Interim report

1 April – 30 June 2025

Eesti Energia

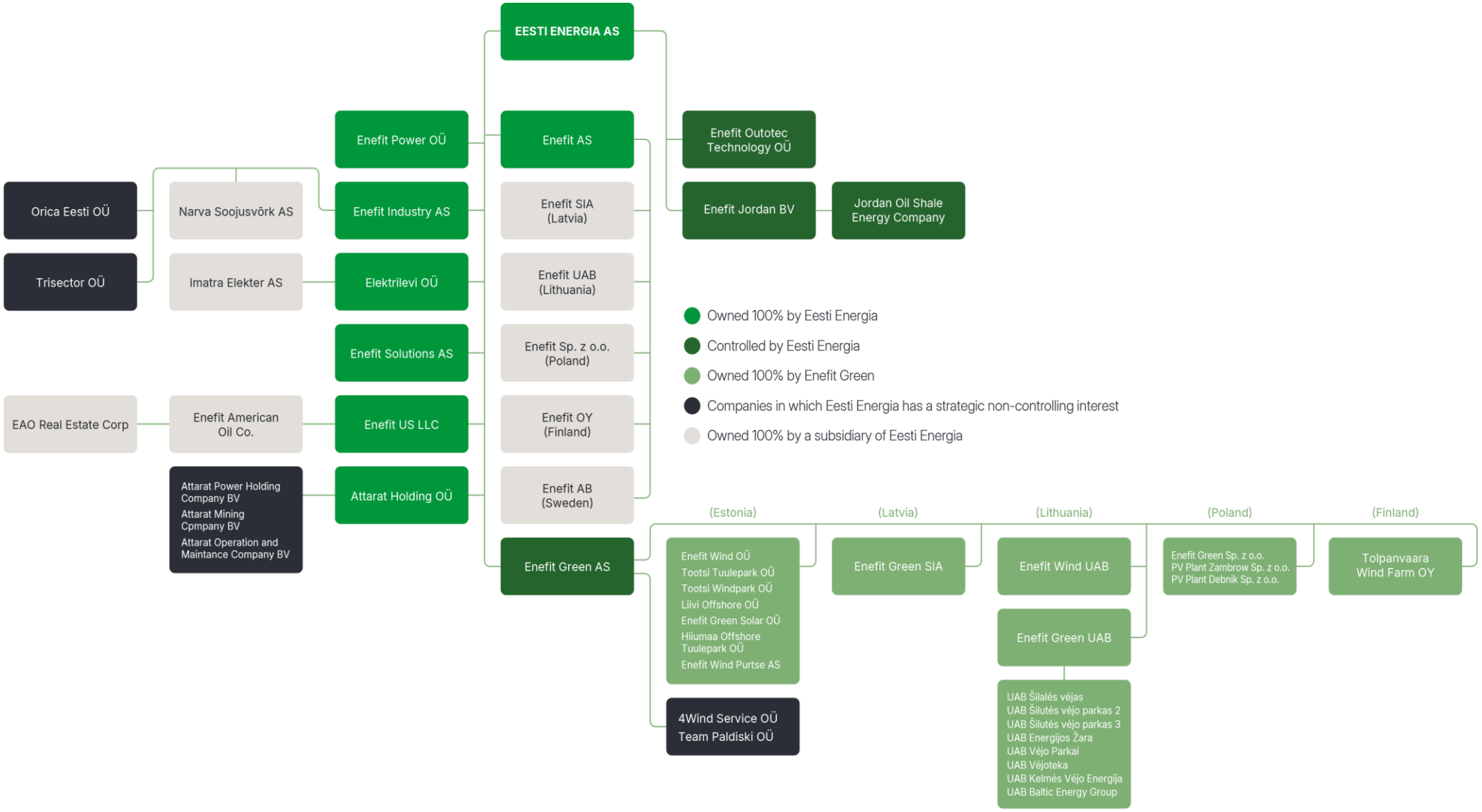
Contents

This is Eesti Energia

- Established **in 1939**
- **4,781 employees**
- **100%** owner: **Republic of Estonia**
- **5 home markets:** Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland
- **6 business lines:**
  - **Enefit** provides each customer with personalized energy solutions. The company sells electricity, heat, gas and energy solutions to both household and corporate customers.
  - **Enefit Green** is one of the leading producers of renewable energy in Estonia and in the Baltic Sea region. The company produces energy from wind, sun, biomass, municipal waste and water.
  - **Enefit Industry** (formerly Enefit Power, operating since 1 April 2025) is engaged in the production of liquid fuels and circular economy.
  - **Enefit Power** produces electricity and heat, ensures security of supply and provides system services.
  - **Enefit Solutions** offers technological solutions for energy and industrial companies and is a leading developer and manufacturer of technological services for power plants and oil shale plants.
  - **Elektrilevi** stands for reliable distribution network services. The company delivers electricity to almost all the households and companies in Estonia.

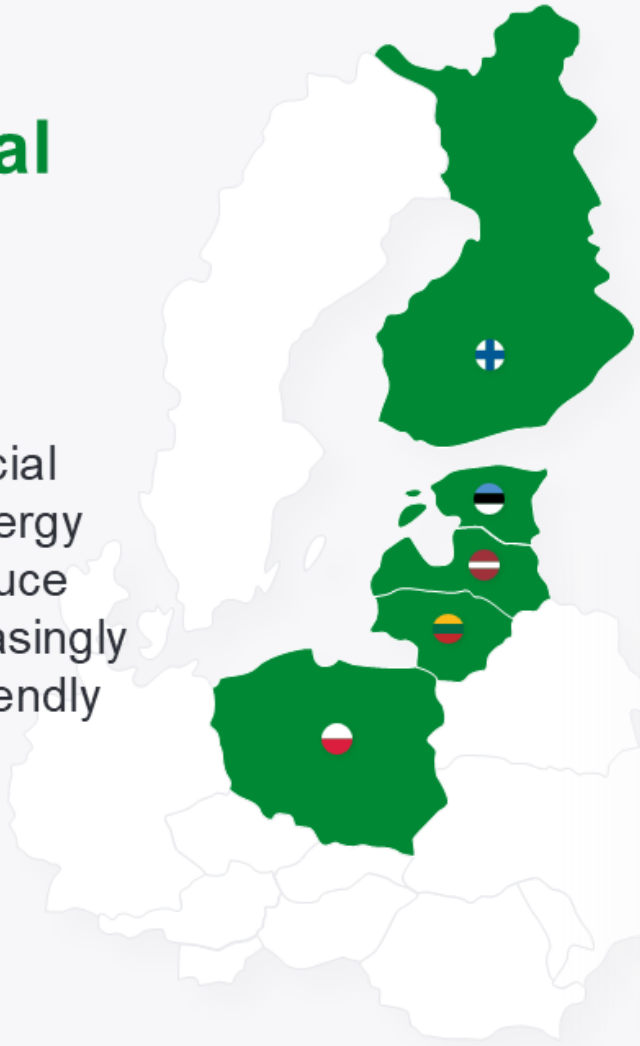
