuer's business model aims at creating long-term value for its shareholders through the creation of a shared value with its stakeholders. For this purpose, the Company organises and carries out its business activities also in order to promote social equity and contribute to achieving carbon neutrality, the regeneration of resources and the resilience of the services system managed for the benefit of customers, the ecosystem of its territory and future generations."

The Articles of Association thus updated – in line with Borsa Italiana's new Corporate Governance Code and best practices at European level – allow the Hera Group to further strengthen its commitment to sustainability.

The Group's strategy is set out in Hera's 2024-2028 Business Plan which confirms the objective of creating sustainable value to the benefit of all stakeholders through the development of a balanced business portfolio, creating resilient industrial assets even in a scenario characterised by continuous volatility and an increasing frequency of extreme weather events linked to climate change.

By 2028, a significant portion of Hera's EBITDA is expected to be based on "shared value", that is involving projects that meet the objectives of the UN's Global Agenda. To reach this objective, an investment plan has

been approved for 2024-2028 coming to 4.6 billion euros, 77% of which is dedicated to investment projects fall under the areas of shared value creation and in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). More concretely, the main investments are linked to the maintenance and resilience of electricity, gas and aqueduct distribution networks, management of the integrated water service, dissemination of innovative technologies linked to the energy transition and digital transformation, and projects for the transition towards a circular economy. Furthermore, Hera has set the target of reaching 70% of EBITDA generated from shared value activities by 2030.

The Creating Shared Value (CSV) approach is a beacon of business operations. It guides the corporate strategy and the drive for innovation to address the urgencies outlined in the UN Global Agenda 2030. This approach enables the Group to achieve positive effects in terms of competitiveness, reputation and involvement of our stakeholders.

Creating Shared Value is the new perspective that integrates Hera's strategic approach to corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainability. It stems from a path started in 2016 and is Hera's way of generating economic value for the company and, at the same time, producing a positive impact on society and the environment, considering global priorities. Since 2016, the Hera Group's approach has therefore embraced activities and projects that:

- improve its environmental and social sustainability performances mainly related to the businesses it manages (also, but not exclusively, in relation to the law and sector regulations) (CSR); and
- generate operating margins that are consistent with the UN SDGs identified as priorities by Hera (CSV).

The CSV framework is periodically reviewed and updated according to new and emerging global challenges. The CSV framework is composed of three drivers:

- Energy - Pursuing carbon neutrality;
- Environment - Regenerating resources and closing the loop; and
- Local area (and Business) - Enabling resilience and innovation.

For each driver of Shared Value, Hera has determined several key indicators and associated targets to reach by 2028. Key indicators are annually publicly reported and thus enable the Group to properly and transparently track the progress and commitments to local communities. Starting from 2019, the measurement of the "shared value" EBITDA is also verified by the independent auditors that verify the Consolidated sustainability statement. The calculation methodology includes specific criteria that analyse the businesses we operate, consistently with the drivers we have identified, and the impact areas to create shared value.

The three drivers of change and the relevant impact areas identified for each driver (see above chart) are linked to the 11 UN SDGs to which the Group contributes, seven of which are identified as priorities. The priority SDGs for the Hera Group are goals that are more directly related to its business activities and on which the Group has a direct impact, including goal 6, clean water and sanitation; goal 7, affordable and clean energy; goal 9, industry, innovation and infrastructure; goal 11, sustainable cities and communities; goal 12, responsible consumption and production; goal 13, climate action; goal 17, partnerships for the goals. Goal 17 is one of the priority SDGs, since partnerships are essential to achieve the important sustainability goals set. Other important SDGs are as follows: goal 4, quality education; goal 5, gender equality; goal 8, decent work and economic growth; goal 14, life below water.

HERA'S LONG-TERM STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE NET ZERO

Climate change is one the greatest challenge our society must face. As a multi-utility, Hera is committed to play a fundamental role, which is in line with the Group's purpose to create shared value.

Since 2017, Hera has been reporting on the Group's Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and on helping to achieve the Paris Agreement objectives. In 2020, the reporting further expanded when Hera adopted the Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Recommendations, allowing the Group to test business resilience under different climate scenarios and to understand risks and opportunities.

In 2021, Hera achieved a new milestone when its ambition on GHG emissions reduction targets was validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to align to a Well-Below 2°C scenario, as following:

- Scope 1 & 2: absolute reduction of 28% by 2030 compared to 2019;
- Scope 3 methane gas sales: absolute reduction of 30% by 2030 compared to 2019;
- Scope 3 electricity sales: reduction of the carbon intensity from sales (tCO2 e/MWh) by 50% by 2030 compared to 2019.

Based on these targets, the overall reduction in absolute GHG emissions by 2030 for the boundary defined comes to -37% compared to 2019, that is expected to be achieved thanks to emission reduction initiatives implemented by Hera and to the evolution of the external context and the energy scenario taken as reference for the definition of the targets (e.g. decarbonisation in power generation, increase in energy efficiency, penetration of green gases within the energy mix, etc).

In 2024, Hera established a Climate Transition plan, adopting a long-term vision, and committed itself to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050, meaning reducing Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by around 90% compared to 2019 and neutralising all residual emissions at the end of the path towards decarbonisation.

HERA'S TRANSITION TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Hera aims at positively contributing to the development of circular economy, and above all on the "efficient use of resources", which have been among the Group's strategic pillars for years and represent one of Hera's shared value creation areas. Across all businesses, Hera intends to adopt circular models or to minimize the exploitation of resources, which are mainly water, soil and raw materials.

In the environmental area, Hera aims to go beyond simple waste treatment and disposal by expanding sorted waste collection, reducing landfill use, and boosting recycling and recovery through citizen engagement campaigns, local partnerships, and innovative projects, including plastics recycling and the conversion of waste into biofuels and biomethane. In the networks area, the Group invests in advanced solutions such as Power-to-Gas technology for converting renewable electricity into synthetic natural gas, the reuse of sewage by-products, the reduction of water waste, and renewable-powered district heating. In the water sector, Hera advances wastewater reuse through agreements with local consortia and emphasizes material recovery, especially sewage sludge.

Hera has established related objectives and commitments to be achieved in 2028 among which are:

- 14.4% of reusable/reused wastewater,
- 78% of sorted waste collection, thanks to engagement of residents and businesses,
- 68% packaging recycling rate, higher than the EU 2030 targets,
- +165% recycled plastic by Aliplast, compared to 2017,
- -26.2% internal water consumption compared to 2020.

Together, these initiatives position Hera as a driver of circular models that align with EU targets while creating shared value.

HERA'S COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS

Hera Group has long embraced sustainability as a core strategic pillar, aligning its operations with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, which it joined in 2004. In July 2017, Hera became a founding member of the Global Compact Network Italia Foundation and is a signatory of the Manifesto “Business for People and Society,” promoted by the same Foundation. These affiliations reflect Hera’s dedication to advancing responsible business practices and contributing to sustainable development goals.

Within the framework of the Global Compact, Hera also joined the CEO Water Mandate, a specialized initiative aimed at promoting sustainable water resource management. This commitment underscores the Group’s leadership in integrated water service management and its role in building smart, sustainable cities.

Hera’s sustainability strategy is further reinforced through its participation in national and international networks that promote circularity and innovation. The Group is a member of ICESP (Italian Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform) and the Alliance for the Circular Economy, which bring together key Italian organizations to foster circular business models and collaborative initiatives.

In 2018, Hera became the first Italian company to be recognized by the Leading Utilities of the World, a global network of the most successful and innovative water and wastewater utilities. This recognition highlights Hera’s commitment to excellence, innovation, and knowledge sharing in the utility sector.

Hera has also actively contributed to the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment, an initiative launched by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation to accelerate the transition to a circular plastics economy. The Group joined the first edition of the Commitment in 2018 and consistently reported progress for three consecutive years. Looking ahead, Hera has reaffirmed its commitment by joining the new edition of the Global Commitment (2025–2030), through its subsidiary Aliplast, further strengthening its role in driving circularity in the plastics sector.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

The Group’s first Consolidated Sustainability Report (as defined in the section entitled “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*”) was approved by the Board of Directors of Hera on 26 March 2025. For the first time, sustainability-related information forms an integral part of the section entitled “*Directors’ Report*” within Hera’s audited consolidated annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, in accordance with Legislative Decree 125/24 implementing Directive (EU) 2022/2464 as regards corporate sustainability reporting (the so called “Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive” or “CSRD”).

In accordance with the applicable European sustainability reporting standards, the Sustainability Reporting is structured into the following sections:

- **General Information**, including disclosures on Hera’s business model, governance bodies, the dual materiality assessment, as well as the structure and methodology of the report;
- **Environmental Information**, covering climate change, pollution, water resources, biodiversity and circular economy matters; this section also includes the disclosures required under the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation;
- **Social Information**, relating to employees and non-employees, affected communities and customers; and
- **Governance Information**, addressing matters concerning business conduct and supply chain management.

The audited consolidated annual financial statements as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 is incorporated by reference herein (see, “*Documents incorporated by reference*”).

RATING AND CERTIFICATIONS

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Hera Group has been rated (i) “A” by MSCI, (ii) “A-” by CDP (iii) “16.6 low risk” by Sustainalytics which ranked it among the companies with the lowest ESG risk (best European multi-utility), (iv) “80.1/100” in ESG Evaluation by S&P’s Global Ratings which ranked Hera as the world’s best multi-utility for environmental, social and governance factors and (v) “Advanced” by Moody’s ESG Solutions.

Furthermore, Hera has been included in FTSE4Good index, in the Bloomberg Gender Equality Index, in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (achieving best score for the Environmental and Social sustainability areas), and in Refinitiv Diversity and Inclusion Index among the best 100 companies worldwide as 1st absolute in the ranking of the Integrated Governance Index. In addition, Hera is, for the fifteenth year in a row, included among the best Italian companies on quality standards of working conditions by Top Employer. Hera is also included in the MIB ESG index, the Italian stock exchange’s index with leading Italian companies that stand out for their best environmental, social and governance performances.

The Hera Group has been also assigned by the following certifications:

- **ISO 9001 - quality**, 29 certified companies – 99% employees;
- **ISO 14001 - environment**, 24 certified companies – 88% of employees;
- **ISO 45001 – health and safety**, 23 certified companies – 87% of employees;
- **ISO 50001 – energy**, 11 certified companies – 68% of employees;
- **SA8000 – social responsibility**, 4 certified companies – 21% of employees.
- **ISO 37001 – corruption prevention** (Hera).

DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Gender, cultural and origin differences are now universally recognised as values and must therefore be managed in the best possible way, bearing in mind that the management of diversity must always go hand in hand with the pursuit of equality. Managing diversity means valuing the unique contribution of each employee, which triggers a virtuous circle with positive impact on both individuals and business results.

In 2011, in order to facilitate the development and dissemination of the Issuer’s policy on equal opportunities and workplace equality was created the Diversity Management that has different target:

- spreading a culture of inclusion between public and private sectors and civil society, by sharing best practices with local institutions and businesses in order to reinforce the social network;
- supporting the management and development of pluralism within the company;
- strengthening the role of the Hera Group in the development of a culture that values difference and ensures a healthy home/work balance.

CERTAIN INNOVATIVE NEW PROJECTS

The Issuer has planned certain innovative projects to enhance its path to sustainability and decarbonisation including, *inter alia*:

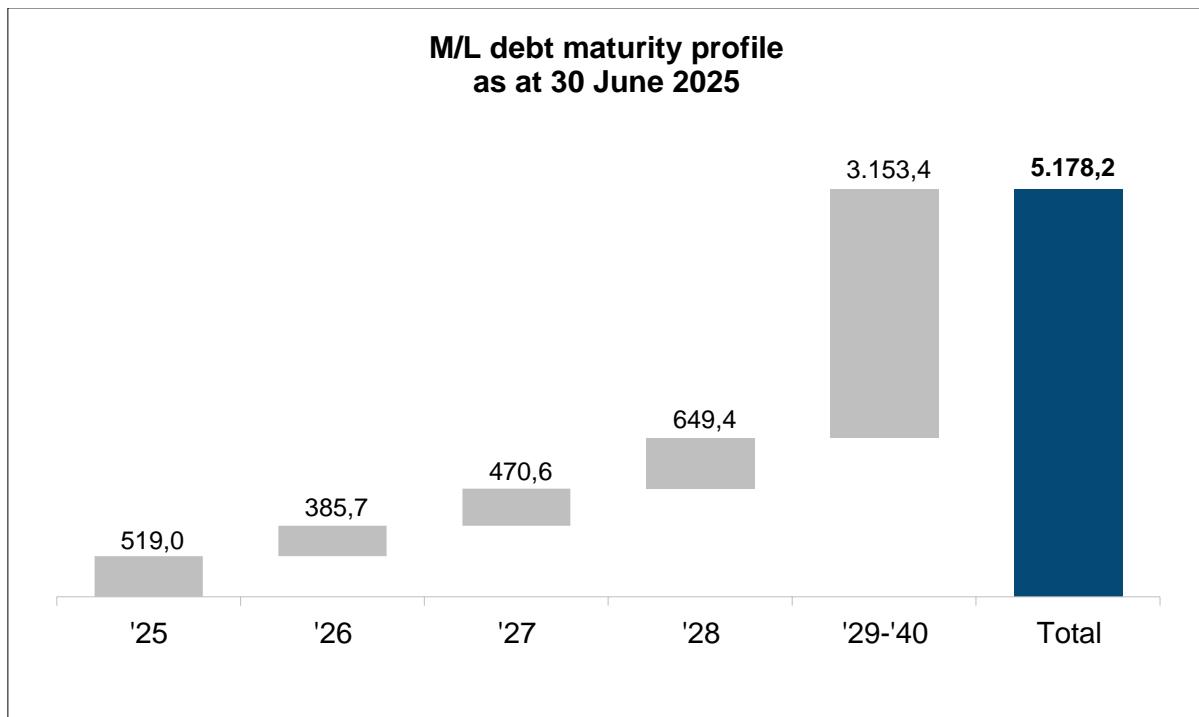
- (i) the construction of its first energy park in Bologna, an initiative that involves the creation of an advanced agrivoltaics field with photovoltaic panels above ground level, to power traditional agricultural activity with clean energy coming from the sun, and to create an urban forest having green areas with facilities usable by citizens and areas dedicated to animal and plant biodiversity;

- (ii) the construction, through its subsidiary Aliplast, of a plant in Modena to obtain high-quality recycled polymers with characteristics comparable to those of virgin materials obtained from fossilfuels;
- (iii) the implementation of an innovative project in Imola to use recycled carbon fibre for the production of VCARBs cars, used in the competition called "*Formula 1*". The plant is expected to be able to treat waste consisting of composite materials containing carbon fiber, like processing waste (pre-preg), finishing waste (cured) and end-of-life products and the fibre created with such materials is expected to be used for flaps for VCARBs car. The project will lead to a collaboration between the Team Visa Cash App RB Formula One and Herambiente to process end-of-life materials; and
- (iv) the enhancement of a project in Ferrara to capture CO₂ emissions at the waste-to-energy plant of the subsidiary Herambiente. The project consists of capturing carbon dioxide emitted from the waste-to-energy plant's chimneys and storing it in depleted natural gas fields, thereby significantly reducing plant emissions while contributing to the decarbonisation of local areas.

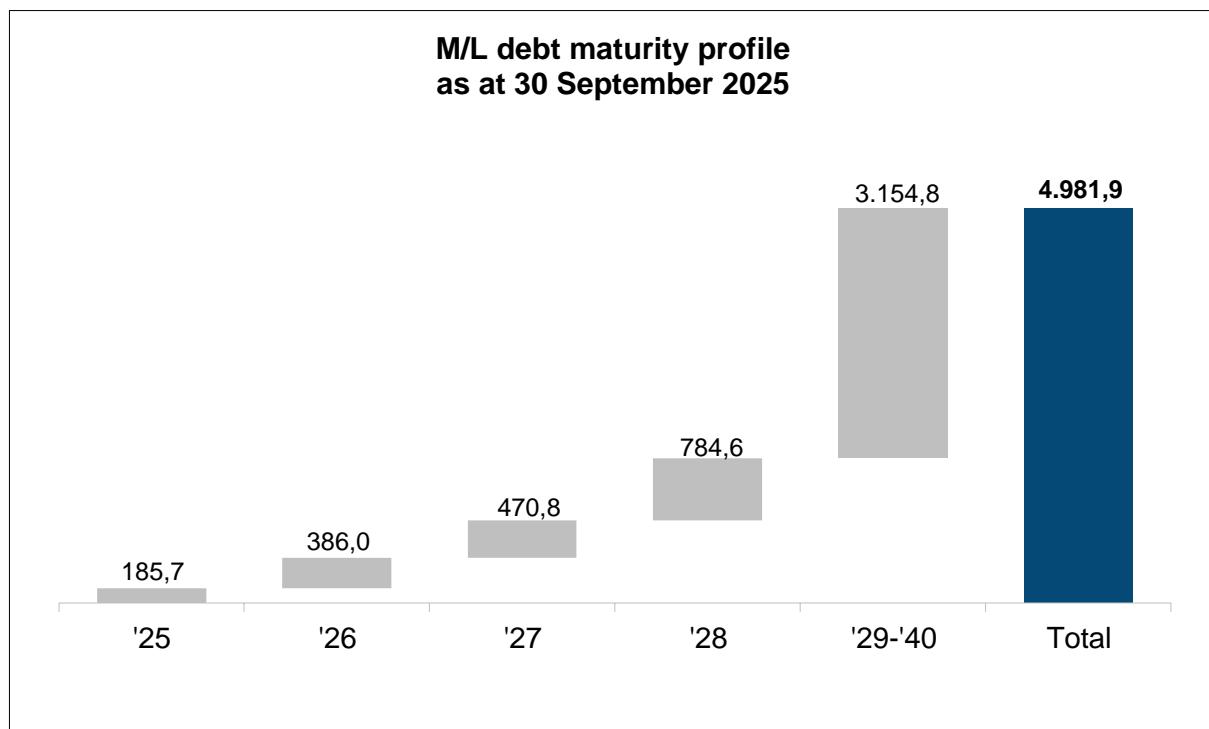
INDEBTEDNESS STRUCTURE

The Hera Group's net financial debt as at 30 June 2025 is € 3,927.1 million. Such indebtedness included € 5,178.2 million of nominal value divided into 76.9% by bonds and 23.1% by loans (49% of such nominal value has over 5 years maturity, 40% has a maturity between 1 to 5 years and 11% has less than 1 year maturity). Such indebtedness, related to bonds and loans, is mainly composed by fixed interest rate debt (97%). Furthermore, as at 30 June 2025 the Group has also committed credit lines amount to €1,005.0 million. The Group's debt structure is not subject to financial covenants on debt.

The chart below shows the maturity profile with the nominal values of the Hera Group's financial indebtedness as at 30 June 2025.



After 30 June 2025, the maturity profile changed slightly due to the ordinary financial management activity of the Issuer. The chart below shows the updated maturity profile with the nominal values of the Hera Group's financial indebtedness as at 30 September 2025.



EMPLOYEES

As at 30 June 2025, the Hera Group had 10,400 employees, whilst as at 31 December 2024, the Group's employees were 10,241.

Substantially all of the Hera Group's employees are members of unions and are employed pursuant to national collective labour agreements, which are periodically renegotiated by representatives of the various professional categories represented within Hera. Pursuant to Italian law, employees in Italy are ensured stability of employment and their employment can be terminated only for cause and for certain statutory reasons. Upon termination of their employment, employees are entitled to a severance payment based on their annual salary, length of employment and inflation.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance rules for Italian companies whose shares are listed on the Italian stock exchange, such as Hera, are provided by the Italian Civil Code, the Financial Services Act, CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended, ("Regulation No. 11971") and in the voluntary code of corporate governance issued by Borsa Italiana S.p.A. (the "Corporate Governance Code").

Hera has opted for a traditional system of corporate governance, which involves the presence of the shareholders' meeting, the board of directors and the board of statutory auditors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, INTERNAL COMMITTEE, RISK COMMITTEE AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors and its members

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the By-laws entrusts the management of the Issuer to a collegial body composed of fifteen members, including the independent ones – in accordance with applicable laws and regulations – appointed by the shareholders' meeting by a voting list system (collectively the "Board of Directors", each a "Director"). All the members are appointed for three financial years and they may be reappointed.

The Board of Directors has the widest powers possible in order to perform the ordinary and extraordinary management of the Issuer. It is authorised to carry out all the acts it deems necessary or appropriate to achieve Hera's corporate purpose, with the sole exception of those powers expressly reserved to the shareholders' meeting under applicable law or Hera's By-laws.

According to Articles 147-ter and 148 of the Financial Services Act, the relevant provisions of Regulation No. 11971 and Hera's By-laws, the Board of Directors (as well as the Board of Statutory Auditors referred to below) shall be composed in respect of the principle of balance between the sexes at least to the extent required by current legislation and regulations, which provide that at least two fifth of the members of the board of directors (and the board of statutory auditors) shall be composed of the under-represented gender.

The shareholders' meeting held on 27 April 2023 appointed the Board of Directors for a period of three financial years. Unless early termination of their office occurs, all the members will remain in office until the date of the shareholders' meeting approving Hera's financial statements for the year ending on 31 December 2025.

The following table sets out the current members of the Hera's Board of Directors and their respective positions within the Hera Group.

Name	Position
Cristian Fabbri	Executive Chairman
Orazio Iacono	Chief Executive Officer
Tommaso Rotella* *	Vice Chairman
Fabio Bacchilega*	Director
Gianni Bessi	Director
Enrico Di Stasi**	Director
Grazia Ghermandi*	Director
Alessandro Melcarne*	Director
Milvia Mingozzi*	Director
Monica Mondardini*	Director
Marina Monassi*	Director
Francesco Perrini*	Director
Paola Gina Maria Schwizer* **	Director
Bruno Tani*	Director
Alice Vatta*	Director

Notes:

*denotes Independent Director

** Appointed by the general shareholders' meeting of 30 April 2024, in force until the date of the shareholders' meeting approving Hera's financial statements for the year ending on 31 December 2025.

*** Ms. Paola Gina Maria Schwizer holds also the position of Lead Independent Director (LID).

The business address of the members of the Board of Directors is the Company's registered office at Viale Carlo Berti Pichat n. 2 / 4, 40127 Bologna, Italy.

Principal activities performed by members of the Board of Directors

The table below sets forth the principal activities performed by the members of the Board of Directors outside of the Issuer.

