



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of LITGRID AB

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements, contained in the file *litgridab-2025-12-31-en.zip* (SHA-256-checksum: E4C7A2465C7376A338DED3EEC9AAEC7BE74B1E5C1F4EA646BF49D43AFA2E71F1), give a true and fair view of the financial position of LITGRID AB (the "Company") as at 31 December 2025 and of the Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee dated 24 March 2026.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the Company's statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the Company's statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Company's statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the Company's statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

Uždaroji akcinė bendrovė „PricewaterhouseCoopers“

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding the statutory audit of public interest entities that are relevant to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services that is relevant to audits of financial statements in the Republic of Lithuania and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services and the IESBA Code.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services that we have provided to the Company and its parent are in accordance with the applicable law and regulations in the Republic of Lithuania and that we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 considering the exemptions of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 endorsed in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services.

The non-audit services that we have provided to the Company, in the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, are disclosed in note 37 to the financial statements.

Our audit approach

Overview

Materiality	Overall Company materiality: EUR 4,293 thousand
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Key audit matters	The carrying value of property, plant and equipment
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As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Company materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, if any, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall Company materiality	EUR 4,293 thousand
How we determined it	1% of revenue
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	<p>We chose revenue as the benchmark for the Company because it is the measure against which the performance of the Company is assessed by the regulatory bodies as well as external creditors and other stakeholders. The Company's results depend on approved tariffs for regulated activities, therefore the Company's profit before tax fluctuate widely year over year, whereas its revenue is more stable and growth-oriented indicator which can be compared to other market participants.</p> <p>We chose 1%, which is within the range of acceptable quantitative materiality thresholds.</p>

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above EUR 214 thousand, as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>The carrying value of property, plant and equipment (refer to Notes 2.2 and 7)</p> <p>The Company applies the revaluation model for subsequent measurement of property, plant and equipment ('PPE'). As at 31 December 2025 the carrying value of PPE amounted to EUR 525,911 thousand, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The most recent revaluation of PPE was conducted as at 31 December 2023.</p> <p>The management assessed whether the carrying value of PPE materially differed from the amount that would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. The Company's management evaluated that there were no regulatory changes in 2024 and 2025 that could significantly affect the asset value, and the assumptions used in the PPE revaluation as at 31 December 2023 remained substantially unchanged, and concluded that the carrying amount of the PPE as at 31 December 2023 reasonably approximated the fair value and therefore no valuation adjustments have been recognised as at 31 December 2025.</p> <p>We focused on this area due to significance of the PPE balance for the Company's statement of financial position and because the management's assessment of fair values of PPE is an area of significant management judgement.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding and we have evaluated management's policies, processes and controls in determination of fair values of items of PPE.</p> <p>We have examined management's valuation methodology and their assessment of incurred 2025 changes in tariff setting regulations.</p> <p>We analysed the management's assumptions applied during the revaluation as at 31 December 2023 for future periods, which had material impact on the valuation results: rate of return on regulated assets and discount rate, expected capital expenditures, additional tariff component to finance investments and values of regulated assets. As appropriate, we traced these assumptions to the actual data from 2025, as well as the Company's internal budgets and investment plans, or market information, to assess whether there were any significant changes in these assumptions that could lead to a significant change in the fair value of the PPE.</p> <p>We considered whether the overall estimate was reasonable and whether the management's judgement that no revaluation adjustments were needed was appropriate in the given circumstances.</p> <p>We have considered the adequacy of disclosures in Notes 2.2 and 7.</p>

Reporting on other information including the management report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the management report including the information on corporate governance matters, remuneration and sustainability matters (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, including the management report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

With respect to the management report, including the information on corporate governance matters and remuneration and excluding the information on sustainability matters that the legislation did not require

the Company to prepare and on which assurance services were not within the scope of our work, we considered whether it includes the disclosures required by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Reporting by Undertakings and by Groups of Undertakings.

Based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion:

- the information given in the management report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the management report, including the information on corporate governance matters and remuneration and excluding the information on sustainability matters, has been prepared in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Reporting by Undertakings and by Groups of Undertakings.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the management report and other information. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine

that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Report on the compliance of the presentation of financial statements with the requirements of the European Single Electronic Reporting Format

We have been engaged based on our audit agreement by the management of the Company to conduct a reasonable assurance engagement for the verification of compliance with the applicable requirements of the presentation of the financial statements, including the management report, contained in the file *litgridab-2025-12-31-en.zip* (SHA-256-checksum: E4C7A2465C7376A338DED3EEC9AAEC7BE74B1E5C1F4EA646BF49D43AFA2E71F1), for the year ended 31 December 2025 (the “Presentation of the Financial Statements”).

Description of a subject matter and applicable criteria

The Presentation of the Financial Statements has been applied by the management of the Company to comply with the requirements of art. 3 and 4 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (the “ESEF Regulation”). The applicable requirements regarding the Presentation of the Financial Statements are contained in the ESEF Regulation.

The requirements described in the preceding sentence determine the basis for application of the Presentation of the Financial Statements and, in our view, constitute appropriate criteria to form a reasonable assurance conclusion.

Responsibility of the management and those charged with governance

The management of the Company is responsible for the application of the Presentation of the Financial Statements that complies with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

This responsibility includes the selection and application of appropriate markups in iXBRL using ESEF taxonomy and designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant for the preparation of the Presentation of the Financial Statements which is free from material non-compliance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process, which should also be understood as the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the format resulting from the ESEF Regulation.

Our responsibility

Our responsibility was to express a reasonable assurance conclusion whether the Presentation of the Financial Statements complies, in all material aspects, with the ESEF Regulation.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' ("ISAE 3000 (R)"). This standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements, plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Presentation of the Financial Statements complies, in all material aspects, with the applicable requirements.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that the service performed in accordance ISAE 3000 (R) will always detect the existing material misstatement (significant non-compliance with the requirements).

Quality management requirements and professional ethics

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We comply with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

Summary of the work performed

Our planned and performed procedures were aimed at obtaining reasonable assurance that the Presentation of the Financial Statements was applied, in all material aspects, in accordance with the applicable requirements and such compliance is free from material errors or omissions. Our procedures included in particular:

- obtaining an understanding of the internal control system and processes relevant to the application of the Electronic Reporting Format of the Financial Statements, including the preparation of the XHTML format and marking up the financial statements;
- verification whether the XHTML format was applied properly;
- evaluating the completeness of marking up the financial statements using the iXBRL markup language according to the requirements of the implementation of electronic format as described in the ESEF Regulation;

- evaluating the appropriateness of the Company's' use of XBRL markups selected from the ESEF taxonomy and the creation of extension markups where no suitable element in the ESEF taxonomy has been identified; and
- evaluating the appropriateness of anchoring of the extension elements to the ESEF taxonomy.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Conclusion

In our opinion, based on the procedures performed, the Presentation of the Financial Statements complies, in all material respects, with the ESEF Regulation.

Appointment

We were first appointed as auditors of the Company on 24 April 2015 and had an uninterrupted engagement appointment of 3 years for 2015-2017 audits. After a 2-year break our appointment was renewed for 2020-2022 audits and renewed again for 2023-2025 audit on 30 August 2023, representing a total period of engagement appointment of 9 years, out of which 6 years represent the latest uninterrupted period of engagement.

The key audit partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Rasa Radzevičienė.

On behalf of Uždaroji akcinė bendrovė „PricewaterhouseCoopers”

Rasa Radzevičienė

Partner

Auditor's Certificate No. 000377

Vilnius, Republic of Lithuania

24 March 2026