The Structure of Eesti Energia Group

as at 30 June 2025



We are an international energy company

We provide beneficial and convenient energy solutions and produce energy in an increasingly environmentally friendly way



Production

Estonia
- Wind Farms
- Solar Parks
- Hydroelectric Power Plant
- Thermal Power Plant
- Shale Oil Plants
- Cogeneration Plants

Finland
- Wind Farms

Latvia
- Solar Parks

Lithuania
- Wind Farms

Poland
- Solar Parks

Services

- Electricity Packages
- Solar Solutions with Energy Storage
- High-Speed Internet
- EV Charging Solutions
- Electrical Works
- Lighting Solutions
- Smart Energy Management / Flexibility Services

Key Figures and Ratios

		Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Total electricity sales	GWh	2,482	2,774
Electricity distributed	GWh	1,474	1,448
Shale oil sales	th t	106	124
Average number of employees	No.	4,704	4,894
Electricity production	GWh	877	756
Shale oil production	th t	103	111
Heat production	GWh	221	210
Sales revenues	m€	387.8	415.1
EBITDA	m€	79.6	153.5
Adjusted* EBITDA	m€	82.8	158.9
Net profit	m€	30.0	103.1
Adjusted* net profit	m€	33.1	108.5
Investments	m€	120.0	212.2
Cash flow from operating activities	m€	214.7	269.2
Non-current assets	m€	4,164	4,041
Equity	m€	2,342	2,181
Net debt	m€	1,113	1,384
Net debt / EBITDA	times	3.5	3.2
EBITDA margin	%	20.5	37.0