Name	Other principal activities outside of the Issuer
Cristian Fabbri	Director of HERA Comm S.p.A. Director of S.G.R. Servizi S.p.A. Chairman of ESTENERGY S.p.A. Vice Chairman of HERA Trading S.r.l. Director of INRETE Distribuzione Energia S.p.A. Director of HERAmpiente S.p.A. Director of HERA Servizi Energia S.p.A. Director of Consorzio MIB Trieste School of Management Chairman of the Facilities Supply Chain of Confindustria Emilia Central Area Vice Chairman of Utilitalia (with delegation in Energy) Member of the <i>Giunta Esecutiva</i> of Utilitalia Member of the Supervisory Board of Bologna Business School (as a representative of the Hera Company)
Orazio Iacono	Director of HERAmpiente S.p.A. Director of HERA Comm S.p.A. Director of HERA Trading S.r.l. Director of HERABIT S.p.A. Director of INRETE Distribuzione Energia S.p.A.
Tommaso Rotella	Director of HERAtech S.r.l. Director of Carimonte Holding S.p.A.
Fabio Bacchilega	Chairman of HERA Comm S.p.A. Director of HERABIT S.p.A. Chairman of the board CON.AMI Chairman of the board Fonderia Cab S.r.l. Chairman of the board Fonderia Fomar Ghisa S.r.l. Sole Director of CORA Costr. Resid. Artig. S.r.l.
Gianni Bessi	Chairman of HERA Trading S.r.l. Director of HERA Luce S.r.l. Chairman of Confservizi Emilia-Romagna

Enrico Di Stasi	Director of HERA Trading S.r.l.
Grazia Ghermandi	Director of INRETE Distribuzione Energia S.p.A. Director of HERAtech S.p.A.
Alessandro Melcarne	Director of HERAmpiente S.p.A. Secretary of Italian Society of Law and Economics
Milvia Mingozzi	Director of HERA Luce S.r.l. Director of HERABIT S.p.A. Director and Treasurer of Ferrara Musica (Comune di Ferrara)
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Marina Monassi	Director of HERA Trading S.r.l. Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Trieste Trasporti S.p.A.
Monica Mondardini	Director of HERA Comm S.p.A. Chief Executive Officer of CIR S.p.A. Chairman of Sogefi S.p.A. Director of KOS S.p.A.
Francesco Perrini	Director of HERA Comm S.p.A. Chairman of the board of Brera Advisory S.p.A., Chairman of the board of M-I Stadio S.r.l. Director of Montana S.p.A. Director of NEA S.p.A. Director of Pernigotti S.p.A. Standing Auditor of Raccorderie Metalliche S.p.A.
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Paola Gina Maria Schwizer	Director of HERA Trading S.r.l. Vice Chairman of Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank S.p.A.
Bruno Tani	Director of HERA Comm S.p.A. Director of HERA Trading S.r.l. Director of Gas Rimini Holding S.p.A. Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Gruppo Società GAS Rimini S.p.A. Chief Executive Officer of City Gas Bulgaria EAD Chief Executive Officer of Technoterm Engineering EAD Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of D.G. Holding S.p.A.
Alice Vatta	Chairman of BPI Learning Consulting Spain S.L. Chief Executive Officer of Business Performance Institute S.r.l. Director of DeNora S.p.A.
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Independent Directors

The current Board of Directors includes eleven independent Directors who meet the requirements of independence and qualify as independent Directors in accordance with the guidelines provided for by the Corporate Governance Code. As at the date of this Base Prospectus the independent Directors are Mr Tommaso Rotella, Mr Fabio Bacchilega, Ms Grazia Ghermandi, Mr Alessandro Melcarne, Ms Milvia Mingozi, Ms Monica Mondardini, Ms Marina Monassi, Mr Francesco Perrini, Ms Paola G. M. Schwizer, Mr Bruno Tani and Ms Alice Vatta.

On 28 June 2023, the Board of Directors, upon proposal of the Vice Chairman and on behalf of all the independent Directors, appointed as Lead Independent Director Ms Paola Gina Maria Schwizer. The Lead Independent Director will remain in office until the date of the shareholders' meeting approving Hera's financial statements for the year ending on 31 December 2025.

Senior Management

The following table sets forth the members of Hera's senior management:

Name	Position
Cristian Fabbri	Executive Chairman Market Group Manager <i>ad interim</i>
Tommaso Rotella	Vice Chairman
Orazio Iacono	Chief Executive Officer Renewable Energies <i>ad interim</i>
Alessandro Baroncini	Networks group manager
Filippo Bocchi	Manager of shared value and sustainability
Alessandro Camilleri	Personnel and organisation group manager
Emidio Castelli	Business unit water manager
Roberto Dardi	Business development manager
Antonella Esposito	Internal auditing manager
Francesca Leoni	Legal and corporate affairs group manager
Giuseppe Gagliano	Group manager of communication and external relations
Roberto Gasparetto	Group Manager for relations with local authorities
Marcello Guerrini	Group manager of corporate services
Jens Klint Hansen	Investor relations manager
Salvatore Molè	Group manager of innovation
Stavros Papageorgiou	Production, trading and district heating Director
Giulio Renato	Group manager of waste management and fleets
Massimo Vai	Group manager of administration, finance and control
Stefano Verde	Group manager of strategy, regulatory affairs and risk management

Carmine Artone	Information systems manager
Marco Del Giaccio	Purchasing and contracts manager

Internal Committees

Under the authority conferred by Hera's By-laws, the Board of Directors has deemed it appropriate to establish four committees with advisory and consultative role in order to increase the efficiency and the effectiveness of its activities.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, Hera's Board of Directors has set up the following internal committees:

- The Executive Committee, having the task of, inter alia, expressing opinions on important issues, such as proposed appointments to top level executive positions, draft of financial statements, the annual Group business plan and budget, before such issues are submitted to the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee has, inter alia, the authority to make certain economic-financial decisions relating to amounts, which exceed the financial authority granted individually to the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer, but which are not strategically significant when compared to the Group economic-financial amounts (including, but not limited to, preparation of business plan, preparation of budget, draft financial statements and proposed appointments of first-level executives). As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Executive Committee is composed of four members: Mr Cristian Fabbri (Chairman), Mr Tommaso Rotella (Vice Chairman), Mr Orazio Iacono and Ms Marina Monassi.
- The Remuneration Committee, having the task of, inter alia, (i) submitting proposals to the Board of Directors on the remuneration of executive Directors and other managers with strategic responsibilities, as well as on the adoption of general criteria for determining fees for management on the basis of the guidelines provided by the Executive Chairman, and (ii) monitoring on the adequacy, overall consistency and implementation of the general remuneration criteria. In accordance with the Corporate Governance Code, the Remuneration Committee is composed of four non-executive and independent Directors, who, as at the date of this Base Prospectus, are Mr Tommaso Rotella (Chairman), Ms Monica Mondardini, Mr Fabio Bacchilega and Ms Alice Vatta.
- The Ethics and Sustainability Committee is tasked, inter alia, with (i) monitoring the implementation of sustainability policy; (ii) formulating, upon request of the Board of Directors, opinions on specific sustainability issues; (iii) examining the corporate procedures on social and environmental issues and (iv) examining the Consolidated Sustainability Report before submission to the Board of Directors. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the committee is composed of four members: Ms Alice Vatta (Chairman), Ms Nicoletta Tranquillo, Mr Filippo Maria Bocchi and Mr Francesco Perrini.
- The Controls and Risks Committee, having the task of supporting, inter alia, the decisions and assessments of the Board of Directors in relation to the internal control and risk management system and concerning the approval of periodic financial and non-financial information and assesses its suitability to correctly represent the business model, the Issuer's strategies, the impact of its activities and the performance pursued. The Controls and Risks Committee also performs the functions of Committee for Transactions with Related Parties and ensure the substantial correctness of transactions with related parties by issuing a specific opinion (in this respect see also "Transactions with related parties" below). In accordance with the Corporate Governance Code, the Controls and Risks Committee is composed of non-executive Directors who, as at the date of this Base Prospectus, are Mr Tommaso Rotella (Chairman), Mr Alessandro Melcarne, Mr Enrico Di Stasi and Ms Paola Gina Maria Schwizer.

Internal control and risk management system and the Risk Committee

The internal control and risk management system of Hera is integrated into its broader organisational and corporate governance structures and takes into account recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code, reference models and best practices at national and international levels.

In particular, in 2011, Hera established the Risk Committee, having the task, *inter alia*, of monitoring and reporting on risk management process, including, in particular, mapping and monitoring of corporate risks, defining the relevant guidelines, risk policies and measures parameters to be approved by the Board of Directors and ensuring half-yearly reporting to the Board of Directors. It also defines and ensures protocols to be notified to the Controls and Risks Committee, the internal Auditing Department, the Board of Auditors and the Ethics and Sustainability Committee. Furthermore, it defines the methodology for the analysis of business impact, the impact assessment thresholds and approves the continuity objectives identified by the process owners.

The Risk Committee is composed of the Executive Chairman, the Vice Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Market Group Manager and the Enterprise Risk Manager. In addition, in case of specific issues, the Risk Committee is attended by Central Director of Legal and Corporate Affairs, the Central Director of Corporate Services, the Central Director of Innovation and Hera Trading's Chief Executive Officer.

Board of Statutory Auditors

The Board of Statutory Auditors and its members

The board of statutory auditors (the “**Board of Statutory Auditors**”) supervises the Group’s correct administration, assessing the adequacy of the organisation, administration and accounting structure adopted by the Board of Directors.

Pursuant to the Company’s By-laws, the Board of Statutory Auditors is composed of three standing auditors and two alternate auditors, each of which shall meet the requirements provided for by applicable law and Hera’s By-laws (each a “Statutory Auditor”). All members of the Board of Statutory Auditors are appointed by the shareholders’ meeting by way of a voting list system for three financial years. The alternate auditors will replace the statutory auditor belonging to the same list who resigns or is otherwise unable to serve as statutory auditor in accordance with applicable law and the Hera’s By-laws.

The shareholders’ meeting of Hera held on 27 April 2023 appointed the Board of Statutory Auditors for a period of three financial years and it will remain in office until the date of the shareholders’ meeting approving Hera’s financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2025.

The following table sets out the current members of the Hera’s Board of Statutory Auditors.

Name	Position
Myriam Amato	Chairman
Antonio Gaiani	Standing Auditor
Marianna Girolomini	Standing Auditor
Susanna Giuriatti	Alternate Auditor
Stefano Gnocchi	Alternate Auditor

business address of the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors is the Company’s registered office at Viale Carlo Berti Pichat n. 2 / 4, 40127 Bologna, Italy.

Principal activities performed by members of the Board of Statutory Auditors

The table below sets forth the principal activities performed by the members of its Board of Statutory Auditors outside the Issuer.

Name	Other principal activities aggiornare loro
Myriam Amato	<p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of HERA Comm S.p.A.</p> <p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Wolmann S.p.A.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of ESTENERGY S.p.A.</p> <p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of HERA Trading S.r.l.</p> <p>Standing Auditor of INRETE Distribuzione Energia S.p.A.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of HERAtech S.r.l.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of Uniflotte S.r.l.</p> <p>Standing Auditor of HERAmbiente S.p.A.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of Feronia S.r.l.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of HestAmbiente S.r.l.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of HERAmbiente Servizi Industriali S.r.l.</p> <p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Recycla S.p.A.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of Vallortigara Servizi Ambientali S.p.A.</p> <p>Standing Auditor of TRS Ecology S.r.l.</p> <p>Standing Auditor of Tre Monti S.r.l.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of CircularYard S.r.l.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of AMBIENTE ENERGIA S.R.L.</p> <p>Standing Auditor of AcegasApsAmga S.p.A.</p> <p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of HERA Luce S.r.l.</p> <p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Triveneta Luce Soc.Cons. a r.l.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of HERA Servizi Energia S.p.A.</p> <p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Doorway S.p.A. SB</p> <p>Standing Auditor of Il Sole 24 Ore S.p.A.</p> <p>Chairman of the board of Revinet S.p.A.</p> <p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Tamburi Investment Partners S.p.A.</p>
Antonio Gaiani	<p>Standing Auditor of HERA Comm S.p.A.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of Wolmann S.p.A</p> <p>Standing Auditor of Fratelli Franchini S.r.l.</p> <p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of ESTENERGY S.p.A.</p> <p>Standing Auditor of Etra Energia S.R.L.</p> <p>Standing Auditor of HERA Trading S.r.l.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of Adria Link S.r.l.</p> <p>Alternate Auditor of Tamarete Energia S.r.l.</p> <p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of HERABIT S.p.A.</p> <p>Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of INRETE Distribuzione</p>

Energia S.p.A.
Standing Auditor of HERAtech S.r.l.
Standing Auditor of Uniflotte S.r.l.
Alternate Auditor of HERAmbiente S.p.A.
Alternate Auditor of Aliplast S.p.A.
Standing Auditor of Enomondo S.r.l.
Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Feronia S.r.l.
Standing Auditor of Frullo Energia Ambiente S.r.l.
Standing Auditor of HestAmbiente S.r.l.
Alternate Auditor of Biorg S.r.l.
Standing Auditor of HERAmbiente Servizi Industriali S.r.l.
Alternate Auditor of HEA S.p.A.
Alternate Auditor of Recycla S.p.A.
Alternate Auditor of A.C.R. di Reggiani Albertino S.p.A.
Standing Auditor of CircularYard S.r.l.
Standing Auditor of Ambiente Energia S.r.l.
Alternate Auditor of Marche Multiservizi S.p.A.
Alternate Auditor of Marche Multiservizi Falconara S.r.l.
Alternate Auditor of Green Factory S.r.l.
Standing Auditor of HERA Luce S.r.l.
Standing Auditor of Triveneta Luce Soc. Cons. a r.l.
Standing Auditor of HERA Servizi Energia S.p.A.
Sole Director of TS & TR S.r.l.
Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Bologna Fiere Cosmoprof S.p.A.
Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Fondazione Del Monte di Bologna e Ravenna
Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Dulcop International S.p.A.
Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Revinet S.p.A.
Standing Auditor of Fondazione Cecilia e Mario Piretti
Standing Auditor of Fondazione Centro Nazionale di Ricerca in High-Performance Computing, Big Data and Quantum Computing
Standing Auditor of Consorzio Sherman & Partners S.p.A.
Alternate Auditor of Eurofrut S.p.A.
Alternate Auditor of Zanichelli Editore S.p.A.
Alternate Auditor of Zanichelli Venture S.p.A.
Alternate Auditor of Laboratori Findenter S.p.A.

Marianna Girolomini

Standing Auditor of HERA Comm S.p.A.
Standing Auditor of Wöllmann S.p.A.
Standing Auditor of S.G.R. Servizi S.p.A.
Standing Auditor of Fratelli Franchini S.r.l.
Alternate Auditor of EstEnergy S.p.A.
Alternate Auditor of Etra Energia S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of HERA Trading S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of Adria Link S.r.l.

Alternate Auditor of Set S.p.A.

Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Tamarete Energia S.r.l.

Alternate Auditor of HERABIT S.p.A.

Standing Auditor of INRETE Distribuzione Energia S.p.A.

Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of HERATech S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of Uniflotte S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of ASA S.c.p.A.

Standing Auditor of Aliplast S.p.A.

Alternate Auditor of Enomondo S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of Feronia S.r.l.

Alternate Auditor of Frullo Energia Ambiente S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of HestAmbiente S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of HERAmbiente Servizi Industriali S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of HEA S.p.A.

Alternate Auditor of Recycla S.p.A.

Alternate Auditor of TRS Ecology S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of A.C.R. di Reggiani Albertino S.p.A.

Alternate Auditor of Tre Monti S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of Ambiente Energia S.r.l.

Alternate Auditor of AcegasApsAmga S.p.A.

Standing Auditor of HERA Luce S.r.l.

Standing Auditor of Triveneta Luce Soc. Cons. a r.l.

Director of Banca Malatestiana – Credito Cooperativo – Società Cooperativa

Stefano Gnocchi

Standing Auditor of MTA S.p.A.

Director of Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank S.p.A.

Director of Fidiger Advisory S.p.A.

Susanna Giuriatti

Alternate Auditor of ART-ER Soc.Cons.p.A.

Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of S.I.PRO. Agenzia Provinciale per lo Sviluppo S.p.A.

Standing Auditor of A.F.M. Farmacie Comunali Ferrara S.r.l.

Sole Director of Studio Giuriatti S.r.l.

Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Acosea Impianti S.r.l.

Sole Auditor of Fagioli S.r.l.

Sole Director of Techlink S.r.l.

Alternate Auditor of Ferrara Tua S.p.A.

Chairman of Board of Directors of Immobiliare Porta Paola S.r.l.

Director of Matilde Soc. Coop. Agricola

Treasurer of Fondazione dei Dottori Commercialisti ed Esperti Contabili di Ferrara
Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors of Ibo Italia ODV

Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest exist between any duties to Hera of the members of Hera's Board of Directors, Board of Statutory Auditors or management and the private interests, or other duties, of such persons.

Major Shareholders

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, Hera has a widespread shareholding structure with 110 public shareholders that are parties to a shareholders' agreement (approximately 45.82% of Hera's share capital), effective from 1 July 2024 and expiring on 30 June 2027, stipulated on 23 May 2024 in continuity with the previous agreement stipulated on 28 April 2021, governing, *inter alia*, the exercise of their voting rights and the disposal of part of their shareholdings in Hera (approximately 38.35% of Hera's share capital) (the "**Public Shareholders' Agreement**"). Pursuant to the Public Shareholders' Agreement, the public entities which are parties thereto have undertaken to keep a minimum portion of their shares registered in the Special List (as defined below).

The following table sets forth all shareholders of Hera holding, either directly or indirectly, more than 3% of Hera voting capital, based on communications provided pursuant to Article 120 of the Financial Services Act and publicly available information

Declarer	Direct Shareholder	Type of possession	Percentage of voting capital
Comune di Bologna	Comune di Bologna	Owner	11.228%
Total			11.228%
Comune di Imola	CON.AMI	Owner	9.733%
Total			9.739%
Comune di Modena	Comune di Modena	Owner	8.712%
Total			8.712%
Lazard Asset Manag. LLC	Lazard Asset Manag. LLC	Owner	3.369%
<i>Gestione del Risparmio</i>	<i>Gestione del Risparmio</i>		
Total			3.369%
Comune di Ravenna	Ravenna Holding S.p.A.	Owner	6.569%
Total			6.569%

Comune di Trieste	Comune di Trieste	Owner	4.985%
	Total		4.985%
Comune di Padova	Comune di Padova	Owner	4.138%
	Total		4.138%
Comune di Udine	Comune di Udine	Owner	3.959%
	Total		3.959%

Increased voting rights

The extraordinary shareholders' meeting of Hera held on 28 April 2015 amended Article 6.4 of Hera's By-laws by introducing the so-called increased voting rights (sistema di voto maggiorato) provided under Article 127-quinquies of the Financial Services Act. Such voting system provides a bonus for shareholders holding a stable interest in Hera's share capital which are thus more inclined to promote the Hera Group's long-term growth.

For this purpose, Hera has set-up a special list (the "Special List") where shareholders may apply to be enrolled specifying the number of shares in respect of which such application is made. Shareholders enrolled for a continuous period of at least twenty-four months from the date of their registration in the Special List and providing a certificate issued by the account holder which certifies the continuous enrolment in such Special List will be entitled to cast two votes per each of such shares on the resolutions relating to the following matters:

- (1) amendment to Article 6.4 and 8 of Hera's by-laws;
- (2) appointment and/or removal of the Board of Directors or of any Director; and
- (3) appointment and/or removal of the Board of Statutory Auditors or of any Statutory Auditor.

Treasury shares and buy-back programme

In 2006, Hera initiated a programme to buy-back its ordinary shares on the market and hold them as treasury shares in order to fund opportunities that may arise for the integration of small companies and to standardise any anomalous fluctuations in share prices compared with those of its main Italian competitors. The shareholder meeting held on 30 April 2024 extended this treasury share purchase plan (the "**Share Purchase Plan**") for a further 18 months with an overall maximum amount of €240 million. The same shareholders' meeting resolved also to authorise the disposal (including, without limitation, any sale, exchange and contribution in kind) of the treasury shares purchased from time to time.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, Hera holds approximately 11.2 million treasury shares.

Transactions with related parties

On 21 December 2010, the Board of Directors of Hera approved a new procedure, subsequently updated, that regulates the approval and the execution of the transactions with related parties entered into by Hera, directly or through its subsidiaries, which was adopted in accordance with the provisions of Article 2391-bis of the Italian Civil Code and the implementing CONSOB Regulation No. 17221 of 12 March 2010, as subsequently amended. Such procedure replaced, with effect from 1 January 2011, any previous regulation for transactions with related parties approved by the Board of Directors of Hera. On 30 June 2021, the Board of Directors of Hera approved an update of the above-mentioned procedure, effective as from 1 July 2021, in order to adapt it to the changes introduced by CONSOB resolution No. 21624 of 10 December 2020 to

CONSOB Regulation No. 17221 of 12 March 2010. The procedure was further revised on 26 June 2024 in order to more fully define the rules for conducting meetings of the Related Party Transactions Committee. Lastly, the procedure was updated on 25 September 2025, effective on the same date, in order to ensure alignment with “Recommendation 11” of the Corporate Governance Code, through the introduction of a specific deadline for the prior circulation of intra-board information to the members of the Related Party Transactions Committee.

For further information, see “Procedure for transactions with Related Parties” available, on the Hera’s website https://eng.gruppohera.it/group_eng/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-system/policies-and-procedures. Such procedure provides, *inter alia*, that the Related Party Transactions Committee is entrusted with the task of ensuring, through the issue of a specific opinion, the substantial correctness of the operation with related parties, coincides in its composition with the Controls and Risks Committee.

The Hera Group performs local public services, in almost all the territories of its municipality shareholders, based on direct contracts with the municipalities, which are entered into on an arms-length basis. In the management of these services, Hera makes use of networks, plants and assets owned by the Hera Group and manages other networks, plants and assets owned by the local public bodies, which are shareholders of Hera, and by the asset companies, whose shareholders are also shareholders of Hera.

Independent Auditors

The Issuer’s current independent auditors are KPMG S.p.A. (“KPMG”), with registered office at Via Vittor Pisani, 25, 20124 Milan, Italy, registered under No. 13 in the register of independent auditors held by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and is also a member of the ASSIREVI (Associazione Nazionale Revisori Contabili), the Italian association of auditing firms. KPMG has been appointed by the shareholders’ meeting of Hera held on 28 April 2022 as Issuer’s independent auditors for the 2024 – 2032 period, starting from the financial year 2024 (included).

The former independent auditors were Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. (“Deloitte”), with registered office at Via Santa Sofia 28, 20122 Milan, Italy. Deloitte is registered under No. 132587 in the register of independent auditors held by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and is also a member of the ASSIREVI (Associazione Nazionale Revisori Contabili), the Italian association of auditing firms. Deloitte was appointed for the 2015 – 2023 period by the shareholders’ meeting held on 23 April 2014, upon a proposal put forward by the Board of Statutory Auditors. Deloitte audited, *inter alia*, the consolidated financial statements of the Hera Group for the financial year ended on 31 December 2023 and on 31 December 2022.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Disposal of the 3% Shareholding in Hera Comm S.p.A. by Ascopiave

As of 8 October 2025, Ascopiave has sold to Hera its 3% equity interest in Hera Comm S.p.A. The shareholding was acquired in the context of the industrial partnership between Ascopiave and the Hera Group.

The consideration paid by Hera S.p.A. to Ascopiave S.p.A. amounts to approximately Euro 55 million and is consistent with the valuation of Hera Comm S.p.A. carried out in 2019.

Launch of the Corporate Venture Building Programme and presentation of NexSuite

The Hera Group has launched a Corporate Venture Building (“CVB”) programme, an internal initiative aimed at scaling up and commercialising innovations developed within the Group’s business areas. The programme, among the first of its kind in the Italian energy sector, is intended to generate new revenue streams by transforming internal industrial know-how and technological assets into market-ready solutions, also through partnerships with industrial players.

As part of the launch of the CVB programme, the Group presented *NexSuite*, a portfolio of engineering solutions for gas distribution network security, at Enlit Europe 2025, held in Bilbao from 18 to 20 November 2025. *NexSuite* is designed to address key challenges in gas distribution networks, including safety, environmental risks, digitalisation and operational efficiency, and is also intended to support external network operators.

The introduction of the CVB programme forms part of the Hera Group's broader strategy to foster innovation and long-term growth by leveraging internally developed assets and technologies and bringing them to the market.

REGULATION

EU and Italian laws and resolutions comprise significant regulation in relation to the Hera Group's core energy (sale and distribution of electricity and gas), water (water pipeline, sewerage and purification), district heating and environmental services (waste collection and disposal businesses). The main legislative and regulatory measures applicable to the Hera Group at the date of this Base Prospectus are summarised below. Although this summary contains all the information that the Issuer considers material in the context of the issue of the Notes, it is not an exhaustive account of all applicable laws and regulation. Prospective investors and/or their advisers should make their own analysis of the legislation and regulations applicable to the Hera Group and of the impact it may have on an investment in the Notes and should not rely on this summary only.

Overview on energy and environmental European and Italian regulation

The European Green deal, the REPowerEU initiative and the Clean Industrial Deal

As regards European policies since 2020, the most significant new features are set in the European “Green Deal”, the strategy adopted by the European Commission (EC) to orient growth in the EU and define a path allowing climate neutrality to be met by 2050. The “Green Deal” is a fundamental element in European industrial strategy and economic recovery, and it is expected to include many policy measures intended to make effective the transition to sustainability. In early 2020, the Commission presented its Climate law, which aims at setting more ambitious targets in reducing climate-changing emissions by 2030 (55% compared to the figures recorded in 1990) within the “Green Deal”, the 2020 policies concerning the energy sector include the Smart Sector Integration Strategy. This initiative, in combination with a hydrogen development strategy, requires a change in the community’s approach to the energy system, with the objective of maximising the use of all renewable sources and making the most, where possible, of currently existing infrastructures.

In order to achieve such ambitious targets, the Commission proposed, in July 2021, a first draft of its “Fit for 55” package that includes a wide range of reforms, covering the key EU climate policies, as well as various related laws on transport, energy and taxation. Furthermore, in March 2022, in response to the outbreak of war and consequent energy crisis, the European Commission presented the REPowerEU Plan, which aims at accelerating energy transition to reduce fossil fuels dependence.

The REPowerEU Plan sets out a series of measures and actions, among which an increase of the targets of “Fit for 55” in 2030. The Plan includes a proposal to raise from 40% to 45% the renewable share of energy mix and to set at 40% the goal of reduction of final energy consumptions (compared to 2007). Beside long-term goals, the REPowerEU Plan introduces temporary measures to mitigate the energy price impact on final consumers.

In order to address both decarbonization and security of supply stability, the “Fit for 55” package sets new ambitious targets. The package consists of 17 acts, most of which are previous “Package” updates such as “Clean Energy Package” or “Third Gas Package”. As a result, the main updates of the measures are listed below.

- **Energy performance in buildings Directive** (2024/1275): outlines specific measures for the building sector to tackle GHG Emissions and energy efficiency challenges (recasting provisions from the 2018 Energy Performance Building Directive). In particular, each Member State shall define national building renovation plan to aim at a highly energy-efficient and decarbonised stock of buildings by 2050, transforming existing buildings into zero-emission buildings.
- **Renewable energy Directive** (Directive (EU) 2018/2001), as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 (so-called “RED III”) setting new ambitious binding target of 42.5% for renewable energy sources in the EU’s energy mix by 2030, with the provision that Member States shall collectively endeavour to increase this share to 45%. The RED III Directive entered into force in November 2023.

- **Energy efficiency Directive** (2023/1791): sets the energy efficiency first principle as a key factor to decarbonize. The EU has therefore updated the energy efficiency binding targets by 2030, relative to a ‘business as usual’ scenario (compared to 2007). The new Directive (repealing Energy Efficiency Directive) has been in place since October 2023.
- **Electricity market design reform:** in the wake of outbreak of energy crisis, the REPowerEU proposed a fine-tuning of electricity market design aimed at reducing the dependency of electricity price from the gas spot market quotations. The reform consists in the approval of: Directive 2024/1711 (amending 2019/944 Directive) and Regulation 2024/1747 (amending 2019/942 and 2019/943 Regulation). The most relevant legislative interventions are about enhancing Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), to promote a market tool able to develop renewable energy, and Contract for Differences (CfD), as reference subsidy scheme for public support. According to the reform, the design of PPAs and CfDs contracts shall not hamper price signals, incentives to reduce consumptions and reduce market liquidity.
- **New Gas & H₂ Package**, composed by the Regulation 2024/1789 (repealing 715/2009 Regulation) and the Directive 2024/1788 (repealing 2009/73 Directive): it updates the rules on the EU natural gas market and introduces a new regulatory framework for the development of hydrogen and renewable and low-carbon gases.

On 26 February 2025, the new European Commission (under the mandate UVII) published its first major initiatives for its new mandate, confirming decarbonization targets by 2030 and also NetZero targets by 2050 (considering the opportunity to set intermediate targets by 2040). The final policy goal of this mandate is to support **industrial competitiveness** and **energy affordability**, and therefore the legislative packages that are expected from 2026 will consider ecological transition as “an asset” to address this challenge. According to this new perspective, the EC published several interconnected legislative roadmaps, the most relevant of which are:

- the **Clean Industrial Deal**, which sets out the strategy proposed by the European Commission to support EU industry and defend EU competitiveness while remaining committed to the objectives of the Green Deal (in particular decarbonisation and circularity). Moreover, the Clean Industrial Deal also promotes long-term supply contracts, accelerates energy project permitting and strengthens grid infrastructure, all of which aim to bring down electricity prices and to enhance system efficiency.
- the **Affordable Energy Action Plan**, as a part of Clean Industrial Deal, which details the upcoming measures to reduce energy costs for both citizens and industry. It encourages EU countries to cut network charges and taxes, helping to reduce overall energy costs.
- an “**Omnibus**” legislative proposal to simplify the reporting rules included in the taxonomy, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), and a legislative proposal to simplify the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

EU Recovery and Resilience Facility and the National Resilience and Recovery Plan

As part of a wide-ranging response to coronavirus pandemic crisis, the European Commission has introduced the Recovery and Resilience Facility (“**RRF**”) aimed at mitigating the economic and social impact and at making European economies and societies more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for the challenges and opportunities of the green and digital transitions. Actually, at least the 37% of the financial support scheme from RRF must be conveyed towards projects related to the Ecological Transition (that include, for instance, RES, energy efficiency, circular economy, sector coupling and hydrogen).

Following the RFF initiative Italian Government applied for the whole available amount in grants and loans and obtained approximately €191 billion to fund own National Resilience and Recovery Plan (“**NRRP**”).

The NRRP is composed by 6 different Missions, the second of which Mission n.2 “Green revolution and ecological transition” received the largest resources amount (around 59 billion). Mission n.2 addresses investments towards four different components: sustainable agriculture and circular economy (€5.27 billion), renewable energy, hydrogen, power grids and sustainable mobility (€23.78 billion), energy efficiency and building regeneration (€15.36 billion), land protection and water resources (€15.05 billion).

Furthermore, to facilitate the implementation of the NRRP projects by 2026, some important reforms have been approved at national level, including *inter alia*:

- the Ministerial Decree of MEES approved on 15 September 2022 to encourage the production of biomethane from agricultural and organic waste, which allocates about € 1.7 billion through auction mechanisms;
- the Ministerial Decree of MEES approved on 21 September 2022 introducing preferential criteria for the production of green electrolytic hydrogen;
- the National strategy for the circular economy and the National waste management programme to ensure a genuine transition to a circular economy.

Italian Energy Regulation and the Italian Energy strategy

Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (“**MEES**”) shares the responsibility for the overall supervision and regulation of the Italian energy sector with the Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and Environment (“**ARERA**”). In particular, the MEES establishes the strategic guidelines and principles for the electricity and gas sector, while the ARERA regulates tariffs and technical matters.

In addition to regulation by the ARERA, the Antitrust Authority also plays an active role in the energy market in ensuring competition between suppliers and protecting the rights of clients to choose their suppliers.

As regards national policies, on June 2024 the Ministry for economic development (“**MED**”) approved the updated version of the Energy and Climate Integrated National Plan (**NCEP**), which incorporate goals for 2030 in terms of renewable energy consumption (38,7% of the energy mix¹⁵), energy efficiency (-38% vs. 2007 scenario) and emission reduction (-62% in ETS sectors, -43,7% in other sectors, compared to 2005 level). These figures have been revised in light of new Green Deal features (and in particular according to new hydrogen trends).

In line with the EU vision, Italy plans to take an integrated approach to tackling issues relating to energy and climate, and agrees with the approach proposed by the Governance Regulation (2018/1999 Regulation), which opts for an organic and synergic strategy for the five dimensions of the Energy Union, in particular:

- (a) **Decarbonization:** Italy is considering accelerating the transition from traditional fuels to renewable sources, by promoting the gradual phasing out of coal for electricity generation in favour of an electricity mix based on a increasing renewable share (and on gas for the remaining part). This transition will require replacement plants and the necessary infrastructure to be built with the proper planning. According to the “Fit for 55” package provisions and targets, the Italian NCEP supports not only RES-E deployment, but also the development of green gases (e.g. biomethane and renewable hydrogen), biofuels, biomass fuels and district heating and cooling;
- (b) **Energy efficiency:** the Italian strategy provides for a mix of physical, economic (in particular maintaining existing subsidy schemes and rearranging tax deduction schemes), regulatory and policy instruments, calibrated towards the sectors of activity (i.e. industry, transports and households) and type of beneficiaries, with particular focus on residential sector according to EPDB provisions;

¹⁵ According to calculation set by RED 3

- (c) **Energy security:** In terms of security of supply, the aim is, on the one hand, to become less dependent on imports by increasing renewable sources and energy efficiency and, on the other hand, to diversify sources of supply (for example through the use of natural gas, including LNG, with infrastructure consistent with the scenario of full decarbonisation by 2050);
- (d) **Internal market:** a greater degree of market integration is considered to be advantageous to the entire Union, in particular to face market crises and security issues through mutual solidarity measures. Therefore, electricity interconnections and market coupling with other Member States will be enhanced; however, given Italy's geographical position, the interconnections with third countries will also be studied and developed, in order to facilitate efficient trade. Particular attention will be paid to the resilience and flexibility of the systems, in particular of transmission and distribution networks, through the use of preventive measures proportionate to the expected increase in extreme events and periods of heavy load, and management rules that enable the proper functioning of the systems to be quickly restored.
- (e) **Research and innovation:** Italian strategy focuses on three criteria:
 - the finalization of resources and activities geared towards the development of processes, products and knowledge related to the use of renewables, energy efficiency and network technology;
 - the synergistic integration between systems and technologies;
 - the milestones in the process towards full decarbonization.

EU and Italian circular economy – waste legislation package

The new **Circular Economy Action Plan for a Cleaner and More Competitive Europe**, published on **11 March 2020**, is one of the pillars of the **European Green Deal**, the EU's programme for sustainable growth. It announces initiatives throughout the life cycle of products, focusing, for example, on their design, promoting the circular economy process and sustainable consumption, and aiming to ensure that the resources used remain in the EU economy for as long as possible.

In line with this framework, the Commission presented the **Clean Industrial Deal**, which reinforces the EU's strategy on circularity. **By 2026**, the Commission will adopt a proposal for the **Circular Economy Act**, a regulation intended to consolidate and update the legislative framework on waste and resources. The forthcoming Act will aim to promote the demand and circulation of secondary raw materials, revise the legislation on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) to enhance recyclability and recovery of critical raw materials, harmonise end-of-waste criteria, simplify and digitalise extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes, promote the use of recycled and bio-based materials, and address VAT rules on second-hand goods.

In addition, the Clean Industrial Deal sets out measures to strengthen the EU's material independence. These include reinforcing the bargaining power of EU companies through the aggregation of demand for critical raw materials – particularly those classified as 'strategic' – and stimulating the production of secondary raw materials (SRM). It also foresees enhanced cooperation among Member States through the creation of transregional circularity hubs, designed to foster specialisation, economies of scale and the aggregation of waste flows, thereby enabling the development of facilities capable of operating efficiently on a sustainable industrial scale.

In **June 2024**, the European Parliament and the Council adopted **Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 establishing a framework for eco-design requirements for sustainable products**. The Regulation replaces the previous Eco-design Directive, extends its scope to almost all goods placed on the EU market, and introduces requirements on durability, reparability, minimum recycled content and a digital product passport. From July 2026, the destruction of unsold textiles and footwear will be prohibited. In addition, the first working plan

for 2025–2030 identifies priority product groups – including steel, aluminium, textiles, furniture, mattresses and tyres – for the introduction of specific requirements.

In **January 2025**, the European Parliament and the Council adopted **Regulation (EU) 2025/40 on packaging and packaging waste**. The Regulation aims to (i) improve the environmental sustainability of packaging and ensure that all packaging is recyclable by 2030, (ii) prevent packaging waste by introducing binding re-use targets, restrictions on certain types of single-use packaging and obligations to minimise unnecessary packaging, and (iii) reduce per capita packaging waste by 5% by 2030, 10% by 2035 and 15% by 2040. It also provides for harmonised labelling requirements for packaging by 2028, reinforced recycling targets of 65% by 2025 and 70% by 2030, and the separate collection of 90% of single-use plastic and metal beverage containers by 2029.

In **September 2025**, the European Parliament and the Council adopted **amendments to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)**, introducing the obligation of separate collection of textile waste as from 1 January 2025. By the end of 2027, Member States must establish extended producer responsibility schemes covering all textile producers, including those operating through e-commerce and regardless of their place of establishment. Producers will be responsible for covering the costs of collection, sorting and recycling of textiles, with the rules applying to clothing, footwear, accessories, household linen and similar products. When determining producers' financial contributions, Member States will also have to consider fast fashion practices.

In **April 2024**, the European Parliament and the Council adopted **Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 on shipments of waste**. The Regulation aims to protect the environment and human health, to contribute to the transition to a circular economy and zero pollution, and to ensure that when waste is shipped from the EU it is handled in an environmentally sound manner. It prohibits exports of waste destined for disposal to third countries and restricts exports of waste for recovery to non-OECD countries unless the receiving facility meets stringent environmental criteria. The new rules also introduce a ban, from 21 November 2026, on exports of non-hazardous plastic waste to non-OECD countries, while intra-EU shipments of waste for recovery will benefit from streamlined digital procedures.

In **September 2025**, the European Parliament adopted its position on the Commission proposal – **COM (2023) 451 final – for a Regulation on circularity requirements for vehicle design and the management of end-of-life vehicles**. The draft rules require that vehicles be reusable or recyclable to a minimum of 85% by mass and reusable or recoverable to at least 95%. They also introduce limits on substances of concern, minimum targets for recycled plastics, steel and aluminium in new vehicle types, and the obligation to provide a digital vehicle circularity passport six years after entry into force. Extended producer responsibility would apply to manufacturers three years after the Regulation becomes applicable, covering the costs of collection and treatment of end-of-life vehicles. Parliament further proposed stricter rules on exports, including a ban on sending vehicles abroad once they are classified as end-of-life.

The **Directive (EU) 2023/959**, amending the EU ETS Directive, **requires the Commission by 31 July 2026** to submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council **assessing the feasibility of including municipal waste incineration installations in the EU ETS**, with a possible application from 2028. The report shall also examine the need for a temporary derogation allowing Member States to postpone the inclusion until 31 December 2030, the risk of waste diversion to landfilling or exports, and criteria such as impacts on the internal market, competition, environmental integrity, consistency with Directive 2008/98/EC and the robustness of monitoring and reporting. Where appropriate, the Commission shall accompany the report with a legislative proposal extending ETS provisions to municipal waste incineration.

Regulation applicable to the supply of public services in Italy

The regulation of local public service provision has undergone significant legislative changes following the repeal referendum held on 12–13 June 2011, the subsequent rulings of the Constitutional Court (notably

Judgment No. 199/2012), and the adoption of Legislative Decree No. 201 of 23 December 2022 (the “Reform of Local Public Services Regulation”).

Pursuant to Article 1 of Legislative Decree No. 201/2022, the organisation and awarding of local public services must comply with the following principles:

- competition, transparency and publicity;
- efficiency, cost-effectiveness and quality of service;
- environmental protection and sustainability; and
- engagement of users and local communities.

Local authorities may organise local public services through:

1. **Public tender:** awarding the service to economic operators selected through a competitive public procurement procedure;
2. **Public-private partnership (“PPP”):** direct award to a mixed public-private company, with the private partner selected through a competitive procedure;
3. **In-house providing:** direct award to a wholly publicly owned company, provided that the following conditions are met:
 - a) the awarding authority exercises control over the company similar to that exercised over its own departments;
 - b) the company carries out the essential part of its activities for the benefit of the awarding authority.

According to Article 3 of Legislative Decree No. 201/2022, the following sectors are expressly excluded from this regulatory framework:

- natural gas distribution;
- electricity distribution;
- rail and air transport services.

These sectors remain governed by their respective sector-specific legislation.

The procedures for awarding economically significant local public services must comply with European Union law and the Italian Public Procurement Code (Legislative Decree No. 36/2023) (*i.e.* “*Codice dei Contratti Pubblici*”).

The Public Procurement Code (*i.e.* “*Codice dei Contratti Pubblici*”) governs the award and execution of public contracts for works, services and supplies by contracting authorities in Italy. It entered into force on 1 April 2023 and became fully effective on 1 July 2023, replacing the previous code (Legislative Decree No. 50/2016). Its primary aim is to simplify, streamline, and enhance the efficiency of public procurement procedures, in alignment with the objectives of Italy’s PNRR.

The Public Procurement Code (*i.e.* “*Codice dei Contratti Pubblici*”) introduces a shift in approach from a formal, bureaucratic system to a pragmatic and outcome-oriented one. Among its most significant innovations is the introduction, at the very beginning of the legislative text, of so-called “super-principles” that serve as interpretative guidelines for the entire Code:

1. **Principle of Outcome (Art. 1):** This is the cornerstone principle. The main objective of public procurement procedures is the award of the contract and its timely and proper execution. Competition and legality are considered means to achieve the best result for the community in terms of quality, timeliness, and value for money.

2. **Principle of Trust (Art. 2):** This principle seeks to enhance the initiative and decision-making autonomy of public officials, aiming to overcome the so-called “fear of signing.” It promotes a climate of mutual trust among contracting authorities, economic operators and citizens, while also limiting public officials’ liability for gross negligence when acting based on authoritative legal interpretations or court rulings.
3. **Principle of Market Access (Art. 3):** Contracting authorities must promote the widest possible participation by economic operators, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), while ensuring compliance with the principles of competition, impartiality and transparency.

In summary, Italian Public Procurement Code (*i.e.* “*Codice dei Contratti Pubblici*”) aims to establish a more agile, timely and digital public procurement system, grounded in accountability and result-orientation, with the ultimate goal of delivering public works and services more efficiently across the country.

Competitors allowed to enter into such procurement procedures and entitled to become public services managers, are:

1. “private operators”, who may be selected to operate the service through a public tender procedure aimed at entrusting the whole public service; in this case, private operators take the form of joint-stock companies and are incorporated under Italian law;
2. “private operators”, who can also be in charge of the management of the service by purchasing shares in a public company and becoming a private partner of the latter. Even in this case, the alienation of the shares will take place through public tenders (whereas the service will be granted directly to the public/private enterprise set up once the private partner has been chosen through a public tender); in this regard, private operators in the procurement procedure must demonstrate their economic and financial standing, their suitability to pursue the professional activity in question and their technical and/or professional ability; actually, the percentage share of the company to be granted through public tender is established at discretion of the Public Administration;
3. “public companies”, wholly owned by public entities can be granted public services through the in-house providing. This procedure excludes private operators and competitors.

Electricity regulation in Italy

Overview

At a national level, electricity regulation is very fragmentary. The Italian liberalisation of the electricity sector started in 1999 with Legislative Decree No. 79/1999 (the “**Bersani Decree**”), implementing the EU Directive 1996/92/EC on the internal electricity market. The Bersani Decree provides, *inter alia*, for the separation of generation, transmission and distribution activities, the introduction of free competition in power generation and the gradual opening of the retail market to competition for consumers meeting certain consumption thresholds (the “**Free Market**”), while maintaining a regulated monopoly structure for power transmission and distribution.

The Bersani Decree has been further amended by, *inter alia*, Law No. 239 of 23 August 2004 (so-called Marzano Law) and several other provisions implementing European directives on the energy sector, including, in particular, Directive 2001/77/EC, Directive 2003/54/EC and Directive 2009/72/EC, with a view to improving liberalisation and competition. The discipline of separation has been implemented by internal laws and ARERA Resolutions, including those concerning the functional unbundling integrated text.

Transmission and distribution

Network electricity activities are “transmission” (the transport of electricity on high and very high voltage interconnected networks from the plants where it was generated or, in the case of imported energy, from the

points of acquisition, to distribution systems) and “distribution” (the transportation and conversion of electric energy, from the transmission grid, on distribution networks of medium and low-voltage for delivery to end-users).

Distribution companies in Italy are licensed by the state to provide distribution services to all clients who request them. These clients are subject to the payment of applicable tariffs.

The Bersani Decree sought to promote the consolidation of the Italian electricity distribution industry by providing for a single distribution licence within each municipality and establishing procedures to consolidate distribution activities under a single operator in municipalities where both Enel S.p.A. (the former monopolist) and a local distribution company were engaged in electricity distribution. The same Bersani Decree gave local distribution companies the right to request that Enel S.p.A. sell its distribution networks located in the municipalities where those companies already distributed electricity to at least 20% of the consumers.

More recently, the regulatory framework governing the electricity distribution service has undergone a significant update: 2025 Budget Law provided that, by decree of the Minister for the Environment and Energy Security (MASE), in agreement with the Minister of Economy and Finance (MEF), and upon ARERA's proposal, the terms and conditions for the submission of multi-year extraordinary investment plans by electricity distribution concessionaires shall be defined. According to the 2025 Budget Law, these plans aim to improve the safety, reliability, and efficiency of the electricity distribution network as critical infrastructure and to promptly achieve decarbonisation targets. Approval of such a plan is a prerequisite for rescheduling the duration of the existing distribution concession (Art. 1, para. 52). The rescheduling must be consistent with the investment duration and may not exceed 20 years. With Resolution 392/2025/R/EEL, ARERA provided MASE and MEF with the operational framework for developing these multi-year investment plans.

Regulated activities are remunerated through the network tariff component, which is set directly by the ARERA at the same level (from the customer's point of view) for all operators on the national territory. At the end of 2023, with Resolutions 497/2023/R/com, 616/2023/R/eel and 617/2023/R/eel, ARERA updated the new tariff and quality regulation of transmission, distribution and metering services for the sixth regulatory period 2024-2031 (in particular for the first sub-period 2024-2027). The tariff mechanism, for operators with more than 25,000 PODs, provides for the gradual introduction of a new Regulation for Expenditure and Service Objectives (ROSS) with the aim of efficiently directing resources. From 2024, the ROSS, in its basic version, provides that the actual (total) expenditure of distributors will be compared annually with a reference expenditure defined by the Regulator (so-called baseline), calibrated on the basis of the level of costs (operating and capital) of the individual operator. The expenditure eligible for tariff recognition will be given by the sum of the total actual expenditure and the efficiency incentives, allocated to operational management, that the individual operator will be able to achieve. The pricing treatment of the capital stock existing on the date of the changeover to the new methodology will be implemented on a continuous basis.

Given the changes reported, capital expenditures, depreciation and operating costs for providing transmission, distribution and metering services will continue to be covered by tariffs set up by ARERA at the beginning of each regulatory period and updated on an annual basis with an inflation parameter and with actual balance sheet value for capital expenditures. With the new method, ARERA will be able to have a greater influence on the speed of tariff issuance through the introduction of a "regulatory capitalisation rate" that allows eligible expenditure to be divided into two portions: "slow money", which represents capital costs, and "fast money", which represents operating costs.

To further refine the expenditure regulation framework introduced in the sixth regulatory period, ARERA has adjusted the ROSS-base model with Resolution 390/2025/R/COM, reformulating the capitalisation rate and introducing the Z-factor, along with experimental tools to support the transition towards a full ROSS model.