** Profit excluding the fair value adjustments of long-term PPAs*

Operating Environment

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

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

The following trends in market prices (compared to a year earlier) had a significant impact on our business in the second quarter of 2025:

- Electricity prices in the Baltic countries fell due to strong growth in renewable energy production.
- Emission allowance prices remained stable.
- World market prices for oil products decreased due to a slowdown in global economic growth, weaker demand in China and increased oil inventories in the US.
- Gas prices rose mainly due to supply disruptions, geopolitical tensions and low gas storage levels.

Average electricity prices in our core markets fell in Q2 2025

Estonia is part of the Nord Pool power exchange, where generators sell the electricity they produce and suppliers purchase electricity to sell to end users. Our activities are most affected by electricity prices in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, as we both generate and sell electricity there.

The electricity markets in Estonia and neighbouring countries are closely interconnected. This means that electricity production and prices are also affected by factors outside our main markets, such as water levels in Norwegian hydropower reservoirs, regional wind conditions and natural gas prices. Disruptions to transmission cables can also have a significant impact on the balance between electricity supply and demand, causing price volatility.

Average electricity price (€/MWh)	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Change
Estonia	60.8	76.0	-19.9%
Latvia	62.8	75.9	-17.3%
Lithuania	61.8	75.9	-18.6%
Poland	87.2	94.1	-7.3%
Finland	28.0	40.0	-29.9%
Norway	33.3	36.4	-8.5%
Denmark	65.6	61.1	+7.3%
Sweden	25.0	33.7	-25.7%

Higher renewable energy production lowered Baltic electricity prices

Several factors influenced the electricity markets of Estonia and its neighbouring countries in the second quarter of 2025, contributing to a decline in electricity prices compared to the same period in 2024. Significant growth in renewable energy production across the Baltics played a key role in shaping electricity prices, with solar, wind and hydro energy meeting around two thirds of the region's total electricity consumption during the quarter.

The second quarter of 2025 was an excellent period for renewable energy production. Favourable wind and solar conditions increased the proportion of electricity generated from renewable sources, while reducing the proportion generated from fossil fuels. Mild weather reduced the demand for heating, while stable LNG supplies ensured a secure natural gas supply. All of these factors supported the decline in electricity prices.

Although electricity prices generally decreased in the second quarter, market prices were still affected by the outage of the EstLink2 power link between Finland and Estonia. Repairs to the interconnector took a long time and were completed at the end of the quarter. Consequently, less electricity than expected was delivered to Estonia from the Nordic countries, resulting in high price volatility. Notable intra-day price fluctuations occurred: during the midday hours, when solar power production was at its highest, prices fell significantly below average. In contrast, in the evening peak hours, prices rose sharply as more expensive gas and oil shale power plants entered the market.

In addition to the downtrend, electricity prices in the Baltics continued to converge: for over 90% of the time, prices in the three countries were at the same level. This reflects the close integration of the regional market in which prices are determined by the energy source that ensures market balance at any given moment. Intraday price dynamics are often determined by which power plants cover the shortfall. Price spikes occur when more expensive oil shale or gas-fired power plants enter the market, price levels are moderated by the use of hydropower in Latvia, and the lowest prices are achieved through strong solar and wind energy production in Estonia and Lithuania.

In the second quarter of 2025, the average electricity price in Estonia was €60.8/MWh, €15.1/MWh (19.9%) lower than a year earlier. During the period, the daily average price peaked on 1 April at €163.4/MWh (+€2.2/MWh compared to Q2 2024) and bottomed on 29 June at -€2.4/MWh (-€6.9/MWh compared to Q2 2024).