In 2021, with Resolution 614/2021/R/com, it was established an overall reform of the “return on invested capital” (WACC) applicable to the current regulatory period 2022-2027: ARERA, in order to adjust return on capital to renewed financial market, has removed floor to the Risk Free Rate, has reduced cost of debt and included Forward Premium in the calculation of the nominal Risk-Free Rate and in the Country Risk Premium. The reform leads to value 5.2% (real, pre-tax) for 2022 and 2023. Later ARERA, with Resolution 556/2023/R/com, revised WACC 2024 upwards due to strong fluctuations of the exogenous variables embedded in the formula that have changed the level of regulated WACC above a certain threshold (50 bps). The Resolutions leads to value 6% (real, pre-tax) for 2024. As provided for by regulation, ARERA updated regulated WACC valid for the 2025–2027 period with the Resolution 513/2024/R/com: the rates for all infrastructure services will decrease compared to 2024 values and electricity distribution WACC will drop from 6.0% to 5.6% (-40 bps). Regarding the main macro-determinants behind the WACC reduction, a decrease of around -40 bps was foreseeable (and almost automatic), as it results from both lower market interest rates and the reduction—set by the 2021 methodology—of the K_d graduality coefficient. As for the validity period of these new WACC, the Resolution set them for the three-year period 2025–2027, but—just as in the previous regulatory period—it allows for an extraordinary review of the values, even on an annual basis, in the event of major disruptions in the financial markets that would lead to rate variations greater than +/-30 bps (lowering the so-called *trigger threshold* from the previous 50 bps). Still with reference to the benchmark indices useful for the valorisation of the tariff-revenues of energy distributors, ARERA revised the revaluation parameters for all energy infrastructure services for 2024–2025. With Resolution 130/2025/R/com, the Authority adopted the Italian HICP (IPCA) as the inflation index for capital revaluation, replacing the gross fixed investment deflator, considered unreliable and difficult to forecast. From 2026, IPCA will serve as the uniform reference for all energy services.

Renewable energy

With particular reference to the promotion of electricity generated by renewable sources, in Italy the first incentive mechanism promoting electricity production through non-conventional sources was introduced, in 1992, by means of the so-called CIP-6 Regulation, issued by the Interministerial Price Committee, an Italian governmental committee. The Bersani Decree introduced the incentive regime based on the so-called- green certificate mechanism, applying to all renewable plants, except solar plants (for which specific incentive regime is provided, see below).

Pursuant to the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 28/2011, implementing Directive 2009/28/EC¹⁶, the incentive regime based on Green Certificates is being phased out in favour of an incentive scheme based on feed-in tariffs/premiums and competitive processes for the awarding of incentives to renewable energy plants.

Photovoltaic solar plants benefit from an incentive regime different from the one applicable to plants fuelled by other renewable energy sources. In particular, this incentive regime is based on a feed-in premium tariff paid on top of the price of the electricity generated by photovoltaic solar plants (“**Conto Energia**”). Conto Energia has been regulated in the past years by several ministerial decrees. The Fifth Conto Energia issued on 5 July 2012 has ceased to be applicable since 6 July 2013, as a consequence of the reaching of the cumulative annual approximate cost of the incentives of €6.7 billion, communicated by the ARERA with Resolution 250/2013/R/EFR.

As far as the hydroelectric sector is concerned, the current method of promotion of electricity production from hydroelectric plants is determined by Ministerial Decree of 6 July 2012 regarding the methods of electricity incentive produced by plants fed by renewable sources other than solar energy, having power not lower than 1 kW. The incentives apply to newly built plants and plants that are fully reconstructed, re-

¹⁶ The Directive 2009/28/EC was aimed at achieving a 20% share of energy from renewable resources in the EU's final consumption of energy in 2020. In light of this objective, for the first time, Member States have been assigned mandatory individual targets for the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption further increased to 38.7% (for Italy) by “Fit for 55” package and REPowerEU.

activated, upgraded/repowered or renovated and that commence operations after 1 January 2013. Furthermore, Ministerial Decree 23 June 2016 has introduced incentives on renewable electricity produced by non-photovoltaics solar plants with a capacity of at least 1 kW.

On 10 August 2019 entered into force the Ministry of Economic Development's Decree of 4 July 2019 ("MD FER1") in order to introduce a first reform of renewable energy incentives regulation. MD FER 1 aims to support the following technologies for the next three years: solar photovoltaic as long as the plant is newly built and is not a beneficiary from other incentives for plants with ground-mounted modules on agricultural land; onshore wind; hydroelectric as long as the plant is compliant with specific environmental criteria assessed by the National System for Environmental Protection; sewage treatment gases. The MD FER1 was expected to increase the total renewables capacity up to 8,000 MW, increasing the production by around 12 billion kWh.

According to MD FER1 access to incentives shall be exclusively through auction and registration procedures depending on specific threshold for the plant size (up to 1 MW or more). The final ranking of qualified plants is provided by the Italian entity "*Gestore Servizi Energetici*" (GSE) following pre-determined priority criteria. The main incentive mechanism is based on a "contract for difference" tariff calculated as the difference between the tariff applicable (for each kind of technology considered) and the power's hourly price per zone. This means that producers will be paid the difference (if positive) between the tariff applicable and the hourly price for electricity per zone. Otherwise when the difference is negative, the producer shall be required to return the surplus to GSE. This subsidy model defines a fixed minimum remuneration per MWh of electricity, determined by a tender procedure, for a defined period (basically 20 years). Furthermore, MD FER 1 introduces another option for small scale plants (up to 250 kW) based on a Feed in Tariff (FIT) mechanism equivalent to the tariff applicable which also covers the electric power purchased by GSE.

To achieve the more challenging RED III targets, the "MD FER 1" has been replaced by so called "MD FER-X". Its aim is to support the deployment of mature Residential Energy Storage (RES), in particular photovoltaic which is due to receive the largest share of auctioned quantities (at least 40 GW of 67 GW foreseen); other supported plants are sewage, wind, and hydropower. "MD FER-X" is deploying its effects in two different stages (the second of which is currently awaiting the EC approval):

- a first simplified transitional period until the end of 2025, where most relevant differences introduced consist in an obligation for plants over 1 MW to provide ancillary services, and in update of prices, auctioned and awarded, for inflation, and in a dynamic setting of assigned quantities related to bidding prices; and
- a **second period** for the next 3 years (2026-2028) where the mechanism could include further detailed methodology for the assignment of power quotas considering locational coefficients to optimise the use of the electricity grid. For this period, the total quota to be allocated by **auction** is about **42 GW** (of which **30 GW PV**)

About other RES, the Ministerial Decree ("MD FER2") of MEES has entered into force on 13 August 2024 in order to support more innovative technologies such as offshore wind, geothermal, ocean energy, solar thermodynamic, biogas and biomass power.

Furthermore, considering the promotion of renewable electricity MEES has adopted the MD 23th July 2024 so called "Energy Release 2.0" supporting both energy intensive industries and new RES-E capacity generation. The measure is structured as a kind of exchange or subsidized loan that take place through two way contract for difference which provide for the same transfer price (65€/MWh).

- Energy-intensive companies will obtain an advance of electricity from the GSE, for three years at a fixed price.

- In return they have to commit to return this volume of electricity later through the construction of new RES-E plants with a capacity at least twice as large as that covered by the advance and return contract. New generation capacity must come into operation within 40 months from signing the advance contract the energy advanced will then be returned to the GSE over a period of 20 years from the date the new renewable source plants were commissioned. Energy intensive companies are allowed to involve third parties like aggregators or energy producers. After the 20-year “return” contract period ends, the GSE checks whether the beneficiary still enjoys a net economic advantage from the arrangement. If a “residual advantage” is found (i.e., the benefits over cost are still positive and more than what was “returned”), the contract may be extended beyond the original 20 years. During the extension, the price will be significantly reduced (e.g., to only cover operations & maintenance) so that the beneficiary returns the remaining advantage.

On 8 November 2021, two important Legislative Decrees for renewable electricity have been approved and entered into force in December 2021.

Legislative Decree 199/2021 (“**Decree 199/2021**”) implements the Renewable Energy Directive on the promotion and use of energy from renewable energy sources (“**RED II**”). It sets rules for new subsidy schemes, to promote the production of electricity from renewable sources, the production of thermal energy and biomethane, and to establish a harmonised frame to guarantee a cumulation with financial sources provided by the PNRR. Moreover, it provides guidelines to accelerate authorisation procedures and adopts a discipline for renewable energy communities and self-consumption. According to Decree 199/2021, the implementing decree so-called “*MD Aree idonee*” has entered into force on 2 July 2024 to set common criteria to identify suitable areas to install new plants. This decree allows Regional Authorities to act with a certain range of discretion in identifying such areas and assigns them objectives in terms of installed capacity. Simultaneously with “*MD Aree idonee*” legislative *iter*, the Italian Government has adopted the Law Decree 63/2024, so-called “*DL Agricoltura*” that introduces a general ban for PV ground-installation on agricultural lands, listing the exceptions which include: modifications to existing plants, abandoned caves and mines, areas of railways and airports, areas adjacent to motorways (up to 300 metres), industrial sites, areas where a local energy community insists on, projects which have already started the authorization process. The “*DL Agricoltura*” has been converted into law on 12 July 2024. Currently the Italian Government is working to overcome legislative misunderstandings related to the administrative discretion of Regional Authorities in identifying such areas by introducing an ad hoc Decree according to the proper regulatory hierarchy.

Legislative Decree 210/2021 (“**Decree 210/2021**”) transposes Energy Market Directive Meanwhile and includes the discipline of another sort of community, introducing into national legislation the citizen energy communities.

The next steps in renewable energy legislation are expected to occur with the entry into force of the amendments of Renewable Energy Directive (through RED III Directive), which is currently being transposed into Italian legislation later than the previous deadline of 2nd May 2025.

As part of the national framework for promoting renewable energy and small-scale renewable thermal production, the Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security (MASE) adopted the new ministerial decree of 7 August 2025, known as “**Conto Termico 3.0**”. The mechanism aligned with the targets set out in the updated National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC 2024) and reflected the provisions of the new European directives on decarbonisation, including Directive (EU) 2023/2413 (RED III) and Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency.

The scheme provided for an annual budget of €900 million, of which €400 million is earmarked for Public Administrations and €500 million allocated to private entities, third-sector organisations, commercial operators, Renewable Energy Communities (CERs), and collective self-consumption configurations. Eligible interventions include energy retrofitting of buildings as well as thermal energy production from

renewable sources. The scope has been extended to include photovoltaic systems with storage and electric vehicle charging stations, provided they are integrated into projects replacing existing thermal systems.

Conto Termico 3.0 is also designed to be complementary to funding under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR), particularly Mission 2 “Green Revolution and Ecological Transition”, and represents a key instrument for achieving national decarbonisation targets for 2030 and 2050. It is fully aligned with the European “Fit for 55” strategy and the Clean Industrial Deal. Full implementation of the mechanism is subject to the finalisation of the technical rules by GSE, currently under development.

Import

The volume of electricity that can be imported into Italy is limited by:

- the capacity of transmission lines that connect the Italian grid with those of other countries and by concerns relating to the security of the system (currently, a maximum import capacity of approximately 10,800 MW is available to import energy safely); and
- the threshold established by the Bersani Decree with reference to electricity that can be imported by a single company (no more than 50% of the total electricity imported).

The rules for the allocation of interconnection capacity have changed in 2015 when the Price Coupling of Regions (“PCR”) was introduced. Pursuant to agreements between Terna and neighbouring transmission system operators (“TSOs”), interconnection capacity rights for each border are jointly allocated by explicit auction (on a yearly and monthly basis) and by implicit auction (on a daily basis, with the exception of Switzerland and Greece). PCR is used to calculate energy allocation, net positions and electricity prices across Europe, maximising the overall welfare and increasing the transparency of the computation of prices and power flows resulting in net positions.

The provisions on exemption from the third-party access obligations for companies investing in new connection infrastructures provided for by Law Decree No. 239 of 29 August 2003 (converted into Law No. 290 of 27 October 2003) have been amended by Article 39 of Legislative Decree 93/2011 (“**Decree 93/2011**”), as briefly described above. Afterwards, MED has issued the Decree dated 16 January 2015 providing for criteria and conditions applying to electricity imports during 2015. Subsequently, Regulation (EU) 2019/943, transposed by Decree 210/2021, laid down rules to ensure the functioning of the internal energy market through an effective competition and fair price signals

Capacity mechanism

In accordance with Legislative Decree No. 379 of 19 December 2003 the availability of electricity capacity must be regulated by a compensation mechanism aimed at assuring adequacy of the system to cover the demand with the necessary reserve margins. This capacity payment shall ensure transparency and shall not cause distortion in the market, while reducing the total costs for consumers. As a consequence of a complex process involving TSOs, ARERA and the MED, on 30 June 2014 the MED approved the ministerial draft decree that establishes the discipline for the provisional system of payments to remunerate producers that make generation capacity available to the electricity system at times of peak demand, known as capacity market (“**Capacity Market**”).

Such draft decree was approved by the European Commission with the Decision c 617 in 2018 and it is consistent with the package of measures aimed at reducing energy bills in favour of small and medium companies. The measure - which is subject of a long discussion between market participants, Italian and European authorities - aims at increasing the competitiveness of the market, at ensuring the safety of the electrical system at minimal cost, and at integrating renewable sources. The draft decree also provides that the new mechanism is essential to ensure a reduction of costs of the system charged on consumers. Some adjustments have been made by **Capacity Market Ministerial Decree** (28 June 2019) in order to incorporate some indications of the European Commission about CO2 emission limits. The mechanism took effect in

November 2019, when Terna held the auctions for the year 2022 and 2023. In May 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (MASE) made some changes to the legislation, remaining within the framework that the European Commission had approved. MASE has already approved auctions until the year 2028 and it demonstrates how the Capacity Mechanism is a policy with a medium-long term perspective.

Sale

Electricity is traded in two main markets, which are the wholesale and the retail markets. The Power Exchange is a marketplace for the spot trading of electricity by producers and consumers under the management of the Gestore dei Mercati Energetici ("GME"); it began operations on 1 April 2004. Producers can sell their electricity on the Power Exchange at the system marginal price defined by hourly auctions. Otherwise they can choose to enter into bilateral contracts, whereby the price is agreed with the other counterparty. Recently the market was enhanced through the commencement of operations of new forward-markets: (i) the forward physical market, (the MTE), which is managed by GME acting as central counterparty; and (ii) the derivatives financial market, (the IDEX), which is managed by *Borsa Italiana S.p.A.*.

As far as the retail market is concerned, on 18 June 2007, the Government adopted Legislative Decree No. 73 of 18 June 2007 (subsequently converted into law through Law No. 125 of 3 August 2007, which came into force on 15 August 2007) in the run up to the opening of the free electricity market to all clients (which took place on 1 July 2007). The measure establishes:

- the obligation for corporate separation between distribution and sales activities for distribution companies having more than 100,000 clients;
- provisions to ensure non-discriminatory access to metering data;
- provisions to ensure the supply of electricity by suitable sales companies, or distribution companies with less than 100,000 customers connected to their network, to Universal Service clients. For these clients (residential clients and small business clients that have not opted for the Free Market), electricity supply is ensured by Acquirente Unico S.p.A. (the "**Single Buyer**" - *i.e.* the largest wholesaler in the market). The standard conditions and reference prices for the service are determined by the ARERA; and
- a "Servizio di Salvaguardia" supplier, selected by tender, for clients not eligible for Universal Service.

The transitional regulation of price protection (known as "Maggior tutela," previously available for domestic customers and non-domestic customers classified as micro and small enterprises) has been replaced by the following roadmap (cf. Law 124/17, as recently amended by Decree-Law 176/22, converted into Law 6/23), for final customers who have not signed a Free Market contract in the meantime:

- a. starting from January 1, 2021, for small enterprises (contract awarded for the period July 1, 2024 - March 31, 2027, through public procurement procedures for the STG service for small enterprises). At the end of this contracting period, customers who have not transitioned to the Free Market with the STG supplier or other vendors will be contracted by the STG supplier with the "most favorable offer" available at that time;
- b. starting from April 1, 2023, for micro-enterprises (contract awarded for the period March 1, 2023 - March 31, 2027, through public procurement procedures for the STG service for micro-enterprises). At the end of this contracting period, customers who have not transitioned to the Free Market with the STG supplier or other vendors will be contracted by the STG supplier with the "most favorable offer" available at that time;

- c. starting from July 1, 2024, for "non-vulnerable" domestic customers (contract awarded for the period July 1, 2024 - March 31, 2027, through public procurement procedures for the STG service for non-vulnerable customers). At the end of this contracting period, customers who have not transitioned to the Free Market with the STG supplier or other vendors will be contracted by the STG supplier with the "best offer" available at that time.

Regarding vulnerable domestic customers (those over 75 years old, entitled to the social bonus, individuals with disabilities under Law 104/92, and those with active service in emergency housing due to catastrophic events), pending the implementation of the vulnerability service by ARERA, these customers continue to be provisionally supplied under the "*Maggior tutela*" service. For final customers not entitled to STG in its various forms and not classified as vulnerable domestic customers, who do not have a supplier in the Free Market, the safeguard service continues to be provided, also awarded following public procurement procedures for a predefined period (2023-2024).

During 2025 ARERA implemented Decree-Law 19/2025 concerning the permanence of vulnerable customers in the STG service. Resolution 110/2025/R/EEL established that STG suppliers may not terminate contracts with customers who become vulnerable until the end of the assignment period. The framework ensures service continuity, reduces administrative burdens for operators, and guarantees transparency for users.

Natural gas regulation in Italy

Overview

Italian regulations enacted in May 2000 (Legislative Decree No. 164 of 23 May 2000, the "**Letta Decree**") implementing EU directives on gas sector liberalisation (1998/30/EC) introduced competition into the Italian natural gas market through the liberalisation of the import, export, transport, dispatching, and sale of gas. The liberalisation process was successively strengthened by Directive 2003/55/EC and by Directive 2009/73/EC on natural gas internal market, comprised in the Third Energy Package as implemented in Italy by Decree 93/2011.

Pursuant to the Letta Decree, no single operator was allowed to import gas (for the purpose of selling such gas, directly or through subsidiaries, holding companies or companies controlled by the same holding company) in a quantity exceeding a specified percentage of the total domestic gas consumption, set at 75% in 2002 and decreasing by two percentage points each year thereafter, to 61% in 2010. At the same time, until that date, no single operator is allowed to hold a market share higher than 50% of domestic sales to final clients, directly or through subsidiaries, holding companies or companies controlled by the same holding company. Legislative Decree No. 130 of 23 April 2010 set new antitrust caps that prevent any single operator from introducing into Italy gas in a quantity exceeding 40% of domestic gas consumption. This cap may be lifted to 60% if the relevant operator invests in new storage capacity equal to at least 4 billion cubic metres.

Law No. 99/2009 foresees the constitution of a market exchange for the supply and sale of natural gas, managed by GME. GME organises and manages the natural gas market (the "**MGAS**"). In the MGAS, parties authorised to carry out transactions at the "*Punto Virtuale di Scambio*" may make spot purchases and sales of natural gas quantities. In the MGAS, GME plays the role of central counterparty of the transactions concluded by market participants. The MGAS consists of a Day-Ahead Gas Market (MGP-GAS), an Intra-Day Gas Market (MI-GAS) and a Forward Gas Market (MT-GAS).

Transportation and dispatch

According to the Letta Decree, transporting and dispatching gas is considered an activity of public interest. Companies involved in these activities must guarantee access on a non-discriminatory basis to users who request it, provided that the connection works required are technically and economically feasible. Companies

that carry out transport and dispatch activities govern the flow of gas and the auxiliary services needed for the system to function, including modulation. These companies are also responsible for the strategic storage of gas under MED directives¹⁷ and they must ensure compliance with any other obligations aimed at guaranteeing the safety, reliability, efficiency and lowest cost of the service and of supplies. From 1 January 2002, only operators that have no other activities in the gas production process, except for storage activities, may transport and dispatch gas. Even so, all such storage and transportation activities must be accounted for separately. Snam Rete Gas S.p.A. owns and operates approximately 93% of the Italian gas transport network.

Storage

Pursuant to the Letta Decree, as modified by Law Decree No. 179/2012 (the “**Decree 179/2012**”), storage activities are conducted under concessions, granted by the MED, which have terms of 30 years and may be extended for one further ten-year period. Operators are required to provide storage services to third parties by public auctions. Allowed revenues for storage companies are granted through integration from *Cassa per i Servizi Energetici e Ambientali* (CSEA). ARERA regulates the storage tariff system establishing the criteria for the determination of tariffs for each regulatory period.

Distribution

The Letta Decree established that distribution activities must be exercised only by operators having won tenders for gas distribution concessions for periods not exceeding 12 years. Licensees of distribution networks are obliged to grant access to any third party that so requests on the basis of tariffs set by the ARERA and in compliance with its network code. The ARERA, in July 2004, adopted Resolution No. 138/2004 (as subsequently amended by many ARERA resolutions), which sets the criteria for access to distribution services and for the drafting of the network codes by distribution operators, introducing special measures for the operations of interconnection points between transportation and distribution networks.

The operation of the gas distribution service is regulated by a concession agreement which provides, *inter alia*, the rules for the operation of the service by the concessionaire, the obligations and rights of the concessionaires on the assets, the quality service targets, the economic terms and conditions, consequences in case of defaults, conditions for the termination of the concession, etc. Nevertheless, outgoing operators are still required to continue providing the service, within the limits of the ordinary administration, until the date of the new assignments.

Prior to the implementation of the reform of the gas distribution sector started with the Letta Decree, all gas distribution concessions were awarded by Municipal Authorities. Subsequently Article 46-bis of Law Decree 159/2007 introduced the principle that gas distribution services must be rendered within wider geographical areas and no longer at a municipal level.

A first decree (Ministerial Decree dated 19 January 2011) setting out the criteria for establishing the territorial jurisdictions was published on 31 March 2011 and a second decree (Ministerial Decree dated 18 October 2011) defining the composition of the so-called *Ambiti Territoriali Minimi* (“**ATEMs**”) was published on 28 October 2011.

On 12 November 2011, the MED adopted decree No. 226/2011 (subsequently updated by Ministerial Decree No. 106/2015), regulating the new tender procedure for the awarding of the distribution concessions within the ATEMs (“**Tenders Decree**”). According to Article 12 of the Tenders Decree, the selection is made by the evaluation of the combination of three parameters (economic conditions, security and quality criteria and network development plans). A specific score is assigned to each of the aforementioned parameters by a commission of five independent members, on the basis of the sub-criteria and specifications established in the call for bids.

¹⁷ Legislative Decree No. 93/2011 abolished the ratio imports/strategic storage = 10%.

The terms originally expected to begin and carry out the tenders, however, were subjected to numerous deferrals.

At the expiration of the old concessions, the plants should have been transferred to the Municipalities upon the payment of an indemnity in favour to the outgoing concessionaire. Such indemnity may be paid by the new concessionaire or by the Municipalities themselves (if the old concession provides for it).

In several cases, there are disputes (pending before Administrative and Ordinary Courts) between the parties regarding the quantification of the indemnity and the related assessment is assigned to an arbitrator panel. Regarding the investments held by the previous concessionaire on the plants transferred to the new concessionaire, based on Article 24, Paragraph 1, of Decree 93/2011, the new concessionaire is required to step in to the existing guarantees and financing obligations or, alternatively, to discharge them by paying to the previous concessionaire an amount equal to the repayment value (the “**Repayment Value**”) of the plants transferred. Since 2022, Law No. 118/22 has provided for the possibility for local authorities (if they own assets) to sell their assets to repayment value during the tender.

The Repayment Value is due to the previous concessionaire at the expiration of the concession and is equal, for the first round of tenders, to the residual industrial value, therefore to the value of reconstruction to new of the consistency of the plants at the time of their transfer, reduced by depreciation, including construction in progress, net of public and private contributions, as required by the Guidelines approved by the Ministerial Decree 22 May 2014.

As far as the tenders, to date only ten ATEMs were awarded (Milan 1, Turin 1, Turin 2, Aosta, Belluno, Naples 1, Udine 2, La Spezia, Rimini and Crotone-Catanzaro). Moreover, new concessions have already been launched only for Turin1, Turin 2, Aosta, Naples 1, Milan 1, Udine 2 e Belluno.

As regards regulation acts, costs for providing distribution and metering services are covered by tariffs whose rules are set by the ARERA at the beginning of each tariff reference period (so called “**Regulatory Period**”) and updated on a yearly basis by applying defined mechanisms. Regulatory Periods usually have a duration of 6 years. Pursuant to Resolution No. 570/2019/R/gas (so called “**RTDG 2020-25**”), ARERA has defined the methodology for determining the distribution tariffs for the fifth regulatory period 2020-2025, which was recently refreshed by Resolution No. 737/2022/R/gas for the second semi-period 2023-2025. ARERA has extended the current regulatory framework until 31 December 2027 and initiated proceedings to define tariffs and quality standards for the sixth regulatory period starting in 2028. Resolution 221/2025/R/gas outlined two workstreams: the development of a ROSS-base regulation and a new quality framework, including a pilot phase in 2027 for selected major operators. The resolution also introduced targeted amendments to ensure regulatory continuity for the years 2026–2027.

Complementing the regulatory continuity measures, the Authority has responded to judicial rulings affecting the existing tariff system. Through Resolution 87/2025/R/GAS, ARERA complied with Council of State rulings that partially annulled Resolution 570/19 concerning the 2020–2025 gas distribution tariff system, particularly the method for determining recognised operating costs. As a result, the resolution provides for a broader recognition of operating costs across all company size clusters.

Pursuant to Article 43 of the RTDG the national territory is divided into seven tariff areas each one having its own “tariffa obbligatoria”, while for each operator ARERA approves the “tariffa di riferimento”, determined in order to cover its own efficient costs, according specific regulation rules. Capital expenditures, depreciation and operating costs for providing distribution and metering services are covered by these tariffs established by ARERA at the beginning of each regulatory period and updated on an annual basis with an inflation parameter and an efficiency parameter for operating cost and with actual balance sheet value for capital expenditures. Starting from 2016, the return on capital is defined by the regulation adopted with Resolution No. 583/2015/R/com (so-called TIWACC). In 2021, with Resolution 614/2021/R/com, another overall reform of the WACC occurred: ARERA, in order to adjust return on capital to renewed financial

market, revised to value 5,6% (real, pre-tax) for the 2022 and 2023; later, as electric service, ARERA, with Resolution 556/2023/R/com, revised WACC 2024 upwards due to strong fluctuations of the exogenous variables embedded in the formula that have changed the level of regulated WACC above a certain threshold (50 bps). The Resolution leads to value 6,5% (real, pre-tax) for 2024. ARERA updated gas regulated WACC valid for the 2025–2027 period with the Resolution 513/2024/R/com: the rates for all infrastructure services will decrease compared to 2024 values and the gas WACC will fall from the 6.5% to 5.9% (-60 bps). Regarding the main macro-determinants behind the WACC reduction, a decrease of around -40 bps was foreseeable (and almost automatic), as it results from both lower market interest rates and the reduction—set by the 2021 methodology—of the *Kd* graduality coefficient. The additional -10 bps decrease in gas distribution stems from a review of the sector's asset beta (which has been revised from 0.44 to 0.41) following ARERA's fine-tuning of the methodology used to define average betas and a series of international benchmarks. As for the validity period of these new WACC, the Resolution set them for the three-year period 2025–2027, but—just as in the previous regulatory period—it allows for an extraordinary review of the values, even on an annual basis, in the event of major disruptions in the financial markets that would lead to rate variations greater than +/-30 bps (lowering the so-called *trigger threshold* from the previous 50 bps).

Still with reference to the benchmark indices useful for the valorisation of the tariff-revenues of gas distributors ARERA with Resolution 130/2025/R/com revised the revaluation parameters for all energy infrastructure services for 2024–2025. The Authority adopted the Italian HICP (IPCA) as the inflation index for capital revaluation, replacing the gross fixed investment deflator, which was considered unreliable and difficult to forecast. From 2026, IPCA will serve as the uniform reference for all energy services.

Sale

Sale of gas to end-users requires authorisation from the MED, which can only be refused on objective and non-discriminatory grounds. Starting from 1 January 2012, companies authorised to sell gas are included the specific list managed and published by the MED pursuant to Article 17 of Legislative Decree 164/2000.

From 1 January 2002, only companies that are not engaged in any other activity in the natural gas sector, other than as importers, drillers or wholesalers, may sell gas. Law No. 99/2009 provides for the constitution of a market exchange for the supply and sale of natural gas and for the Electricity Market Operator, in compliance with the principles of transparency, competition and non-discrimination, to be designated as manager of the natural gas exchange market. Law No. 99/2009 also establishes 'Last-Resort Service' provisions for residential clients. In this regard, the Single Buyer would be responsible for ensuring annual supplies up to 200,000 cubic metres to final residential clients.

Until 31 December 2002, only certain large consumers – gas eligible clients – were able to freely choose their suppliers of natural gas. During the same period, clients, mainly residential, who did not qualify as gas eligible clients, were obliged to purchase gas from distributors operating in their local area at a tariff set by the ARERA. Since 2003, all clients have been able to freely choose their suppliers of natural gas.

Law No. 99/2009 and the MED Decree dated 3 September 2009 transfer responsibility for selecting suppliers of last resort to the Single Buyer. Every year, the ARERA established the procedure for selecting suppliers of last resort for natural gas.

Law n. 124 of 4 August 2017 has introduced also in the gas natural sector the removal of the transitional regulation of the prices starting from 1 July 2019. This deadline was later postponed several times and at last postponed to 10 January 2024, following the approval of Law 6 of 13 January 2023.

Furthermore, ARERA updated the regulations for completing the public procedures for selecting last resort gas service (FUI and Default) suppliers, effective as of 1 October 2018 (Resolution 407/2018/R/gas).

The transitional regulation of price protection for domestic customers has been phased out, pursuant to Law No. 124/2017, starting from 10 January 2024. Specifically, for domestic customers (non-vulnerable) who have not concluded a Free Market contract with their supplier or another vendor by that date, it has been

stipulated that they will be automatically transferred to a supply, still provided by their outgoing supplier, but with economic and contractual conditions defined by ARERA (known as PLACET), except for an additional fixed annual component (in euros/year) set by the vendor (referred to as PLACET offers in derogation).

Regarding vulnerable customers, starting from the aforementioned date, their suppliers are required to offer natural gas supply at a price that reflects the actual procurement cost in the wholesale market, the efficient costs of the commercialization service, and the contractual and service quality conditions, as defined and periodically updated by the regulator under Decree-Law 115/22, as converted by Law 142/2022.

The Default Distribution Service (SdD) continues to be provided to regulate gas withdrawals following the administrative cessation of the vendor due to the customer's non-payment and the inability to proceed with the disconnection of the supply. Similarly, the Last Resort Supply Service (FUI) is in place in cases where the final customer is left without a supplier for reasons not attributable to them.

Renewable gases: biomethane and renewable hydrogen

Regarding biomethane, the support scheme to promote production is the Ecological Transition Ministry (MITE) Decree 15 September 2022, which presents elements of discontinuity with the past by introducing auction mechanism based on contracts for difference. Support mechanisms are provided for new or converted installations in cases of agricultural plants and production plants by organic fraction of municipal solid waste. Access to the proposed incentives is provided for the plans starting operations by 2026, according to National Recovery and Resilience Plan provisions. The incentives consist of a capital contribution, 40% of the investment cost, and incentive price at 15 years. The expected default price of the incentive is based on contracts for difference having GSE as counterparty, the selected projects normally receive the strike price. Plants connected to a network with access obligations and smaller than 250 mc/h may opt for the all-inclusive tariff, equal to that accepted in the tender including the economic value resulting from the sale of the natural gas and guarantees of origin (GO), with a view to simplification. Italian Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security (MASE) is still considering if extending current subsidy scheme after 2026 or introducing other types of mechanisms to support biomethane deployment by 2030. According to Italian NECP biomethane potential by 2030 is set at 6.3 bcm.

The Italian Government and the NECP, according to the EU decarbonization pathway, considers renewable hydrogen (both biogenic and of non-biological origin) a key energy carrier to decarbonize heavy duty transport and hard to abate industry. The consumption target set by NECP is about 250 kton. Moreover, in November 2024 the Italian Government adopted the "Italian Hydrogen Strategy" to support the development of an ecosystem in medium term.

At the same time the Italian Government is working to support projects in short-term designing a CfD mechanism to subsidy Opex. Please note that the "Opex Decree" is expected by the end of the year.

District heating service regulation in Italy

The Decree 102/2014 awarded the regulatory power for heating/cooling service to the national ARERA. In this context, ARERA also exercises control, inspection and sanctioning functions as provided for by the law establishing its jurisdiction, and exercises sanctioning powers.

As regards district heating regulations, with Resolution 24/2018/R/tlr, ARERA approved the "Comprehensive text for regulating criteria in defining fees for new connections and procedures for users to exercise the right of withdrawal for the regulatory period 2018-2020" (TUAR), which defines the criteria and procedures for establishing new connections to the network and exercising the right to deactivate supply and disconnect, for the period between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2020. With Resolution 463/2021/R/tlr, ARERA approved the regulation applicable to the period between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2025.

With Resolution 661/2018/R/tlr, ARERA approved the Comprehensive text for regulating the commercial quality of district heating service (RQCT), effective from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2021. Similarly, on other regulated sectors, mandatory general performance standards and other compulsory specific standards were introduced. Obligations require the operators to record the various phases along which a commercial quality request is processed and later implemented, as well as requirements calling for periodic reporting to ARERA. With Resolution 526/2021/R/tlr, ARERA approved the regulation applicable to the period between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2025.

With Resolution 548/2019/R/tlr, ARERA approved the Comprehensive text for regulating the technical quality of district heating service (RQTT), effective from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023. Obligations require the operators to record the various phases along which a technical quality request is processed and later implemented, as well as requirements calling for periodic reporting to ARERA.

With resolution 478/2020/R/tlr, ARERA approved the Comprehensive text for regulating the metering of district heating service (TIMT), effective from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024.

In 2023, following Legislative Decree 41/23, ARERA has been granted the power to regulate service tariffs. Pending to define the new "stable" tariff system, ARERA has provided for a transitional tariff method for the year 2024 only with Resolution 638/2023/R/tlr.

In 2024, TLR operators will continue to apply tariffs to users based on the logic of "avoided gas costs". However, ARERA has introduced elements of "efficiency" into the avoided gas cost formula, aiming to overcome the application inconsistencies among different service operators. Moreover, aiming to mitigate the effects of potential fluctuations in gas commodity prices, ARERA has also established a cap on the avoided cost value, intended to apply to the portion of heat produced from sources other than that produced by natural gas-fired plants (including WTE). In 2024, operators will still be able to invoke a safeguard clause for the economic-financial balance of their operations. ARERA has introduced a limit on the level of revenue reduction triggered by tariff regulation to a maximum of 10%. Building on the regulatory framework established for 2024, ARERA, through Resolution 54/2025/R/TLR, confirmed the continuation of the transitional method based on the "avoided gas cost" approach with efficiency adjustments already in force in 2024, as well as rewards for heat production from sustainable sources. The Resolution also reiterated the activation of a safeguard clause limiting revenue reductions from regulation to 10%.

Energy efficiency regulation in Italy

In Italy, the regulatory framework on energy efficiency is in force as from 2005 and was originally regulated by two Ministerial Decrees enacted in July 2004. Under energy efficiency regulation, electricity and gas distribution system operators (DSO) with more than 50,000 customers are required to achieve end-use energy efficiency targets, with reductions in primary energy consumption. Major updates to the regulatory framework came in 2012 when most responsibilities were shifted from ARERA to GSE, and in 2017 when the MED Decree extended targets and obligations through 2021, defining new criteria for eligible energy efficiency projects and introduced a cap price to the Tariff Contribution (the amount paid to DSOs as refund for participating the incentive system). In May 2021 a new decree was issued by the Ministry of the Ecological Transition, increasing the number of eligible projects and establishing national targets and obligations for the period 2021-2024. Adjustment measures on targets and obligations have been introduced in case of relevant differences between expected and effective volumes of white certificates generated in the system. Also, a new incentive mechanism for energy efficiency based on auctions was expected to be regulated by the end of 2021, but it has not been issued yet.

The above-mentioned Ministerial Decrees provided that distributors who are required to achieve energy saving must deliver GSE a quantity of the so-called energy efficiency certificates ("TEE") or "white certificates" equal to their energy saving obligation. The energy efficiency certificates, of a unit value of 1 TOE, are issued by GSE in favour of the distribution system operators, their subsidiaries and also in favour of ESCOs, energy service companies certified to the UNI EN 11352 standard. Since 2017, also companies

who nominate a EGE (Expert in Energy Management) certified to the UNI 11339 standard or having their Energy Management System certified to the ISO 50001 standard can access the white certificate scheme.

Eligible projects include measures aimed at reducing the quantity of primary energy required to meet the customers' energy demand or to reduce energy consumption. If one DSO cannot originate enough TEE for its obligation, it may purchase the remaining energy efficiency certificates on the market. Also, DSOs can delay for no longer than two years the delivery of TEE, up to 40% of their obligation.

Considering TEE market shortage since 2017, in 2018 the MED enabled DSOs to ask GSE for so called "virtual TEE", only if they collected at least 30% of their minimum obligation achievement. This allowance was confirmed by the May 2021 decree, and the minimum obligation achievement necessary to access to the virtual TEE has been diminished up to 20%.

The methods for assessing the energy saving achieved by the individual measures implemented are now included in the guidelines issued by the MED in 2017 and in May 2019 (Operator's guide prepared by GSE). Updated operational guidelines was issued in May 2022, containing important clarifications on eligible projects and about methodology to be followed in the incentive request submission. A new decree setting energy saving targets for DSOs for the 2025-2028 period is expected by the end of 2024.

It should be also noted that on 5 September 2011, the MED issued a decree providing for a special incentive regime for Combined Heat and Power ("CHP"). Such incentives (granted for a 10-year period or for a 15-year period if CHP comes with district heating) cannot be aggregated with regular energy efficiency certificates (as defined by the MED Decrees mentioned above). Such Decree was partially amended by the Decree dated 8 August 2012, which modified the definition of "reconstruction" provided therein, but was not modified afterwards and is still fully in force. Pursuant to Decree 102/2014, the "white certificate" scheme it is expected to have a key role in achieving 2030 national energy saving target.

Through the Decree 102/2014, it has also been introduced the energy audit obligation (art. 8 of Energy Efficiency Directive) for non-SMEs, to be fulfilled every 4 years. This obligation is not occurring for those non-SMEs that have implemented and environmental or energy management system, certified by an independent body according to European or International standards.

Finally, according to article 7 of Decree 102/2014, enterprises included in the energy audit obligation or enterprises having implemented an energy management system certified ISO 50001, must communicate annually (by the end of March) the energy savings generated, compared to the previous period. These savings have to be calculated in normalised conditions and coherently with indication provided by the "*Ente per le nuove tecnologie, l'energia e l'ambiente*" (ENEA).

In October 2023, the new European Directive on energy efficiency (EU/2023/1791) came into force, raising the ambitions of the European Commission regarding energy saving targets and given greater weight to the "energy efficiency first" principle. The new Directive has established that all companies with annual consumption exceeding 85 TJ must implement a certified energy management system; not only that, but the range of companies required to carry out energy audits has been significantly expanded (all those with annual energy consumption between 85 TJ and 10 TJ). In addition, companies are required to formulate action plans based on the recommendations identified in the audits and implement them within the following three years. Moreover, according to "public administration exemplar role" principle, the Directive extends also to local public administrations the obligation to renovate its own buildings (at least 3% of the covered surface per year). The Directive also has a gradual approach for the introduction of stricter environmental requirements for the promotion of gas cogeneration. The transposition of the new Directive in Italy is expected by the first half of 2025.

Relevant in the field of energy efficiency is also the regulation on energy-intensive companies, which in Italy has evolved significantly in the last year: in succession, Legislative Decrees 29 September 2023 n.131 and 9 December 2023 n.181, in addition to the Ministerial Decree of 10 July 2024, have concretized the obligation to comply with the so-called "green conditionalities". According to this regulation: energy-

intensive companies, obliged to draw up an energy audit every four years (possibly included in a certified energy management system), must comply according to one of the following three paths:

- implementing the recommendations of the energy audit with payback times of less than 3 years
- reducing the carbon footprint of electricity consumption by at least 30% of their needs using carbon-free sources
- investing an amount equal to at least 50% of the incentive in projects that result in substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

GSE and ENEA issued guidelines for operators between September and October 2024 to follow to correctly comply with the requirements of respecting green conditionalities.

Finally, in 2024 with Legislative Decree 2 March 2024 n.19, another important incentive scheme for energy efficiency was launched in Italy, namely the “Transizione 5.0” plan. This scheme, which follows the “Industry 4.0 plan” related to the automation and digitalization of production processes, aims to incentivize innovative projects that also achieve a reduction in energy consumption. This incentive takes the form of a tax credit, determined in clusters based on the energy savings achieved, savings that must be accounted for over 5 years to maintain the benefit. The measure, being linked to funds of Italian National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR), will remain in effect only until the end of 2025.

With the new Ministerial Decree published in July 2025 (**DM Certificati Bianchi**), the regulatory framework for the White Certificates mechanism for the 2025–2030 period has been defined. The measure introduced procedural simplifications and broadened the range of eligible interventions, including initiatives related to the circular economy, such as plastic recycling. The mechanism remains based on the obligation for energy distributors to achieve energy-saving targets, documented through Energy Efficiency Certificates (TEE). The decree allowed access to the mechanism for ESCOs and entities with certified Energy Management Experts (EGEs). Furthermore, the introduction of an auction-based mechanism complementary to the GME trading platform is under consideration, aimed at strengthening system liquidity and improving the allocative efficiency of incentives.

About energy efficiency in buildings some relevant impacts are expected with the Directive (EU) 2024/1275 on Energy Performance Building (“**EPBD**”) transposition. In particular, the EPBD: (i) inhibits any kind of subsidy scheme for natural gas boilers from January 2025, and (ii) design a path to accelerate investments on energy efficiency interventions and building automation and control systems by May 2026, in particular through national building renovation plans established by Member States.

ETS regulation

With reference to emissions trading and, particularly, in relation to greenhouse gases emissions (“**GHG Emissions**”), both the European Union and Italy are committed through the National Determined Contributions (“**NDCs**”) under the Paris Agreement, outlining their post-2020 climate actions, to the reduction of GHG Emissions, also in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The European Union Emissions Trading System (“**EU ETS**”) has constituted the key climate policy instrument in the EU. Based upon the principle of cap and trade, it limits the GHG Emissions in major emitting sectors such as power generation, refineries, and energy-intensive industry, covering around 40% of the EU’s total GHG Emissions and operating in all EU countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway (EEA-EFTA states).

A cap is set on the total amount of certain GHG Emissions that can be emitted by the installations covered by the system. The cap is reduced over time so that total emissions fall. Within the cap, installations buy or

receive emissions allowances (so-called EU allowances, “EUAs”), which they can trade with one another as needed. The limit on the total number of allowances available ensures that they have a value. After each year, an installation must surrender enough allowances to cover fully its emissions, otherwise heavy fines are imposed. If an installation reduces its emissions, it can keep the spare allowances to cover its future needs or else sell them to another installation that is short of allowances. Trading brings flexibility that ensures emissions are cut where it costs least to do so. A robust carbon price also promotes investment in innovative, low-carbon technologies.

A revision of the EU ETS was adopted in 2018, applying to the phase IV of the regulation starting in 2021 and ending in 2030, which introduces several changes to ensure that the system will remain “fit for purpose” regarding the climate goals. Among the amended rules, a new methodology to allocate free EUAs to the installations, that will be greatly reduced and more accurately determined. This new methodology allows the system to keep up the incentive to reduce emissions when comparing abatement costs and the market price for EUAs, when not exempted from the costs through the free allocation. The revised EU ETS Directive (Directive 2003/87/EC) was transposed in Italy through Legislative Decree n. 47 of 9 June 2020 (“**Decree 47/2020**”). Legislative decree 147/2024, implements the reform of the Directive governing greenhouse gas emission allowance trading (Emission Trading System, ETS), which is extended to buildings, road transport and other industrial sectors as of 2027 (so-called ETS II).

Later, the European Commission presented its plan to reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels: an increase from the previous 40% reduction target. This level of ambition for the next years will put the EU on a balanced pathway to reaching climate neutrality by 2050. The new target was adopted in the framework of the European Climate Law.

Furthermore, the Commission included in the “**Fit for 55**” package, a propose of Directive to further amend the EU ETS Directive. Following the legislative proposals, on 18 December 2022 the European Parliament and the European Council reached a provisional agreement to strengthen the EU ETS, applying emissions trading to new sectors for effective economy-wide climate action, and establishing a Social Climate Fund to ensure a fair transition to the new rules. The new revision of the EU ETS Directive entered into force on 5 June 2023, raising the overall emissions reduction target by 2030 in the sectors covered by the EU ETS to 62%, in comparison to 2005 levels. GHG Emissions from maritime transport are included in the EU ETS from 2024, with a 2-year phase-in period.

EU Member States have to measure, report, and verify GHG Emissions from municipal waste incineration installations from 2024. By 31 January 2026, the Commission shall present a report with the aim of including such installations in the EU ETS from 2028, with a possible opt-out until 2030 at the latest.

With the extension of the EU ETS to maritime transport and fuels for road transport and buildings, most of the EU’s GHG Emissions will be subject to emissions trading. Part of the EU ETS revenues go to an Innovation Fund that supports the demonstration and roll-out of innovative low-carbon technologies, and a Modernisation Fund that helps to modernise energy systems and improve energy efficiency in ten lower-income Member States. Member States must now spend all of their EU ETS revenues on climate and energy-related purposes.

While the EU ETS concerns only commercial operations (power plants, industrial installations, airlines, shipping companies), the newly introduced “**ETS II**” impacts households and citizens directly through the fuel price. A new Social Climate Fund will help alleviate the social impacts of the ETS II. The actual trading and surrender of ETS II allowances, starting in 2027, will be the responsibility of fuel suppliers, building on the existing system for excise duties. To balance the supply and demand of ETS allowances and limit price fluctuations, both the traditional EU ETS and ETS II operate a Market Stability Reserve.

Free allowances for trade- and energy-intensive industries will be gradually phased out, to ensure the decarbonisation of these industries. To continue protecting these European industries from unfair

international competition, a new Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (“**CBAM**”) will put a carbon price on the imports of certain products, including steel and aluminium. The phase-out of free allowances is synchronised with the phase-in of the CBAM and will be completed in 2034. Free allowances for the aviation sector will also be phased out, reaching full auctioning in 2026. Following the 2023 revision of the EU ETS Directive, the Decree 47/2020 was amended with Legislative Decree n. 147 of 10 September 2024.

Integrated water service regulation in Italy and an overview on water european legislation

Overview on water european legislation

The European Union (EU) policy on water services is based on a comprehensive regulatory framework, the cornerstone of which is environmental protection. Some provisions establish general principles for water resource management, while others set out specific obligations and minimum requirements for different sectors of the water supply chain, such as distribution, drinking water quality, and wastewater collection and treatment.

The general principles are set out in the **Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)**, which defines water as a “vital resource”, introduces the “polluter pays” principle and promotes integrated river basin management, with related planning obligations for Member States. The main objectives of the directive include preventing the deterioration of aquatic ecosystems, protecting the chemical and ecological quality of water, integrated river basin management and promoting the sustainable use of water resources.

In implementation of the WFD, **Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater** establishes criteria for assessing the chemical status of such waters and guidelines for defining threshold values for critical parameters to be complied with by Member States. **In the surface water sector, Directive 2008/105/EC sets environmental quality standards**, identifying a list of priority substances and other pollutants (updated by Directive 2013/39/EU) to be monitored in order to reduce chemical pollution of water.

Complementary to the WFD are the **Floods Directive 2007/60/EC**, which introduces a strategy for assessing and managing flood risk, integrating with the river basin management plans provided for in the WFD, and the **Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC**, which aims to reduce pollution from agricultural sources.

With regard to specific regulations for each sector, in the field of water supply, we highlight the **EU Drinking Water Directive 2020/218**, which came into force in 2021 and was transposed at national level by Legislative Decree 18/2023, with the aim of protecting human health by ensuring that water intended for consumption is 'healthy and clean' through the introduction of new and updated parameters and related limits to be monitored in chemical and microbiological terms.