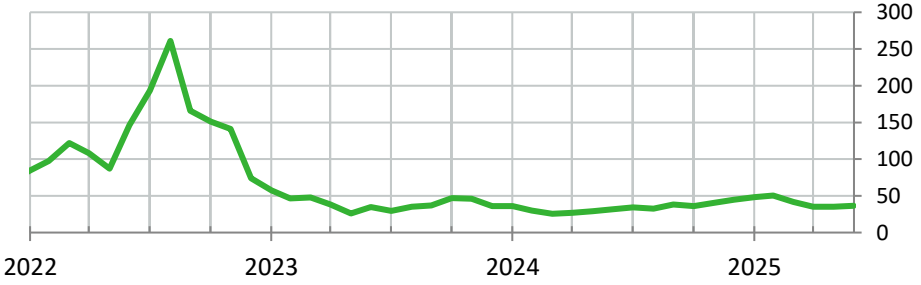
Natural gas prices stabilised during the quarter but increased year on year

In the second quarter of 2025, the average price of natural gas traded on the Title Transfer Facility (TTF) market was €35.7/MWh (+€6.5/MWh, +22.1% compared to Q2 2024). Natural gas prices were higher than a year earlier, mainly due to extensive maintenance operations, supply disruptions and geopolitical tensions that affected the market. In addition, gas storage levels at the start of spring were significantly lower than in the same period last year, which increased market uncertainty and pushed up prices.

Following a price increase in the first quarter, which was driven by cold weather, geopolitical tensions and competition for LNG supplies, the European natural gas market showed signs of stabilisation in the second quarter. Warmer weather and favourable wind conditions at the start of the quarter helped stabilise prices, as did a significant increase in renewable energy production, which reduced the need for gas-fired electricity generation. Stable LNG supplies from the US and Canada also contributed to the decline in natural gas prices.

In the middle of the quarter, natural gas prices came under temporary pressure from a production disruption at the Troll gas field in Norway and a heatwave in southern Europe, which increased electricity consumption and gas demand. Prices also rose in June due to geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. However, this was followed by a decline at the end of the month in connection with the prospect of a ceasefire and the relaxation of the EU storage requirements.

Natural gas price €/MWh



Source: Intercontinental Exchange

CO_2 emission allowance prices remained stable year on year

The EU Emissions Trading System aims to reduce CO_2 emissions in Europe by encouraging energy producers to use less polluting raw materials and to invest in more efficient production technologies.

The price of CO_2 emission allowances has a significant impact on the cost of electricity produced through the direct combustion of oil shale, particularly at our older, more CO_2 intensive generating facilities.

Prices of CO_2 emission allowances, €/t

Source: Intercontinental Exchange

The average price of CO_2 emission allowances in the second quarter of 2025 was €69.1/t, which is 0.6% (€0.5/t) lower than a year earlier.

At the beginning of the quarter, the market was under clear price pressure, with several factors fuelling the decline in carbon allowance prices. Firstly, trade tensions between the European Union and the United States raised fears of an economic slowdown, weakening the demand for allowances.

Favourable weather conditions also played a significant role in pricing: increased solar power production and lower heating demand reduced fossil fuel-based power generation.

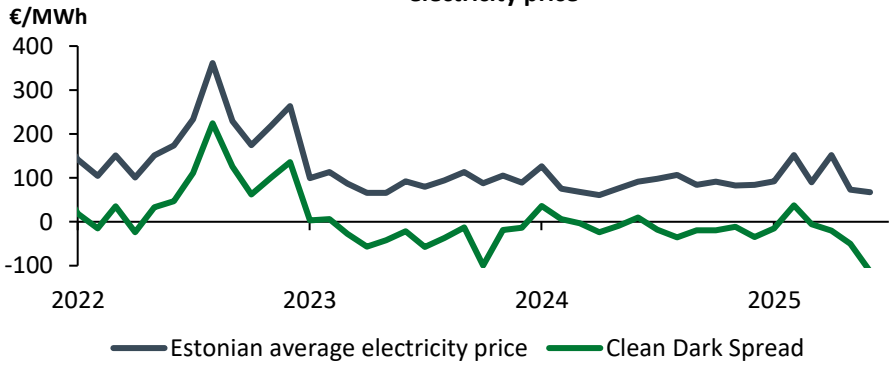
In the middle of the quarter, the market was influenced by the agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom to link their emissions trading systems – a development that boosted confidence in the sustainability and robustness of carbon markets. At the same time, the introduction of US tariffs on EU goods raised concerns about a possible slowdown in economic activity and a decline in the demand for carbon allowances.