In the field of urban waste water management (sewerage and treatment systems), the **new Directive on urban waste water treatment 3019/2024** (revising the previous 91/271/EEC) came into force in 2025 (and is awaiting national transposition by 31 July 2027). The new legislation aims to ensure that urban agglomerations are equipped with adequate collection and treatment systems, with primary, secondary, but also tertiary and quaternary treatment obligations depending on their size. It also sets energy neutrality targets in the wastewater treatment sector and reinforces the principle of extended producer responsibility (for example, it highlights that cosmetics and pharmaceutical manufacturers will be required to contribute to the costs of treating certain contaminants).

EU Regulation 2020/741 deserves particular attention, as it defines the minimum requirements for the reuse of treated wastewater for agricultural purposes, forming part of a framework of policies aimed at making water resource management more efficient and resilient. In this regard, on 4 June 2025, the **European Commission adopted the European Water Resilience Strategy (COM(2025) No 280)**, which addresses the challenges posed by climate change by focusing on three key objectives: 1) restoring and protecting the water cycle through the effective implementation of existing EU legislation, improving soil water retention capacity and preventing water pollution, with a particular focus on PFAS pollutants; 2) promoting a smart water economy to increase competitiveness, attract investment and support the European water industry,

setting a target of improving EU water efficiency by at least 10% by 2030 and recommending that Member States continue their efforts to reduce network losses and modernise infrastructure; and 3) ensuring access to clean water and sanitation at affordable prices, promoting the active role of citizens in water saving and promoting awareness-raising initiatives.

Water service governance in Italy

With specific reference to the integrated water service, the Legislative Decree 152/2006 and subsequent amendments and additions (the “**Environmental Code**”) provides for the following principles for the regulation of the management of the integrated water service system in Italy:

- (f) water services are provided by means of a sole integrated system for the management of the entire cycle of water resources (“**Integrated Water Service**” or “**IWS**”), including the abstraction, transportation and distribution of water for non-industrial purposes, sewerage, wastewater treatment and purification of drinking water;
- (g) the identification by the Italian Regions and within each of them, of Optimal Territorial District (“**ATOs**”), within which IWS is to be managed. The boundaries of ATOs were defined on the basis of consistency with hydrological conditions and logistical considerations, the goal of achieving industry consolidation and the potential for economies of scale and operational efficiencies;
- (h) the institution of a water district authority for each ATO (*Autorità di Ambito Territoriale Ottimale*), subsequently repealed by Article 2, paragraph 186-bis of Law No. 191 of 26 March 2009 and replaced by Local Water Authorities, to be identified by means of Regional Law, responsible for organizing IWS, by means of an integrated water district plan (*Piano d'Ambito*). The district plan provides for, *inter alia*, an investments policy and the management plan referred to the relevant district, identifying and overseeing an operator for IWS (“**Water District Operator**”), determining the tariffs for IWS and monitoring and supervising the service and the activities carried out by the selected operator, in order to ensure the correct application of the tariffs and the achievement of the objectives and quality levels set out in the district plan.

The organisation of integrated water service relies on a clear distinction in the division of tasks among the various governing bodies:

- the State and Local Water Authorities carry out general planning activities and define guidelines. In particular, environmental quality (i.e. quality of water, aquatic ecosystems, degradation of productive land, etc.) is monitored by MEES.
- Local Water Authorities supervise, organise and control the IWS but these activities are managed and operated on a day-to-day basis by (public or private) IWS operators.
- Finally, Article 21 of the Law Decree No. 201 of 6 December 2011 (converted into Law No. 214 of 22 December 2011) has assigned several functions for the regulation and the control on the supply of IWS to the AEEGSI, The Italian Regulatory Authority for Electricity Gas and Water , now called Italian Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and Environment (ARERA), in particular concerning the implementation of a new national tariff method, of the minimum quality standards and the rules for the operators-clients relationship.

Concerning the selection of IWS operator, pursuant to the Environmental Code, the award of the management of the IWS is made in favour of the Water District Operator selected for each ATO by Local Water Authority. In particular, according to European legislation Local Water Authorities can arrange IWS through three principal procedure: (i) third parties selected by public procurement procedures (ii) by direct or *in-house* provision, whenever the market is unable to meet the needs of the community and make use of entities fully controlled by the local authority and mainly engaged in the relevant activity (iii) by public-private partnership where private partner is selected by a procurement procedure. Pursuant to Law No. 221

of 17 December 2012, Local water Authority have to publish a Report on the chosen procedure for the award of the service within which European conditions subsistence must be stated.

The contractual relationship between the Local Water Authorities and the Water District Operator is regulated by *ad hoc* agreements (*convenzioni di gestione*) which shall, in particular, provide for:

- the legal regime chosen for the management of the service;
- the term of the contract, which must not exceed 30 years;
- the obligation for the operator to return the assets assigned to it at the end of the contractual term;
- the standards, in terms of quality of the service and financial performance, that the operator is required to guarantee, as well as the criteria to be applied to monitor such performance;
- the applicable penalties and the causes of termination pursuant to the Italian Civil Code;
- the criteria and the methods for the application of tariffs determined by the Local Water Authority;
- the obligation to execute an appropriate financial guarantee.

The Local Water Authority is responsible for preparing the draft agreement on the basis of a “sample agreement” adopted by the regional governments.

Water service regulation

The tariff is calculated to ensure a full cost recovery. On this main fundamental European principle ARERA established a new water tariff methodology on December 2013 (Resolution 643/2013/R/idr) by ensuring a more stable legal environment and increasing investments. This first new tariff method applied for the 1st regulatory period (2012-2015) consisted in setting a revenues limit with respect to the sum of 5 components defined by ARERA:

- Capital expenditures cost (the methodology covers costs of investment through ex-post regulation, referring only to costs of investment that were actually realized);
- Operating costs;
- Environmental and resource costs;
- Additional component for supporting specific investment needs;
- Component to balance the revenues limit for the operator from previous years.

The competent local authority had the task to select one between the four “regulatory schemes” allowed by the ARERA in the tariff method and asked for ARERA’s approval.

On 1st January 2016 entered into force the second regulatory period water tariff method (Resolution 664/2015/R/idr) applied to the period 2016-2019. With this Resolution ARERA intends to continue the started development path of the sector through a stable and certain regulation, raising the service standards and the social and environmental sustainability of supply while respecting cost-effectiveness, efficiency and economic and financial balance in management. To ensure continuity, the “Water Tariff Method -2” was based on an asymmetric regulation able to adapt to the different needs of a sector which is highly differentiated at local level and in the governance. The tariff regulation applicable in the second regulatory period is therefore attributable to an array of regulatory frameworks (compared to the previous tariff method, there is a wider range of different types of tariff schemes, 6 as compared to previous 4) within which each jurisdiction subject will identify the most effective solution to suit their needs.

With Resolution 580/2019/R/IDR of 27th December 2019, ARERA approved the current Third Water Tariff Method (MTI-3) for the regulatory period 2020-2023, maintaining stability and certainty, and evolving

regulation in line with the rules introduced in 2012. The four-year duration of the regulatory period has been confirmed, with an update being provided every two years, as well as the possibility for an anticipated review, if so requested by the Local Water Authority, certifying the extraordinary nature of events that may affect the economic-financial balance of management activities. The new method combines elements that remain unchanged with respect to the previous period and innovative aspects. The new method indeed confirms the structure of a guaranteed revenue and an upper limit on annual increases in tariffs, differentiated according to the specific characteristics of each Water Manager (so-called “asymmetrical” regulation). From the point of view of the cost of capital, a gradual decrease is foreseen in remuneration for a few specific ongoing works (with the exception of those defined as strategic). The rate covering financial and fiscal charges is equal to 5.24% for the period 2020-2021, but with the Resolution 639/2021/R/Idr this rate was set at 4.80%. From the point of view of the operating costs, for the first time the method introduces a new efficient control system, to pursuing the efficiency of operating costs and management. Note furthermore the introduction of significant incentives going towards interventions intended to promote energy efficiency and environmental sustainability, for example promoting the recovery of materials and energy from sludge treatment. For the costs linked to arrearage, the unpaid amount of sales volumes recorded in a given year is expected to be recognised (“unpaid ratio” at 24 months). The abovementioned Resolution 639/2021 establishes the criteria for the biennial update (2022-2023) of the water tariff arrangements and the provisions are substantially in line with those already defined in Resolution 580/2019/R/IDR. Some points of this resolution are noteworthy, for example: the Op_{mis} component is aimed at implementing measures to improve users awareness of their consumption, as well as to encourage limitation procedures in the event of arrears and selective disconnection; as regards electricity, the resolution introduces the possibility of exploiting an additional forecast component aimed at getting at least a partial advance warning of the effects of rising electricity costs; the additional costs due to the Covid-19 epidemiological emergency. Furthermore, with the Resolution 229/2022/R/IDR ARERA introduces extraordinary financial and economic measure in relation to the cost of electricity recognised in the tariff, to face a challenging period of electricity price volatility.

Finally, last year's main tariff innovation is the approval of the **Fourth tariff method** (MTI-4, introduced by the Resolution 639/2023/R/IDR of 28th December 2023) that brings the sector to a certain maturity, witnessed by the very duration of the regulatory period which is for the first time spread over a period of six years (2024-2029), with a two-yearly update of tariff arrangements. Highlights of the new tariff method include: a) the lengthening of the view of the strategic works plan until 2035 b) a revision in the recognition of the exogenous cost of electricity c) the continuation of the gradual efficiency path of endogenous operating costs d) the inclusion of operating costs for stormwater management among “innovative” operating costs. In addition, two important new reward indicators are introduced: the “RIU” indicator aimed at encouraging the development of reuse of purified wastewater and the “ENE” indicator aimed at reducing the amount of purchased electricity. From the point of view of the cost of capital, the Resolution 639/2023 has also increased the rate covering financial and fiscal charges to 6.13% (real pre-tax) for the period 2024-2025, reflecting the increase in the yield rates of stable countries and cost of debt.

With reference to the quality of the services, as of 2020 the bonuses and penalties involved in promoting technical service quality will be quantified, as will, as of 2022, bonuses and penalties for contract quality, established by the new national mechanism described in resolution 547/2019. This resolution modified the resolution 655/2015/R/ldr which ARERA had introduced minimal *contractual* quality standards, which are homogeneous throughout the national territory. The *technical* quality regulation had already been adopted with Resolution 917/2017/R/ldr asked operators and local authorities to review the investment plans to pursue new challenging annual objectives. In the field of technical quality, during the April 2022 ARERA assigns for the first time rewards and penalties to operators for the results achieved and consolidated in 2018 and 2019. The ranking was published by ARERA in Resolution 183/2022/R/ldr, which concludes the first two-year period of application of the incentive mechanism.

At the end of the year 2023, the regulation of technical quality underwent a major revision (Resolution 637/2023/R/Idr), introducing some detailed specifications related to the already existing quality indicators, also in order to implement the indications of new European directives (such as the Drinking Water Directive 2020/2184, transposed by Legislative Decree 18/2023 in Italy), as well as introducing a new indicator aimed at increasing the water resilience of water supply systems (indicator “M0”).

To consolidate and expand the measures already in place, ARERA adopted Resolution 425/2025/R/ldr, introducing targeted updates to the technical and contractual quality frameworks. The Resolution refined the M0 macro-indicator, aligning it with territorial needs, and completed the incentive mechanism for water resilience. Moreover, Resolution 424/2025/R/ldr launched the revision of the regulation of the contractual quality of the integrated water service (RQSII). The approach aims to harmonise service levels, strengthen performance measurability, and limit user burdens throughout the regulatory period. Also in 2025, ARERA, with Resolution 347/2025/R/IDR, defined the minimum contents of the tender notice for future concession renewals.

During the pandemic crisis, with Resolution 235/2020/R/ldr ARERA has taken several regulatory measures to support companies as well as the economic interest of regulated water operators. These interventions have tried to reconcile the immediate protection of the interests most directly affected by the pandemic crisis with the long-term objectives of regulated sectors.

Furthermore, at the end of 2019, ARERA started to authorize the disbursement of funds for some water supply interventions included in the *National Water Sector Interventions Plan*. This Plan was introduced in the 2018 Budget Law to improve national water infrastructures.

In 2021 Resolution 609/2021/R/IDR introduced important amendments to the metering regulation (Resolution 218/2016/R/Idr), and in particular in the metering procedures and new standard aimed to improve smart metering.

Furthermore, with the goal of reducing arrearage, Resolution of 16 July 2019 311/2019/R/ldr was aimed at unifying water managers' debt collection processes nationwide. It regulates procedures and timing for the formal notice and the suspension or limitation of the supply for end users, however protecting vulnerable users. On 1st January 2018 a new organization of water service charges structure for users came into effect for all local areas, based on criteria that are uniform nationwide and defined by ARERA Resolution 665/2017/R/ldr.

As regards resident household customers undergoing economic and social hardship, resolution 897/17/R/ldr introduce a new water social tariff (national water “bonus”) that came into force in 2018, whose conditions for access are similar to those provided for social energy tariff (gas and electricity “bonus”). Furthermore, some Local Water Authority introduced an additional social water “bonus”, financed by an extra local tariff component. The Resolution 897/2017 was revised by the Resolution 63/2021/R/com in which ARERA regulates the automatic recognition of social electric, gas and water bonuses for economic hardship, pursuant to Decree-Law no. 124 of 26 October 2019, converted with amendments by Law no. 157 of 19 December 2019: the application procedures for the new system were defined, replacing the previous “on demand” regulations and the relative information flows.

Another important aspect in economic regulation of water sector is represented by the obligation to unbundle accounts. The unbundling regulation aims to identify in greater detail the costs of the individual services that form the integrated water service, in order to obtain a better definition of a “cost reflective” tariff. In the end,

one must note the Resolution 656/2015/R/idr for a uniform regulation of the standard agreement, to regulate relations between the awarding bodies and operators.

Integrated waste cycle regulation in Italy

Governance and regulatory framework

The rules regarding municipal waste management are provided by the Environmental Code and are based on the following key principles:

- wastes are classified according to their origin (as municipal/urban waste and its assimilated or special waste) and their dangerousness (hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste); Legislative Decree 116/20 (implementing Directive 2018/851/EU and Directive 2018/852 / EU) has introduced, among other things, changes to the regulation of urban waste and its assimilated; in particular, the qualification of "urban" that is no longer attributed by virtue of an assimilation governed by the Municipalities, but deriving from characteristics of the waste, and more precisely from their nature and composition and from the activity of origin; moreover, it has been established that non-domestic users can deliver their urban waste outside the public service after demonstrating that it has been sent for recovery by means of a certificate issued by the person carrying out the waste recovery activity; each region has to be divided into ATOs and a Local Waste Authority will be established for each ATO (*Autorità di Ambito Territoriale Ottimale*). Such Authority is responsible for organising, awarding and supervising integrated urban waste management services (collection, transport, recycling and disposal of municipal waste); according to article 202 of the Environmental Code, municipal waste management services consist of collection, transport and preparing for recycling of municipal waste, and may even include the disposal activity. The inclusion of the disposal activities in the municipal waste management services is conditional upon the decision of the Local Waste Authority to include in the municipal waste management service also the construction and operation of the relevant disposal plants. Should the disposal plants not be in the ownership of the Public Entities, the owner shall ensure to the concessionaire of the municipal waste management services the access to the disposal plant.
- More in-depth, Law no. 2718 of 24 March 2012 provides that the urban waste management service is entrusted by concession (either from a tender or through other forms provided for by the legislation on local public services) and may include (within the scope of the public service concession) the collection, disposal and preparing for recovery activities, as well as the complete disposal of all urban waste produced within the ATO, in addition to the management and construction of the plants. It is also specified that if the plants are owned by parties other than the local authorities of reference, the contractor of the integrated urban waste management service must be guaranteed access to the plants at regulated tariffs and the availability of the potential and capacity necessary to meet the disposal needs indicated in the area plan.
- According to EU criteria, the order of priority of the procedures through which treatment waste can be managed are the following: (i) preparation for reuse; (ii) recycling; (iii) recovery, including energy generation; and (iv) disposal

Italian Law No. 205 of 27 December 2017 allocated the ARERA's regulatory and control functions over the urban waste cycle. The responsibilities attributed are performed with the same powers and within scope of the principles, purposes and assignments provided for by Italian Law No. 481/1995.

ARERA, in October 2019, carried on his mandate with resolution 443/2019/ R/rif that approved the first “*Waste Tariff Method (MTR) for the period 2018- 2021*”, in compliance with the multi-level institutional structure that characterizes the waste sector and in respect of asymmetry, in consideration of the specific elements of the different territorial contexts.

The regulatory tariff act of the Authority is to be considered as the first step towards the definition of a regulation on tariff revenues and the resulting articulation of the tariffs applied to users of the service and incorporates some first elements of transparency and efficiency. This first tariff act regulated operators active in waste collection and operators active in both waste collection and treatment and disposal services, but excludes operators active in only treatment and disposal services, for which ARERA defined a specific regulatory act.

Precisely, in August 2021, with resolution 363/2021/R/rif (subsequent amendments and additions), ARERA defined the criteria for recognizing efficient operating and investment costs for the period 2022-2025, adopting the Waste Tariff Method (MTR-2). This act updates the resolution 443/2019/R/rif and introduces a national criteria for the determination of tariffs of the treatment plants.

Tariff method regulates revenues on the basis of cost data certain and verifiable from financial statements, although the annual dynamics for their definition are subject to a growth limit. With regards to operators active in both waste collection and treatment and disposal service the limit is determined on the basis of the inflation rate and an efficiency factor, as well as on the basis of improvements in the quality of the service and/or the extent of the management perimeter. With regard to operators active in only treatment and disposal services, this limit is equal to planned inflation and is enhanced by a factor that can be uplifted by up to 4% and which takes into account the technological and environmental characteristics of the plant. The limit to the growth of the tariff factor does not include the application of an efficiency recovery. The tariff trend is differentiated according to the origin of the waste treated from areas close to or from areas not close to the plant, to the benefit of the communities in areas adjacent to the plant (even with the complete discharge of the tariff increases on the communities falling in areas not adjacent to the plant).

In accordance to the community hierarchy of waste treatment, the tariff method provides environmental contributions (positive or negative) destined for collection companies, based on the type of plant of destination of the waste conferred, in order to stimulate the quality of collection and development of material and energy recovery systems. In particular, the system provides:

- 1) incentives in favor of those who consign to composting / anaerobic digestion plants, introducing an environmental component to partially offset the fees due;
- 2) limited incentives in favor of those who confer to incineration plants with energy recovery, introducing an environmental component to partially offset the fees due;
- 3) disincentives for those who deliver to landfills or incineration plants without energy recovery, by introducing an environmental component as an increase in the fees due;
- 4) incentives or disincentives for those who confer to mechanical and/ or biological treatment (TM/TMB) according to the destination plants of the waste streams leaving the TM/TMB.

The types of plants subject to the national tariff regulation of ARERA are defined by the Regions as part of the sectoral planning, under the rules defined by ARERA.

In continuity with the principles of circular economy and tariff validation processes, ARERA has formalized the regulatory framework for the 2026–2029 period through Resolution 397/2025/R/RIF, which approves the waste tariff method (MTR-3) for the third regulatory period. The measure set out provisions for determining tariff revenues for the integrated urban waste management service and confirms the MTR-2 approach, based on cost verification and transparency. Revenues must be calculated on validated data, with a growth cap linked to efficiency and environmental quality targets. Specific mechanisms are introduced to promote efficiency and coordination with the standard tender scheme, along with rules for calculating eligible costs and defining macroeconomic reference parameters.

With regards to return for capital expenditure, ARERA indicated the parameters to calculate the allowed return, in a dedicated document, the Resolution 363/2021/R/rif (subsequent amendments and additions). At

this respect, ARERA chosen, for the activities that follow a WACC based remuneration, a different level of riskiness. In particular, the WACC 2023-2024 of collection service and integrated management service has been set at 5.6% and for waste treatment has been 6.0%. Although, in fact, the parameters underlying the calculation of the WACC are homogeneous between the two services, some specific parameters express a differentiated level of riskiness, greater for the treatment and disposal service. The resolution 7/2023/R/rif has raised the WACC levels for both sectors, bringing the collection service to 6,3% and waste treatment to 6,6%, reflecting the dynamics of yield rates captured by the WACC of the energy sectors.

Particular attention is reserved to circular economy target (and related infrastructural adaptation), pursued through the sharing, between managers and users, of economic benefits deriving from the improvement of materials and energy obtainable from recovery operations, the extent of which is selectable by the competent bodies within a range defined by ARERA. Tariffs are validated by the local competent bodies and finally approved by ARERA. These approval processes are currently in progress.

With regards to quality, article 1, paragraph 527, of Law no. 205/2017 attributes to ARERA regulatory and control functions in the quality of the integrated urban and similar waste management service, in order to *"guarantee accessibility, homogeneous usability and diffusion all over the country, as well as adequate levels of quality in conditions of efficiency and cost-effectiveness of management, harmonizing the economic-financial objectives with the general ones social, environmental and appropriate use of resources (...)"*.

In compliance with these functions, ARERA, in October 2019, with the resolution 444/2019 /R/rif, approved the *Integrated Text on transparency in the waste management service (TITR)*, containing the first provisions on transparency of the municipal and similar waste management service for the period of regulation 1 April 2020 - 31 December 2023. In particular, ARERA considered a priority to protect users by defining the minimum information relating to the integrated management service of urban and similar waste and individual services that compose it: collection and transport and street sweeping and washing. Particular attention is given to information content of the bills and other individual communication tools on the characteristics of the service, according to criteria of clarity and simplification, in order to promote user awareness and promote their behavior virtuous.

ARERA has successively focused its regulation on technical and commercial quality of service: in particular, with the resolution 15/2022/R/rif introduced a system of uniform rules for consumer caring and management, so-called contractual quality and first elements of technical quality relating to the regularity and safety of the service, for the period 2022 – 2025. This resolution aims to converge towards homogeneous levels of service on a nation scale, by regulating contractual quality (complaints, contact points, bulky collection) and first elements of technical quality (continuity and regularity of the service). Further on, approximately from the mid-2023, ARERA will complete the regulation of technical quality regulation (health and environmental protection of the service, e.g. collection frequency, RD quality) and, probably, will introduce performance incentive mechanisms (bonuses / penalties). Resolution 15/2022/R/rif entered into force on 1 January 2023, while ARERA postponed the regulation of incentive mechanisms (bonuses/penalties referred to the level of quality of services) to the next future, over the 2022-2025 regulatory period.

Another area that was standardized by ARERA is the Service Contract, as an instrument for regulating the relationships between the local authority and the companies that provide the same service. In particular ARERA, with resolution 385/2023/R/rif, approved the standard Contract layouts that is considered to be functional to handle the extreme territorial inhomogeneity and the lack of transparency towards consumers.

Strictly connected to the standard Contract layouts is the introduction of the standard public tender. With the adoption of the standard tender template, the Authority intends to introduce greater uniformity in the documents that regulate the public tender procedures for the assignment of the integrated urban waste management (and individual services). The proposals are concentrated on those elements of the tender notice that are able to reflect the technical, economic and industrial peculiarities of the service (base tender amount,

formulation of economic and technical offers, etc.), so that consistency with the regulatory provisions on tariffs and quality is ensured.

Finally Arera introduced first homogeneous levels of waste management service defining obligations on urban waste collection efficiency and treatment facilities (resolution 387/2023/R/rif). In particular, obligations relate to:

- **efficiency and quality of separate collection**, with reference to the fractions subject to extended producer responsibility obligations (EPR) and to the organic fraction, which identifies the effectiveness of the collection and transport activity in maximizing the quantities to be sent for recycling and the revenues from the valorization of the material;
- **efficiency in waste management**, which identifies the incidence of waste produced by treatment processes of waste and the related management methods, also with a view to verifying how plant availability at the local level may affect compliance with the waste hierarchy;
- **service continuity**, aimed at verifying the reliability of the infrastructure system by monitoring the number and duration of outages;
- **commercial quality of the supply chain of treatment and transparency**, which identifies the way in which the relationship with the user-conveyor is managed, with particular reference to complaints, written requests for information and billing adjustments.