Despite the fact that the quarter began with a price decline and ended with a moderate correction, the market remained sensitive to economic and regulatory signals. Although the carbon allowance market was characterised by price pressure and several demand-reducing factors in the second quarter of 2025, structural changes to climate policy within the European Union are also influencing the expectations of market participants. From 2026 onwards, a significant reduction in the supply of allowances is anticipated due to the Fit for 55 climate package and the expiry of the temporary placement of additional allowances on the market under the REPowerEU plan. These changes could increase price inflation in the coming years, making the market sensitive to both short- and long-term signals.

The Clean Dark Spread is an important indicator in power generation. It reflects the estimated profit margin of an electricity producer after fuel and CO_2 emission costs have been deducted from the average market price of electricity.

In the second quarter of 2025, Eesti Energia's Clean Dark Spread was -€52.2/MWh, which is €44.5/MWh lower than in the second quarter of 2024. This indicates that the costs of CO_2 and oil shale exceeded the market price of electricity; in other words, the market price did not cover the variable costs of oil shale-based power generation. In such a situation, producing electricity from oil shale is not economically viable.

Eesti Energia's Clean Dark Spread relation to the Estonian electricity price

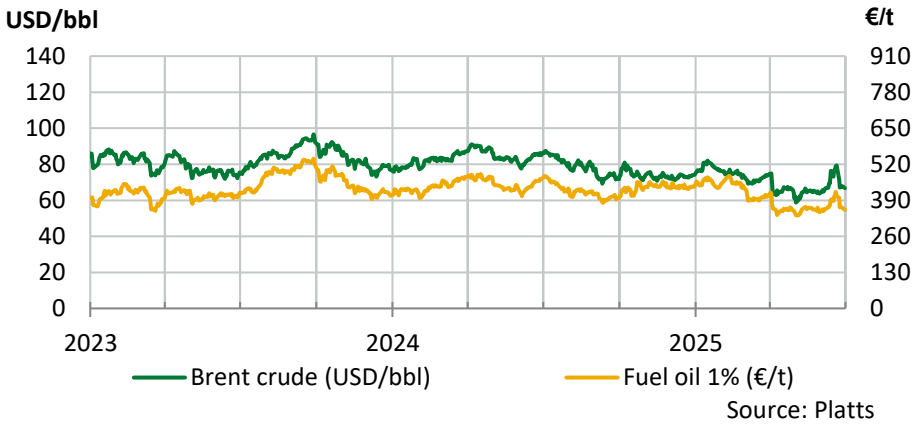


Source: Nord Pool, Eesti Energia

Global oil product prices are volatile: fuel oil and Brent crude oil prices are unstable and uncertain

A widely traded oil product that is most similar to our shale oil is 1% sulphur fuel oil, the price of which mainly depends on the price of Brent crude oil. The sales price of shale oil sold by Eesti Energia is influenced by crude oil and fuel oil prices.

Liquid fuels prices



Source: Platts

In the second quarter of 2025, the average price of Brent crude oil was USD 66.7/bbl, 21.6% (USD 18.4/bbl) lower than in the same period last year. Oil product prices during the period were affected by slowing global economic growth, weaker demand in China, increased oil inventories in the US, geopolitical tensions, and OPEC+ production quotas. OPEC+ decided to increase production from April, creating a risk of market saturation as demand grew more slowly than supply. Towards the end of the quarter, however, the prices of oil products started to rise, supported by signs of recovery in Chinese demand, a decline in US oil inventories, and the expectation that OPEC and Russia would keep production increases modest.

The average price of 1% sulphur fuel oil was €363.1/t in the second quarter of 2025, which is 19.3% (€86.9/t) lower than in the second quarter of 2024.

Second Quarter Highlights

Eesti Energia acquires 97.2% stake in Enefit Green through voluntary takeover bid

Eesti Energia's voluntary takeover offer to Enefit Green's minority shareholders, which ran from 8 April to 12 May, amounted to nearly €180 million and resulted in Eesti Energia increasing its stake in Enefit Green to 97.2%. The objective was to regain full ownership of Enefit Green in order to create an integrated energy group, which would allow Eesti Energia to offer electricity at more competitive prices, increase profitability and restore the Group's investment capacity.

The bid price was based on three factors: market analysis, target prices from think tanks and the potential for shareholders to exit the transaction at a profit. Accordingly, Enefit Green shareholders were offered the opportunity to sell their shares at €3.4 each. This was 47% higher than the closing price on the Nasdaq Baltic Stock Exchange the day before the bid was announced, and 27% higher than the average trading price over the previous three months.

A total of 52,940,905 shares were sold to Eesti Energia by shareholders participating in the offer, representing around 20% of all Enefit Green shares. A total of 34,103 sell orders were submitted, accounting for 88% of all freely tradable Enefit Green shares. This was one of the largest takeover bids in the history of the Baltic capital market, with a total value of almost €180 million.

All major institutional investors participated in the offer. The remaining shares will be acquired through a share takeover in exchange for cash consideration on 1 August 2025. As a result, Eesti Energia will acquire 100% ownership of Enefit Green AS. The listing of the shares on the stock exchange will be terminated on 4 August 2025.

Demand for publicly offered Eesti Energia bonds exceeds base issue size by 9.4 times

During the public offering, which took place from 20 to 30 May, Eesti Energia offered three-year bonds paying 5% interest. Retail investors were given the opportunity to earn stable investment income while supporting the development of Estonia's electricity system. The company will use the capital raised to finance its business objectives and develop the energy sector.

The total demand for the bonds offered to Estonian retail investors reached €94.4 million, which is 9.4 times the size of the initial offering. Due to strong interest, the offering was increased from €10 million to the maximum limit of €50 million. A total of 4,715 retail investors participated, subscribing for bonds worth €71 million in total, making this the largest unsecured bond issue for retail investors in the Baltic countries to date. Former minority shareholders of Enefit Green were given priority and received bonds totalling €29.6 million of the €50 million on offer.

On 5 June, Eesti Energia bonds began trading on the Nasdaq Tallinn Stock Exchange Baltic Bond List.

Customer Solutions

Enefit expands its EV charging network at Selver supermarkets and launches its first ultra-fast chargers built with EU support

Enefit is working with TKM Kinnisvara AS to install electric vehicle (EV) charging points at Selver supermarkets across Estonia. The first stage has seen 26 chargers added to the retail chain's car parks, creating a total of 52 new charging points. Altogether, there will be 96 charging points at Selver supermarkets in Estonia. Enefit chargers now also accept bank cards – the option is currently available at over 120 chargers and expanding.

The first ultra-fast EV chargers have been added to the Enefit charging network with the support of the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF). These were installed in Tallinn, Tartu and Pärnu. In addition to Estonia, new CEF-supported charging stations have also been built in Latvia and Lithuania. In total, 60 charging points at 15 locations have been completed in the three countries.

Enefit's new map app shows where its high-speed internet is available

Enefit has launched a new web-based map application which provides an overview of all addresses where connection to its high-speed fibre optic internet network is available. The new tool provides information about Enefit's network and nationally supported construction areas. Users can check their address's connectivity, see the distance to the nearest point of presence, find local operators, and request a quote if their property is within 500 metres of the network.

Renewable Energy

Estonia's largest wind farm opened in Pärnu County

On 10 June, the Sopi-Tootsi green energy area was inaugurated at the former Tootsi peat bog site in the Põhja-Pärnumaa rural municipality. The wind farm, comprising 38 turbines, together with the nearby solar farm will generate enough electricity to cover almost a tenth of Estonia's current consumption. Enefit Green invested nearly €400 million in the construction of the Sopi-Tootsi wind farm and the Sopi solar farm.

Noise study at Sopi-Tootsi wind farm confirms that turbine noise is below applicable limits

At the request of Enefit Green, the Health Board's Public Health Laboratory conducted the most extensive wind farm noise study in Estonia to date in order to investigate the situation at the Sopi-Tootsi wind farm and in nearby residential areas and dwellings. The results confirm that the level of turbine noise remains below the applicable limits.