Following the establishment of uniform service standards, ARERA has advanced the regulation of technical quality through Resolution 374/2025/R/rif, completing the regulatory framework in the municipal waste sector (RQTR). The resolution updated the consolidated text on contractual and technical quality of the municipal waste management service (TQRIF; Resolution 15/2022/R/rif) and confirmed the introduction of three macro-indicators: R1 and R2, focused on the effectiveness of initiating recycling for packaging and organic waste (effective from 2026), and R3, aimed at measuring the technical-environmental efficiency of overall waste management (effective from 2028).

Site Remediation

In Italy the Environmental Code sets out the legal framework on remediation of contaminated sites. The regulation envisages three kinds of liabilities burdening the responsible person/entity of a polluting or pollution-risk event: (i) civil liability, (ii) obligations towards public authorities and (iii) criminal liability.

Pursuant to the Environmental Code, the polluter (and also the owner of the site) has the duty to immediately notify the competent authorities of a polluting or pollution-risk event and to adopt spontaneously a number of measures within the deadlines established by law, in order to prevent further consequences of the contamination event. On the other hand, the owner of the site has no direct duties of remediation and clean-up.

In the event the polluter does not carry out the clean-up and remediation works, the competent authorities can directly take care of the same. However, when such authorities perform directly clean-up and remediation works, the same shall identify the polluter and manage to recover by the same the costs borne for the clean-up. Should the polluter not be identified or being insolvent, the competent authorities shall adopt a resolution which has the effect of imposing on the relevant property a so called *onere reale*: i.e., an obligation propter rem which obliges whatever owner of the land to repay the cost borne by the competent authorities to carry out the clean-up and remediation works. For this reason, the *onere reale* is recorded on the cadastral register and can be enforced against any party purchasing the land. In order to avoid the imposition of the *onere reale*, the owner of a polluted site might be interested in carrying out directly the relevant works.

The Environmental Code introduces real threshold concentration values for contamination (CSC). If these values are exceeded, it is mandatory to proceed with further investigations, performing a site characterisation

and a site-specific risk assessment. If the risk assessment reveals the absence of unacceptable risk, the site is declared “not contaminated”; however, in such cases, a monitoring programme may be required. Environmental Code requires a risk assessment if analytical results, collected during the preliminary investigation, exceed the contamination threshold values (CSC). In August 2011, through Legislative Decree No. 121/2011, certain crimes connected to the execution of remediation activities have been included in Legislative Decree No. 231/2001 (“**Decree 231**”)¹⁸. Recently, a further crime related to omitted remediation of contaminated sites has been added to the criminal code by means of Law No. 68/2015.

Air pollution

The Environmental Code also provides for a regulatory framework concerning the air emission and the relevant measures aimed at reducing the air pollution. The breach of the set of rules provided for the Environmental Code and regarding the air pollution reduction may entail administrative and criminal sanctions.

In August 2011, certain crimes connected to the exceeding of the air emission limits (set forth by the Environmental Code or by the relevant air emission authorisation) have been included in Decree 231. The above-mentioned Law No. 68/2015 added the crimes of environmental pollution and environmental disaster to punish breaches of the set of rules regarding air pollution.

In October 2024 has been approved the new European air quality directive. Member States will have two years to transpose the directive into their national law. Under the new rules, citizens will be able to claim compensation for damage to health caused by States’ failures to comply with air quality regulations.

¹⁸ Decree 231 provides that a company is responsible for certain offences (not only crimes) committed by its executives, directors, agents and/or employees in the interest or to the benefit of that company. The list of offences has been steadily increasing along the years and now covers, *inter alia*, health and safety, environment, computer crimes, etc. To avoid (or reduce) its responsibility, the company may adopt a set of rules and procedures aimed at preventing offences. Such set of rules and procedures is commonly referred to in Italy as Model 231. The company must take action to implement its Model 231 and supervise compliance with it. The distinctive features of a Model 231 are: (i) the identification of the business areas/operations which are considered “at risk” (where an offence could be committed); (ii) the adoption of adequate rules to prevent those risks; (iii) the appointment of a corporate body that will supervise compliance, collect information (also on the basis of anonymous notifications by employees/agents) and suggest updating (“Compliance Officer”); and (iv) a disciplinary system to sanction the breaches (“Disciplinary System”).

TAXATION

ITALIAN TAXATION

The statements herein regarding taxation summarise the principal Italian tax consequences of the purchase, the ownership, the redemption and the disposal of the Notes. They apply to a holder of Notes only if such holder purchases its Notes in this offering.

This is a general overview that does not apply to certain categories of investors and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations which may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes. It does not discuss every aspect of Italian taxation that may be relevant to a Noteholder if such Noteholder is subject to special circumstances or if such Noteholder is subject to special treatment under applicable law.

This overview also assumes that the Issuer is resident in the Republic of Italy for tax purposes, is structured and conducts its business in the manner outlined in this Base Prospectus. Changes in the Issuer's organisational structure, tax residence or the manner in which it conducts its business may invalidate this overview. This overview also assumes that each transaction with respect to the Notes is at arm's length.

Where in this overview, English terms and expressions are used to refer to Italian concepts, the meaning to be attributed to such terms and expressions shall be the meaning to be attributed to the equivalent Italian concepts under Italian tax law.

The statements herein regarding taxation are based on the laws in force in the Republic of Italy as of the date of this Base Prospectus and are subject to any changes in law occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retroactive basis. The Issuer will not update this overview to reflect changes in laws and if such a change occurs the information in this overview could become invalid.

Law No. 111 of August 2023 ("Law 111") delegated to the Italian Government the ability to enact, within the next twenty-four months, one or more legislative decrees to reform the Italian tax system. Law No. 111 has been amended by Law No. 120 of August 2025, to postpone the deadline of the delegation from 31 December 2025 to 31 December 2026 (the "Tax Reform"). According to this law, the Tax Reform could change the taxation of financial income and capital gains and introduce several amendments in the Italian tax system. The precise nature, extent, and impact of these amendments cannot be quantified or foreseen with any certainty at this stage.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisers concerning the overall tax consequences under Italian tax law, under the tax laws of the country in which they are resident for tax purposes and of any other potentially relevant jurisdiction of acquiring, holding and disposing of the Notes and receiving payments of interest, principal and/or other amounts under the Notes, including in particular the effect of any state, regional or local tax laws.

Interest on the Notes

Notes qualifying as bonds or securities similar to bonds

Legislative Decree No. 239 of 1 April 1996, as amended, ("Decree 239") regulates the income tax treatment of interest, premium and other income (including any difference between the redemption amount and the issue price, hereinafter collectively referred to as "Interest") from notes falling within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or securities similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) issued, *inter alia*, by:

- (a) Italian resident companies, whose shares are traded (*negoziate*) on a regulated market or on a multi-lateral trading platform of any EU Member State or of a State party to the European Economic Area listed in the Ministerial Decree dated September 4, 1996, as amended by Ministerial Decree of March 23, 2017 and possibly further amended by future decree issued pursuant to Article 11(4)(c) of Decree

239 (as amended by Legislative Decree No. 147 of September 14, 2015) (the “**White List Country**”); or

(b) companies resident of Italy for tax purposes, whose shares are not listed as indicated above, provided that the notes are listed on the aforementioned regulated markets or platforms or, if not traded in the aforementioned market or multilateral trading facility, when such notes are held by “qualified investors” (*investitore qualificato*) as defined in Article 2, letter e) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, pursuant to Article 1, fourth paragraph, letter a) thereto and pursuant to article 100 of the Legislative Decree 24 February 1998, No. 58 (“**Consolidated Financial Act**”).

Pursuant to Article 44, paragraph 2, letter (c) of the Presidential Decree No. 917 of 22 December 1986 (the “**Italian Tax Code**” or the “**ITC**”), as amended and supplemented from time to time, the Notes qualify as “securities similar to bonds” for Italian tax purposes if they (i) incorporate an unconditional obligation to pay, at maturity, an amount not lower than their nominal value; that (ii) do not allow any direct or indirect participation either in the management of the Issuer or in the business in connection with which they have been issued, nor any control on such management, and (iii) do not provide for a remuneration which is entirely linked to the profits of the Issuer, or other companies belonging to the same group or to the business in respect of which the securities have been issued.

Italian resident Noteholders

Where an Italian resident Noteholder is (i) an individual not engaged in a business activity to which the Notes are effectively connected, (ii) a non-commercial partnership, pursuant to Article 5 of the ITC (with the exception of general partnership, a limited partnership and similar entities), (iii) a non-commercial private or public institution or trust, or (iv) an entity exempt from Italian corporate income taxation, Interest payments relating to the Notes, accrued during the relevant holding period, are subject to a substitutive tax, referred to as *imposta sostitutiva*, levied at the rate of 26% (either when the Interest is paid by the Issuer, or when payment thereof is obtained by the Noteholder on a sale of the relevant Notes). All the above categories are qualified as “net recipients” unless he has opted for the application of the “*Risparmio Gestito*” regime, see paragraph “Capital Gains” below.

In the event that the Noteholders described under (i) to (iii) above are engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the Notes are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* applies as a provisional tax.

The *imposta sostitutiva* may not be recovered by the Noteholder as a deduction from the income tax due.

Subject to certain limitations and requirements (including a minimum holding period), Italian resident individuals not acting in connection with an entrepreneurial activity or social security entities pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 509/1994 and Legislative Decree No. 103/1996 may be exempt from any income taxation, including the *imposta sostitutiva*, on interest, premium and other income relating to the Notes if the Notes are included in a long-term savings account (*piano di risparmio a lungo termine*) that meets the requirements from time to time applicable as set forth under Italian law.

If the Notes are held by an investor engaged in a business activity and are effectively connected with the same business activity, the Interest is subject to the *imposta sostitutiva* and is included in the relevant income tax return. As a consequence, the Interest is subject to the ordinary income tax and the *imposta sostitutiva* may be recovered as a deduction from the income tax due.

Pursuant to the Decree 239, *imposta sostitutiva* is levied by banks, *società di intermediazione mobiliare* (“**SIMs**”), *società di gestione del risparmio* (“**SGRs**”), fiduciary companies, stock exchange agents and other

entities identified by the relevant Decrees of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, as subsequently amended and integrated (the “**Intermediaries**”).

An Intermediary, to be entitled to apply the *imposta sostitutiva*, must satisfy the following conditions:

- (i) it must be: (a) resident in Italy; or (b) a permanent establishment in Italy of an intermediary resident outside of Italy; or (c) an organisation or company non-resident in Italy, acting through a system of centralised administration of securities and directly connected with the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (which includes Euroclear and Clearstream) having appointed an Italian representative for the purposes of Decree 239; and
- (ii) intervene, in any way, in the collection of Interest or in the transfer of the Notes. For the purpose of the application of *imposta sostitutiva*, a transfer of the Notes includes any assignment or other act, either with or without consideration, which results in a change of the ownership of the relevant Notes or in a change of the Intermediary with which the Notes are deposited.

Where the Notes are not deposited with an Intermediary, *imposta sostitutiva* is applicable and withheld by any Italian bank or any Italian intermediary paying Interest to a Noteholder. If Interest on the Notes is not collected through an Intermediary or any entity paying interest and as such no *imposta sostitutiva* is levied, the Italian resident Noteholders listed above under (i) to (iv) will be required to include Interest in their annual income tax return and subject them to a final substitute tax at a rate of 26%.

The *imposta sostitutiva* regime described herein does not apply in cases where the Notes are held in a discretionary investment portfolio managed by an authorised intermediary pursuant to the so-called discretionary investment portfolio regime (“**Risparmio Gestito**” regime as defined and described in “*Capital Gains*”, below). In such a case, Interest is not subject to *imposta sostitutiva* but contributes to determine the annual net accrued result of the portfolio, which is subject to an ad-hoc substitutive tax of 26% on the results.

The *imposta sostitutiva* also does not apply to the following subjects, qualified as “gross recipients”, to the extent that the Notes and the relevant coupons are deposited in a timely manner, directly or indirectly, with an Intermediary:

(A) *Corporate investors*

Where an Italian resident Noteholder is a corporation or a similar commercial entity (including a permanent establishment in Italy of a foreign entity to which the Notes are effectively connected), Interest accrued on the Notes must be included in: (I) the relevant Noteholder's yearly taxable income for the purposes of corporate income tax (“**IRES**”), generally applying at the current ordinary rate of 24%; and (II) in certain circumstances, depending on the status of the Noteholder, also in its net value of production for the purposes of regional tax on productive activities (“**IRAP**”), generally applying at the rate of 3.9% (certain categories of taxpayers, including banks, financial entities and insurance companies, are subject to higher IRAP rates). The IRAP rate can be increased by regional laws up to 0.92%. Said Interest is therefore subject to general Italian corporate taxation according to the ordinary rules;

(B) *Investment funds*

Interest paid to Italian investment funds (including a *Fondo Comune d'Investimento*, a SICAV, a SICAF, other than a Real Estate SICAF, as defined below, collectively, the “**Funds**”) are subject neither to the *imposta sostitutiva* nor to any other income tax in the hands of the Funds. Proceeds paid by the Funds to their unitholders are generally subject to a 26% withholding tax;

(C) *Pension funds*

Pension funds (subject to the tax regime set forth by Article 17 of Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005, the “**Pension Funds**”) are subject to a 20% substitutive tax on their annual net accrued result. Interest

on the Notes is included in the calculation of such annual net accrued result. Subject to certain conditions (including minimum holding period requirement) and limitations, Interest relating to the Notes may be excluded from the taxable base of the 20% substitute tax if the Notes are included in a long-term savings account (*piano individuale di risparmio a lungo termine*) that meets the requirements from time to time applicable as set forth under Italian law; and

(D) *Real estate investment funds*

Interest payments in respect of the Notes to Italian resident real estate investment funds established pursuant to Article 37 of Consolidated Financial Act (the “**Real Estate Investment Funds**”) and to Italian resident “*società di investimento a capitale fisso*” (“**SICAFs**”) are generally subject neither to *imposta sostitutiva* nor to any other income tax in the hands of the same Real Estate Investment Funds. Unitholders are generally subject to a 26% withholding tax on distributions from the Real Estate Investments Funds. Law Decree No. 70 of 13 May 2011 (converted with amendments by Law No. 106 of 12 July 2011) has introduced certain changes to the tax treatment of the unitholders of Real Estate Investment Funds, including a direct imputation system (tax transparency) for certain non-qualifying unitholders (e.g. Italian resident individuals) holding more than 5% of the units of the fund.

Non-Italian resident Noteholders

An exemption from *imposta sostitutiva* on Interest on the Notes is provided with respect to certain beneficial owners resident outside of Italy, not having a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected. In particular, pursuant to the Decree 239 the aforesaid exemption applies to any beneficial owner of an Interest payment relating to the Notes who: (i) is resident, for tax purposes, in a country which allows for a satisfactory exchange of information with the Republic of Italy; or (ii) is an international body or entity set up in accordance with international agreements which have entered into force in the Republic of Italy; or (iii) is the Central Bank or an entity also authorised to manage the official reserves of a country; or (iv) is an institutional investor which is established in a country which allows for a satisfactory exchange of information with the Republic of Italy, even if it does not possess the status of taxpayer in its own country of establishment (each, a “**Qualified Noteholder**”).

The exemption procedure for Noteholders who are non-resident in Italy and are resident in a White List Country identifies two categories of intermediaries:

- (a) an Italian or foreign bank or financial institution (there is no requirement for the bank or financial institution to be EU resident) (the “**First Level Bank**”), acting as intermediary in the deposit of the Notes held, directly or indirectly, by the Noteholder with a Second Level Bank (as defined below); and
- (b) an Italian resident bank or SIM, or a permanent establishment in Italy of a non-resident bank or SIM, acting as depositary or sub-depository of the Notes appointed to maintain direct relationships, via electronic link, with the Italian tax authorities (the “**Second Level Bank**”). Organisations and companies non-resident in Italy, acting through a system of centralised administration of securities and directly connected with the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (which include Euroclear and Clearstream) are treated as Second Level Banks, provided that they appoint an Italian representative (an Italian resident bank or SIM, or permanent establishment in Italy

of a non-resident bank or SIM, or a central depositary of financial instruments pursuant to Article 80 of Consolidated Financial Act) for the purposes of the application of Decree 239.

In the event that a non-Italian resident Noteholder deposits the Notes directly with a Second Level Bank, the latter shall be treated both as a First Level Bank and a Second Level Bank.

The exemption from the *imposta sostitutiva* for the Noteholders who are non-resident in Italy is conditional upon:

- (a) the status of effective beneficial owners of payments on Interest on the Notes;
- (b) the timely deposit of the Notes, either directly or indirectly, with an institution which qualifies as a Second Level Bank; and
- (c) the timely submission to the First Level Bank or the Second Level Bank of a statement of the relevant Noteholder (*autocertificazione*), to be provided only once, in which it declares that it is eligible to benefit from the exemption from *imposta sostitutiva*. Such statement must comply with the requirements set forth by a Ministerial Decree dated 12 December 2001, is valid until withdrawn or revoked and needs not to be submitted where a certificate, declaration or other similar document for the same or equivalent purposes was previously submitted to the same depository. The above statement is not required for non-Italian resident investors that are international bodies or entities set up in accordance with international agreements entered into force in the Republic of Italy or Central Banks or entities also authorised to manage the official reserves of a State.

Additional requirements are provided for "institutional investors".

In the case of non-Italian resident Noteholders not having a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* may be reduced (generally to 10%) or eliminated under certain applicable tax treaties entered into by Italy, if more favourable, subject to timely filing of the required documentation.

Notes qualifying as atypical securities (titoli atipici)

Interest payments relating to Notes that are neither deemed to fall within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or securities similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) nor in the category of shares (*azioni*) or securities similar to shares (*titoli similari alle azioni*) are subject to a withholding tax, levied at the rate of 26%.

Subject to certain limitations and requirements (including a minimum holding period), Pension Funds, Italian resident individuals not acting in connection with an entrepreneurial activity or social security entities pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 509/1994 and Legislative Decree No. 103/1996 may be exempt from any income taxation, including the *imposta sostitutiva*, on interest, premium and other income relating to the Notes if the Notes are included in a long-term savings account (*piano di risparmio a lungo termine*) that meets the requirements from time to time applicable as set forth under Italian law.

Where the Noteholder is (i) a non-Italian resident person, (ii) an Italian resident individual not holding the Notes for the purpose of carrying out a business activity, (iii) an Italian resident non-commercial partnership, (iv) an Italian resident non-commercial private or public institution, (v) a Fund, (vi) a Real Estate Investment Fund, (vii) a Pension Fund, (viii) an Italian resident investor exempt from Italian corporate income taxation, such withholding tax is a final withholding tax.

Where the Noteholder is (i) an Italian resident individual carrying out a business activity to which the Notes are effectively connected, (ii) commercial partnership, (iii) an Italian resident corporation or a similar Italian commercial entity (including a permanent establishment in Italy of a foreign entity to which the Notes are

effectively connected), (iv) an Italian resident commercial private or public institution, such withholding tax is an advance withholding tax.

In case of non-Italian resident Noteholders, without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected, the above-mentioned withholding tax rate may be reduced (generally to 10%) or eliminated under certain applicable tax treaties entered into by Italy, if more favourable, subject to timely filing of the required documentation.

Fungible issues

Pursuant to Article 11 (2) of Decree No. 239, where the Issuer issues a new Tranche forming part of a single series with a previous Tranche, for the purposes of calculating the amount of Interest subject to *imposta sostitutiva* (if any), the issue price of the new Tranche will be deemed to be the same as the issue price of the original Tranche. This rule applies where (a) the new Tranche is issued within 12 months from the issue date of the previous Tranche and (b) the difference between the issue price of the new Tranche and that of the original Tranche does not exceed 1 per cent. of the nominal value of the Notes multiplied by the number of years of the duration of the Notes.

Capital Gains

Italian resident Noteholders

Pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 461 of 21 November 1997 (“**Decree No. 461**”), as amended, a 26% capital gains tax (the “**CGT**”) is applicable to capital gains realised on any sale or transfer of the Notes for consideration by Italian resident individuals (not engaged in a business activity to which the Notes are effectively connected), regardless of whether the Notes are held outside of Italy.

For the purposes of determining the taxable capital gain, any Interest on the Notes accrued and unpaid up to the time of the purchase and the sale of the Notes must be deducted from the purchase price and the sale price, respectively.

With regard to the CGT application, taxpayers may opt for one of the three following regimes:

(a) “Tax declaration” regime (**Regime della Dichiarazione**)

The Noteholder must assess the overall capital gains realised in a certain fiscal year, net of any incurred capital losses, in his annual income tax return and pay the CGT so assessed together with the income tax due for the same fiscal year. Losses exceeding gains can be carried forward into following fiscal years up to the fourth following fiscal year. Since this regime constitutes the ordinary regime, the taxpayer must apply it to the extent that the same does not opt for any of the two other regimes;

(b) “Non-discretionary investment portfolio” regime (**Risparmio Amministrato**)

The Noteholder may elect to pay the CGT separately on capital gains realised on each sale or transfer of the Notes. Such separate taxation of capital gains is allowed subject to (i) the Notes being deposited with banks, SIMs or other authorised intermediaries and (ii) an express election for the *Risparmio Amministrato* regime being made in writing by the relevant Noteholder. The *Risparmio Amministrato* lasts for the entire fiscal year and unless revoked prior to the end of such year will be deemed valid also for the subsequent one. The intermediary is responsible for accounting for the CGT in respect of capital gains realised on each sale or transfer of the Notes, as well as in respect of capital gains realised at the revocation of its mandate. Where a particular sale or transfer of the Notes results in a net loss, the intermediary is entitled to deduct such loss from gains subsequently realised on assets held by the Noteholder with the same intermediary and within

the same deposit relationship, in the same fiscal year or in the following fiscal years up to the fourth following fiscal year. The Noteholder is not required to declare the gains in his annual income tax return; and

(c) “Discretionary investment portfolio” regime (***Risparmio Gestito***)

If the Notes are part of a portfolio managed by an Italian asset management company, capital gains are not subject to the CGT, but contribute to determine the annual net accrued result of the portfolio. Such annual net accrued result of the portfolio, even if not realised, is subject to an ad-hoc 26% substitutive tax, which the asset management company is required to levy on behalf of the Noteholder. Any losses of the investment portfolio accrued at year end may be carried forward against net profits accrued in each of the following fiscal years, up to the fourth following fiscal year. Under such regime the Noteholder is not required to declare the gains in his annual income tax return.

Subject to certain limitations and requirements (including a minimum holding period), Italian resident individuals not engaged in an entrepreneurial activity or social security entities pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 509/1994 and Legislative Decree No. 103/1996 may be exempt from Italian capital gain taxes, including the CGT, on capital gains realised upon sale or redemption of the Notes if the Notes are included in a long-term savings account (*piano di risparmio a lungo termine*) that meets the requirements from time to time applicable as set forth under Italian law.

The CGT does not apply to the following subjects:

(A) *Corporate investors*

Capital gains realised on the Notes by Italian resident corporate entities (including a permanent establishment in Italy of a foreign entity to which the Notes are effectively connected) form part of their aggregate income subject to IRES. In certain cases, capital gains may also to be included in the taxable net value of production of such entities for IRAP purposes. The capital gains are calculated as the difference between the sale price and the relevant tax basis of the Notes. Upon fulfilment of certain conditions, the gains may be taxed in equal instalments over up to five fiscal years.

(B) *Funds*

Capital gains realised by the Funds on the Notes are subject neither to CGT nor to any other income tax in the hands of the Funds (see *Italian Resident Noteholders*, above).

(C) *Pension Funds*

Capital gains realised by Pension Funds on the Notes contribute to determine their annual net accrued result, which is subject to a 20% substitutive tax (see *Italian Resident Noteholders*, above). Subject to certain conditions (including minimum holding period requirement) and limitations, capital gains realised upon sale or redemption of the Notes may be excluded from the taxable base of the 20% substitute tax if the Notes are included in a long-term savings account (*piano individuale di risparmio a lungo termine*) that meets the requirements from time to time applicable as set forth under Italian law.