The study assessed the level of noise resulting from the operation of the Sopi-Tootsi wind farm in the audible, low-frequency and infrasound ranges, both within the wind farm and in surrounding residential areas and dwellings.

Dispatchable Power and Shale Oil Production

In April, Enefit Power AS was split into two companies: Enefit Industry AS and Enefit Power OÜ

Since April, Eesti Energia's reserve power plants have been part of Enefit Power OÜ, while its shale oil and circular economy units have been part of Enefit Industry AS. Enefit Industry comprises the Enefit 140, Enefit 280 and Enefit 280-2 shale oil plants (with the latter still under construction), the Narva opencast mine, the Estonia mine and the logistics unit. Enefit Power comprises the Eesti, Balti and Auvere power plants.

The change ensures that the dispatchable power production capacities required for energy security are clearly distinct from the Group's other business lines. At the same time, the two companies will continue to collaborate closely to achieve shared objectives, ensuring coordinated activities and better prospects for meeting strategic goals.

First test runs at Enefit 280-2 oil plant

Installation of equipment at the under-construction Enefit 280-2 plant has been completed, and the plant is largely mechanically ready. This has allowed Enefit's engineers to begin the necessary procedures for test runs of the first units. Starting up a plant is a multi-stage process, with each operation having a specific role and sequence. If all goes according to plan, the new plant could produce its first shale oil at the end of the year.

Distribution Network

Elektrilevi's network includes 23,208 electricity generators

By the end of the second quarter, a total of 23,208 generators, including 13,817 micro-generators, were connected to Elektrilevi's distribution network. The total connected generation capacity is 985 MW. During the second quarter of 2025, 383 new generators with a total capacity of 18.1 MW were added to the network.

Elektrilevi has concluded contracts for the use of storage devices at 622 consumption points, with 232 storage-related network connections added in the second quarter of this year.

The maximum capacity supplied to the grid by electricity generators was 686.3 MW (on 19 May 2025), nearly 47 MW (7%) higher than in the same period last year.

Network charge to change from 1 August

On 22 April 2025, the Competition Authority approved changes to Elektrilevi's network charges. As a result, Elektrilevi will amend its price list, with the network charge increasing by approximately 2.6% from 1 August 2025. The increase is necessary to offset the rise in the prices of transmission services purchased from transmission network operator Elering and the shortfall in network service revenue caused by a decline in transmission volumes.

While all kWh-based prices will remain the same, the monthly and transmission capacity components of the network charge will change. The prices of regulated additional services and reactive power charges will also remain unchanged.

The impact of the change on the average residential network service customer will be less than 50 cents per month. The monthly fee and any changes to it depend on the selected network service plan and the size of the main circuit breaker.

Over the past two years, Elektrilevi has invested a total of €300 million in its network, including connections, of which €70 million has been covered by network charges. The company has funded these investments largely by taking out loans and not paying dividends to its owner, which is not viable in the long term. As Elektrilevi provides an essential service on which the well-being of every Estonian resident depends, it is crucial that the company's operations are sustainable, and that its costs and investments are covered by network charges.

Electrical safety campaign carried out in partnership with the Rescue Board and Elering

Elektrilevi carried out another electrical safety campaign in collaboration with the Estonian Rescue Board and transmission system operator Elering. During the campaign, people were encouraged to check their home electrical systems. Statistics show that 36% of fires in Estonia start in an electrical panel, wiring or a household appliance.

The figures highlight the need to improve people's knowledge of electrical safety, which is why it is important to share practical advice on how to assess and improve home electrical systems.