(D) *Real Estate Investment Funds*

Capital gains realised by Real Estate Investment Funds and by SICAFs to which the provisions of Article 9 of Legislative Decree No. 44 of 4 March 2014 apply on the Notes are not taxable at the level of same Real Estate Investment Funds (see *Italian Resident Noteholders*, above).

Non Italian resident Noteholders

Capital gains realised by non-resident Noteholders (not having permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected) on the disposal of the Notes are not subject to tax in Italy, regardless of

whether the Notes are held in Italy, subject to the condition that the Notes are listed in a regulated market in Italy or abroad (e.g. the Luxembourg Stock Exchange).

Should the Notes not be listed in a regulated market as indicated above, the aforesaid capital gains would be subject to tax in Italy, if the Notes are held by the non-resident Noteholder therein. Pursuant to Article 5 of Decree 461, an exemption, however, would apply with respect to beneficial owners of the Notes, which are Qualified Noteholders resident in a White List Country.

In any event, non-Italian resident Noteholders without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected that may benefit from a tax treaty with Italy providing that capital gains realised upon sale or transfer of Notes are taxed only in the country of tax residence of the recipient, will not be subject to tax in Italy on any capital gains realised upon any such sale or transfer.

Inheritance and gift tax

Inheritance and gift taxes apply on the overall net value of the relevant transferred assets, at the following rates, depending on the relationship between the testate (or donor) and the beneficiary (or donee):

- (a) 4% if the beneficiary (or donee) is the spouse or a direct ascendant or descendant (such rate only applying on the net asset value exceeding, for each person, €1 million);
- (b) 6% if the beneficiary (or donee) is a brother or sister (such rate only applying on the net asset value exceeding, for each person, €100,000);
- (c) 6% if the beneficiary (or donee) is a relative within the fourth degree or a direct relative-in-law as well an indirect relative-in-law within the third degree;
- (d) 8% if the beneficiary is a person, other than those mentioned under (a), (b) and (c), above.

In case the beneficiary has a serious disability recognised by law, inheritance and gift taxes apply on its portion of the net asset value exceeding €1.5 million.

With respect to Notes listed on a regulated market, the value for inheritance and gift tax purposes is the average trading price of the last quarter preceding the date of the succession or of the gift (including any accrued interest). Under certain conditions, the *mortis causa* transfer of financial instruments included in a long-term savings account (*piano di risparmio a lungo termine*) – that meets the requirements from time to time applicable as set forth under Italian law – are exempt from inheritance and gift tax.

Stamp duty

Pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 2 *ter* of Part I attached to Presidential Decree No. 642 of October 26, 1972, as amended from time to time, a proportional stamp duty applies on an annual basis to any periodical reporting communications which may be sent by a financial intermediary to a Noteholder in respect of any Notes which may be deposited with such financial intermediary. The stamp duty applies, on a yearly basis, at a rate of 0.2%; this stamp duty is determined on the basis of the market value or – if no market value figure is available – the nominal value or redemption amount of the Notes held. The stamp duty cannot exceed €14,000, for taxpayers other than individuals.

The proportional stamp duty does not apply to communications sent by Italian financial intermediaries to subjects not qualifying as clients, as defined by Provision of the Governor of Bank of Italy 20 June 2012. Moreover, the proportional stamp duty does not apply to communications sent to Pension Funds.

Periodical communications to clients are presumed to be sent at least once a year, even though the intermediary is not required to send communication. In this case, the stamp duty is to be applied on 31 December of each year or in any case at the end of the relationship with the client.

Wealth tax on securities deposited abroad

Pursuant to Article 19(18) of Law Decree of 22 December 2011 n. 201, Italian resident individuals, non-profit entities and certain partnerships (*società semplici* or similar partnership in accordance with Article 5 of ITC) holding the Notes outside the Italian territory are required to pay a wealth tax at a rate of 0.2%. Article 1(91) of Law 30 December 2023, No. 213 provided for an increase of the rate from 0.2% to 0.4%, only in the circumstance that the Notes are held in black list countries, listed in the Ministerial Decree No.107 of 4 May 1999.

Pursuant to the provision of Article 134 of Law Decree No. 34 of 19 May 2020, the wealth tax cannot exceed Euro 14,000 per year for taxpayers different from individuals. This tax is calculated on the market value of the Notes at the end of the relevant year or – if no market value figure is available – on the nominal value or on the redemption value of such financial assets held outside the Italian territory. Taxpayers are entitled to an Italian tax credit equivalent to the amount of wealth taxes paid in the State where the financial assets are held (up to an amount equal to the Italian wealth tax due).

Financial assets (including the Notes) held abroad are excluded from the scope of the wealth tax if they are managed by Italian resident intermediaries. In this case, the stamp duty described in the previous paragraph (*Stamp duty*) does not apply.

Registration tax

Contracts relating to the transfer of securities are subject to the registration tax as follows: (i) public deeds and notarised deeds (*atti pubblici e scritture private autenticate*) executed in Italy should be subject to a fixed registration tax (Euro 200); (ii) private deeds (*scritture private non autenticate*) should be subject to registration tax only in “case of use” or voluntary registration at a fixed amount (Euro 200).

Tax monitoring

Pursuant to Law Decree No. 167 of 28 June 1990, converted by Law No. 227 of 4 August 1990, as amended, individuals, non-profit entities and certain partnerships (*società semplici* or similar partnerships in accordance with Article 5 of ITC), resident in Italy for tax purposes who, at the end of the fiscal year, hold investments abroad or have financial activities abroad must, in certain circumstances, disclose the aforesaid and related transactions to the Italian tax authorities in their income tax return (or, in case the income tax return is not due, in a proper form that must be filed within the same time as prescribed for the income tax return).

The requirement also applies where the persons abovementioned, being not the direct holders of the financial instruments, are the actual owners of the instruments.

Furthermore, the abovementioned reporting requirement is not required to comply with respect to Notes deposited for management or administration with qualified Italian financial intermediaries, with respect to contracts entered into through their intervention, on the condition that the items of income derived from the Notes have been subject to tax by the same intermediaries.

U.S. FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE ACT

Pursuant to certain provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, commonly known as FATCA, a “foreign financial institution” (including an intermediary through which Notes are held) may be required to withhold at a rate of 30% on certain payments it makes (“foreign passthru payments”) to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting, or related requirements. A number of jurisdictions (including Italy) have entered into, or have agreed in substance to, intergovernmental agreements with the United States to implement FATCA (“IGAs”), which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. Certain aspects of the application of the FATCA provisions and IGAs to instruments such as the Notes, including whether withholding would ever be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, are uncertain and may be subject to change. Even if withholding would be

required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, proposed U.S. Treasury regulations have been issued that provide that such withholding would not apply prior to the date that is two years after the date on which final regulations defining “foreign passthru payments” are published in the U.S. Federal Register. In the preamble to the proposed regulations, the U.S. Treasury Department indicated that taxpayers may rely on these proposed regulations until the issuance of final regulations. Moreover, Notes that are characterised as debt (or which are not otherwise characterised as equity and have a fixed term) for U.S. federal tax purposes that are issued on or prior to the date that is six months after the date on which final U.S. Treasury regulations defining foreign passthru payments are filed with the U.S. Federal Register generally would be “grandfathered” for purposes of FATCA withholding unless materially modified after such date (including by reason of a substitution of the Issuer). However, if additional Notes (as described under *“Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Further Issues”*) that are not distinguishable from previously issued Notes are issued after the expiration of the grandfathering period and are subject to withholding under FATCA, then withholding agents may treat all Notes, including the Notes offered prior to the expiration of the grandfathering period, as subject to withholding under FATCA.

Holders should consult their own tax advisers regarding how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes. In the event any withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on the Notes, no person will be required to pay additional amounts as a result of the withholding.

EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE ON ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

Legislative Decree No. 29 of 4 March 2014, as supplemented from time to time, has implemented the EU Council Directive 2011/16/EU (as amended by 2014/107/UE, 2015/2376/UE, 2016/881/UE; 2016/2258/UE and 2018/822/UE), on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation (the “**DAC**”).

The main purpose of the DAC is to extend the automatic exchange of information mechanism between Member State, in order to fight against cross border tax fraud and tax evasion. The new regime under DAC is in accordance with the Global Standard released by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in July 2014.

The Directive on Administrative Cooperation (2014/107/EU) of December 9, 2014 (“**DAC 2**”) implemented the exchange of information based on the Common reporting Standard (“**CRS**”) within the EU. Under CRS, participating jurisdictions will obtain from reporting financial institutions, and automatically exchange with exchange partners on an annual basis, financial information with respect to all reportable accounts identified by financial institutions on the basis of common due diligence, and reporting procedures. The Italian government implemented the above-mentioned Council Directive 2014/107/EU in the Ministerial Decree issued by the Ministry of Finance on 28 December 2015, as amended and supplemented from time to time. Following the Ministerial Decree quoted, the Italian tax authorities may communicate to other EU Member States information about interest and other categories of financial income of Italian source, including income from the Notes. Furthermore, the Italian Government implemented the later changes to the Council Directive 2011/16/EU, including the changes introduced by the Council Directive 2376/2015/EU on the mandatory automatic exchange of information on advance cross-border rulings and advance pricing arrangements, through the issue of the Legislative Decree 15 March 2017, no. 32, and by the Council Directive 2016/2258/EU as regards access to anti-money-laundering information by tax authorities, through the issue of the Legislative Decree 18 May 2018, no. 60.

The EU Council Directive 2018/822/EU of 25 May 2018 (“**DAC 6**”) implemented the mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements. Under DAC 6 intermediaries which meet certain criteria and taxpayers are required to disclose to the relevant Tax Authorities certain cross-border arrangements, which contain one or more of a prescribed list of hallmarks, performed from 25 June 2018 onwards. Italy enacted DAC 6 into its domestic law with Legislative Decree No. 100 dated 30 July 2020.

Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers on the tax consequences deriving from the application of the Directive on Administrative Cooperation.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

The Dealers have, in a programme agreement (such programme agreement as modified and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the “**Programme Agreement**”) dated 16 January 2026 agreed with the Issuer the basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Notes. Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under “*Form of the Notes*” and “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*”. In the Programme Agreement, the Issuer has agreed to reimburse the Dealers for certain of their expenses in connection with the establishment and any future update of the Programme and the issue of Notes under the Programme and to indemnify the Dealers against certain liabilities incurred by them in connection therewith. The Dealers are entitled in certain circumstances to be released and discharged from their obligations under the relevant subscription agreement for the issue of the Notes prior to the closing of the issue of the Notes, including in the event that certain conditions precedent are not delivered or met to their satisfaction on the Issue Date. In this situation, the issuance of the Notes may not be completed. Investors will have no rights against the Issuer or Dealers in respect of any expense incurred or loss suffered in these circumstances.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. Treasury regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder. The applicable Final Terms will identify whether TEFRA C or TEFRA D apply or whether TEFRA is not applicable.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer, sell or deliver Notes (a) as part of their distribution at any time or (b) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution the relevant lead manager, of all Notes of the Tranche of which such Notes are a part, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Each Dealer has further agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree, that it will send to each Dealer to which it sells any Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of any Series of Notes, an offer or sale of such Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the EEA.

For the purposes of this provision:

- a) the expression “**retail investor**” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
- (ii) a customer within the meaning of the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; and
- b) the expression an "**offer**" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

United Kingdom

Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the UK.

For the purposes of this provision:

- (i) (a) the expression "**retail investor**" means a person who is neither:
 - (i) a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; nor
 - (ii) a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the POATRs; and
- (b) the expression an "**offer**" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to buy or subscribe for the Notes.

Other regulatory restrictions

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No.25 of 1948, as amended; the "**FIEA**") and each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer or sell any Notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949, as amended)), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Republic of Italy

The offering of the Notes has not been registered with the *Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* (“**CONSOB**”) pursuant to Italian securities legislation. No Notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of this Base Prospectus or of any other document relating to any Notes be distributed in the Republic of Italy, except in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation and any Italian securities, tax and other applicable laws and regulations.

Accordingly, each of the Dealers has represented and agreed that it will not offer, sell or deliver any Notes or distribute copies of this Base Prospectus and/or any other document relating to the Notes in the Republic of Italy except:

- (a) to “qualified investors” (*investitori qualificati*), as referred to in Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation and Article 35, paragraph 1, letter (d) of CONSOB Regulation No. 20307 of 15 February 2018 (the “**Regulation No. 20307**”), pursuant to Article 34-*ter*, paragraph 1, letter (b) of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999 (the “**Issuers Regulation**”), implementing Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 (the “**Italian Consolidated Financial Act**”), all as amended from time to time; or
- (b) in any other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 1 of the Prospectus Regulation, Article 100 of the Italian Consolidated Financial Act, Article 34-*ter* of the Issuers Regulation and any other applicable Italian laws and regulations.

In any event, any such offer, sale or delivery of the Notes or distribution of copies of this Base Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in the Republic of Italy under paragraphs (a) or (b) above must be:

- (a) made by investment firms, banks or financial intermediaries permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Italian Consolidated Financial Act, Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended (the “**Consolidated Banking Law**”), Regulation No. 20307, and any other applicable laws and regulations; and
- (b) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations, including any limitation or requirement which may be imposed from time to time by CONSOB or the Bank of Italy or other competent authority (including, without limitation, Article 129 of the Consolidated Banking Law and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time).

General

Each Dealer has agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree, that it will (to the best of its knowledge and belief) comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or possesses or distributes this Base Prospectus and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by it of Notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and neither the Issuer nor any of the other Dealers shall have any responsibility therefor.

Neither the Issuer nor any of the Dealers represents that Notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

With regard to each Tranche, the relevant Dealer will be required to comply with such other restrictions as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer shall agree and as shall be set out in the applicable Final Terms.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation

The establishment of the Programme was authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer dated 5 October 2011. The increase to Euro 3.5 billion and the update of the Programme was authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer dated 11 November 2020. The increase to Euro 4.5 billion was authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer dated 21 March 2023. The increase to Euro 5 billion of the Programme was authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer dated 4 December 2024. The update of the Programme was authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer dated 17 December 2025.

The issue of Notes under the Programme will be authorised prior to each relevant issue of Notes by the competent bodies of the Issuer in accordance with applicable laws and the relevant provisions of the Issuer's By-Laws. Each issuance resolution (*delibera di emissione*) shall be passed in notarial form and registered in the competent Companies' Register (*Registro delle Imprese*).

Listing of Notes, Approval and Admission to Trading

This Base Prospectus has been approved as a base prospectus issued in compliance with the Prospectus Regulation by the Central Bank in its capacity as the competent authority in the Republic of Ireland for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation.

Application has been made to the Central Bank of to provide the competent authority in (i) the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and (ii) the Republic of Italy with a certificate of such approval attesting that the Base Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation.

Application has also been made to the Irish Stock Exchange plc trading as Euronext Dublin for Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to trading on Euronext Dublin's regulated market and to be listed on the Official List of Euronext Dublin. Euronext Dublin's regulated market is a regulated market for the purposes of the MiFID II.

The Programme provides that Notes may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on such other or further stock exchanges or markets (including stock exchanges in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the MOT and/or in other Member States within the EEA) as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. The Issuer may also issue unlisted Notes and/or Notes not admitted to trading on any market.

Documents Available

For so long as any Notes issued in the period of 12 months following the date of this Base Prospectus shall be outstanding, copies of the following documents will be available at https://eng.gruppohera.it/group_eng/investor-relations/debt-and-rating/bond-issuances.

- (a) the By-laws (*statuto*) of the Issuer (with an English translation thereof);
- (b) the English version of the (i) audited consolidated annual financial statements of HERA in respect of the financial years ended 31 December 2023, 31 December 2024 (including the 2024 sustainability report), (ii) unaudited consolidated half-year financial statements as at and for the six month period ended 30 June 2025, in each case under (i) and (ii) above together with the audit reports prepared in connection therewith (where relevant) and (iii) the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of HERA as at 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024. HERA currently prepares audited accounts on an annual basis;
- (c) a copy of this Base Prospectus; and

(d) any future supplements and Final Terms (save that Final Terms relating to Notes which are neither admitted to trading on a regulated market in the EEA nor offered in the EEA in circumstances where a prospectus is required to be published under the Prospectus Regulation will only be available for inspection by a holder of such Notes and such holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the Principal Paying Agent as to its holding of Notes and identity) to this Base Prospectus and any other documents incorporated herein or therein by reference.

Furthermore, copies of the Issuer's Green Financing Framework are available on the Issuer's website at: <https://www.gruppohera.it/documents/688182/0/Green+Financing+Framework+2026.pdf/32c4c3a9-ff7b-4a4b-7b50-19ad2094135f?t=1767557037795> and the Second-party Opinion is also available on the Issuer's website at <https://www.gruppohera.it/documents/d/gruppohera/spo-hera-green-financing-framework-pdf>.

In relation to any Notes issued as "European Green Bonds" or "EuGBs", all documents relating to such "European Green Bonds" or "Eu GBs" will be available on the Issuer's website at: https://eng.gruppohera.it/group_eng/investor-relations/debt-and-rating/green-financing-framework-e-opinion.

In relation to any Notes issued as "Sustainability-linked Notes", copies of the Issuer's Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework are available on the Issuer's website at: <https://eng.gruppohera.it/documents/1514726/0/Sustainability-Linked+Financing+Framework+2023+.pdf/f7e9d45f-eb0a-69ad-0645-ec01b31d2c02?t=1704897031448> and the Second-party Opinion is also available on the Issuer's website at <https://eng.gruppohera.it/documents/1514726/0/Second+Party+Opinion+2023+.pdf/390f01c6-5b96-abdc-c6d5-40da49c9ce1a?t=1704897073036>.

In addition, copies of this Base Prospectus, any supplement thereto, each Final Terms relating to Notes which are admitted to trading on the Euronext Dublin's regulated market and each document incorporated by reference are available on the Euronext Dublin's website at <https://live.euronext.com/>.

Clearing Systems

The Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (which are the entities in charge of keeping the records). The appropriate Common Code and ISIN for each Tranche of Notes allocated by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be specified in the applicable Final Terms and, if applicable, FISN and CFI codes. If the Notes are to clear through an additional or alternative clearing system the appropriate information will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The address of Euroclear is Euroclear Bank SA/NV, 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels and the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is Clearstream Banking, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

Conditions for determining price

The price and amount of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the Issuer and each relevant Dealer at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions.

Material adverse change or significant change

Save as disclosed in the section "*Description of the Issuer – Recent developments*" above and in paragraph "*Significant events occurred after the reporting period*" of the Issuer's last published audited consolidated annual financial statements incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus, since the end of the last financial period for which audited consolidated financial information of the Issuer incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus has been published, there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of Hera and, since the end of the last financial period for which audited or interim consolidated financial

information of the Issuer incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus has been published, there has been no significant change in the financial performance or position of Hera or the Hera Group.

Litigation

Save as disclosed in the section “*Description of the Issuer – Legal Proceedings*” above, neither the Issuer nor any other member of the Group is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware) in the 12 months preceding the date of this document which may have or have in such period had a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer or the Group.

Websites

The website of the Issuer is www.gruppohera.it. The information on www.gruppohera.it does not form part of this Base Prospectus, except where that information has been incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus. Other than the information incorporated by reference, the content of the Hera Group website has not been scrutinised or approved by the competent authority.

Any information contained in any other website specified in this Base Prospectus does not form part of this Base Prospectus, except where that information has been incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus.

Auditors

The current auditors of the Issuer are KPMG S.p.A. (“**KPMG**”), whose registered office is at Via Vittor Pisani, 25, 20124 Milan, Italy. KPMG is an accounting firm authorised and regulated by the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and registered with the special register of auditing firms held by the MEF. KPMG are independent accountants in respect of the Issuer. KPMG appointment was conferred for the period 2024 to 2032 by the shareholders’ meeting held on 28 April 2022 and will expire on the date of the shareholders’ meeting convened to approve the Issuer’s financial statements as at and for the year ending 31 December 2032. KPMG has audited the Issuer’s consolidated and separate financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) as adopted by the European Union (“**IFRS**”), issuing the auditors’ reports without qualification. KPMG has also performed, in accordance with CONSOB guidelines set out in CONSOB resolution no. 10867 dated 31 July 1997, a limited review of the Issuer’s consolidated half-year financial statements as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2025, prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to interim financial reporting (IAS 34) endorsed by the European Union.

The auditors of the Issuer for the period between 2015 and 2023 were Deloitte & Touche S.p.A., who audited the Issuer’s consolidated and separate financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 prepared in accordance with IFRS, issuing the auditors’ reports without qualification. Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. is registered under No. 132587 in the Register of auditing firms (*Registro dei Revisori Legali*) held by the Ministry of Economy and Finance pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 39 of 27 January 2010. Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. is also a member of ASSIREVI, the Italian association of auditing firms and it is registered at the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) in the United States. The auditors of the Issuer have no material interest in the Issuer.

Dealers transacting with the Issuer

Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in lending, in securities trading, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services to the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business. Certain of the Dealers or their respective affiliates may trade or hold securities of the Issuer. In addition, in the ordinary course of their business

activities, the Dealers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer or Issuer's affiliates. Certain of the Dealers or their affiliates that have a lending relationship with the Issuer routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Dealers and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes issued under the Programme. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of Notes issued under the Programme. The Dealers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments. For the avoidance of doubt, for the purpose of this paragraph the term 'affiliates' includes also parent companies.

Yield

The yield for any series of Fixed Rate Notes will be set out in the applicable Final Terms. The yield is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future yield.

ISSUER

HERA S.p.A.

Viale Carlo Berti Pichat, 2/4
40127 Bologna
Italy

FISCAL AGENT

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch
60, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
(postal address L-2085 Luxembourg)
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

LEGAL ADVISERS

To the Issuer

Legance Avvocati Associati
Via Broletto 20
20121 Milan
Italy

To the Dealers as to English and Italian law

Studio Legale Associato in association with Linklaters LLP
Via Fatebenefratelli, 14
20121 Milan
Italy

AUDITORS TO THE ISSUER

For the period from 2015 to 2023

Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.
Via Santa Sofia, 28
20122 Milan
Italy

For the period from 2024 to the date of this Base Prospectus

KPMG S.p.A.
Via Vittor Pisani, 25
20124 Milan
Italy

ARRANGERS

BNP PARIBAS
16, boulevard des Italiens
75009 Paris
France

Mediobanca – Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A.
Piazzetta Enrico Cuccia, 1
20121 Milan
Italy

DEALERS

Banca Akros S.p.A.
Viale Eginardo, 29
20149 Milan
Italy

Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena S.p.A.
Piazza Salimbeni, 3
53100 Siena
Italy

Banco Santander, S.A.
Avenida de Cantabria s/n
28660, Boadilla del Monte
Madrid
Spain

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC
One Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
D02RF29
Ireland

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.
Calle Saucedo 28, Edificio Asia
28050 Madrid,
Spain

BNP PARIBAS
16, boulevard des Italiens
75009 Paris
France

CaixaBank, S.A.
Calle Pintor Sorolla, 2-4
46002 Valencia
Spain

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Taunusanlage 12
60325 Frankfurt am Main
Germany

Mediobanca - Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A.
Piazzetta E. Cuccia, 1
20121 Milan
Italy

BPET Banca S.p.A.
Corporate & Investment Banking
Via Mike Bongiorno, 13
20124 Milan
Italy

Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank
12, Place des Etats-Unis
CS 70052
92547 Paris Montrouge Cedex
France

Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.
Divisione IMI Corporate & Investment Banking
Via Manzoni 4
20121 Milan
Italy

UniCredit Bank GmbH
Arabellastrasse 12
81925 Munich
Germany

LISTING AGENT

Walkers Listing Services Limited
5th Floor, The Exchange
George's Dock, IFSC,
Dublin 1
Ireland