Financial Results

Revenue and EBITDA

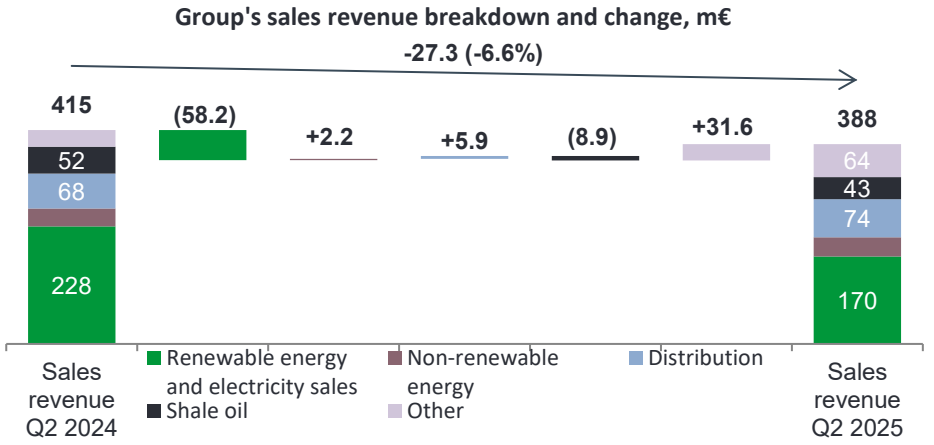
In the second quarter of 2025, Eesti Energia generated revenue of €387.8 million, 7% (-€27.3 million) less than a year earlier. Revenue from renewable energy and electricity sales fell by 26% (-€58.2 million) as both the average sales price and sales volume declined significantly year on year. Revenue from non-renewable electricity production grew by 6% (+€2.2 million) through growth in output and revenue from the provision of distribution service increased by 9% (+€5.9 million), driven by higher average network charges. Shale oil revenue fell by 17% (-€8.9 million), mainly due to a lower sales volume. Revenue from other products and services grew by 97% (+€31.6 million) through higher revenue from flexibility services such as frequency containment and restoration.

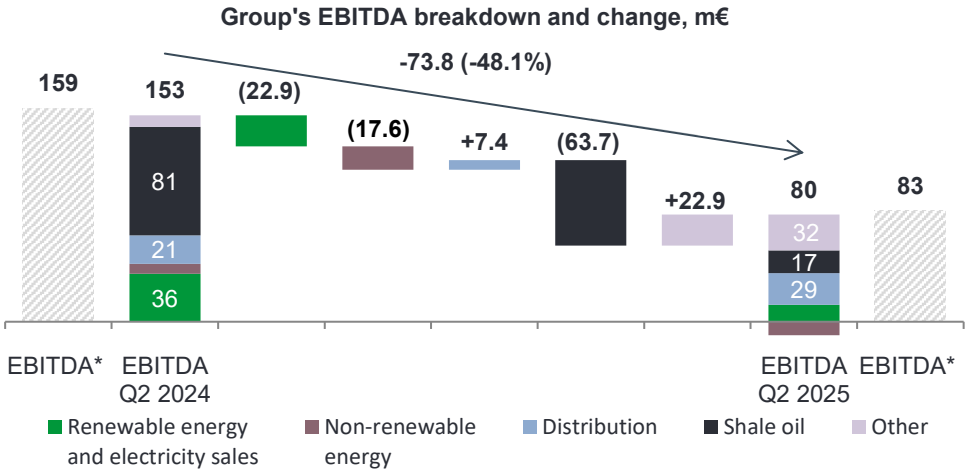
The Group's EBITDA for the second quarter of 2025 was €79.6 million, 48% (-€73.8 million) lower than in the same period last year. The figure includes the impact of changes in the values of long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) of -€3.1 million (Q2 2024: - €5.5 million). Adjusted EBITDA (excluding the effect of PPAs) was €82.8 million (-€76.2 million, -48% compared to Q2 2024).

EBITDA from renewable energy and electricity sales as well as non-renewable electricity production decreased year on year, mainly due to lower margins. Distribution EBITDA grew, supported by higher sales prices. Shale oil EBITDA fell, because the figure for the comparative period included one-off gain from the use of additional CO_2 emission allowances received free of charge. Excluding the effect of the one-off item, shale oil EBITDA remained comparable to a year earlier.

EBITDA from other products and services increased by €23 million year on year, mainly due to higher revenue from flexibility services.

The Group's net profit for the second quarter amounted to €30.0 million (-€73.1 million, -71%) and adjusted net profit for the period was €33.1 million (-€75.5 million, -70%).

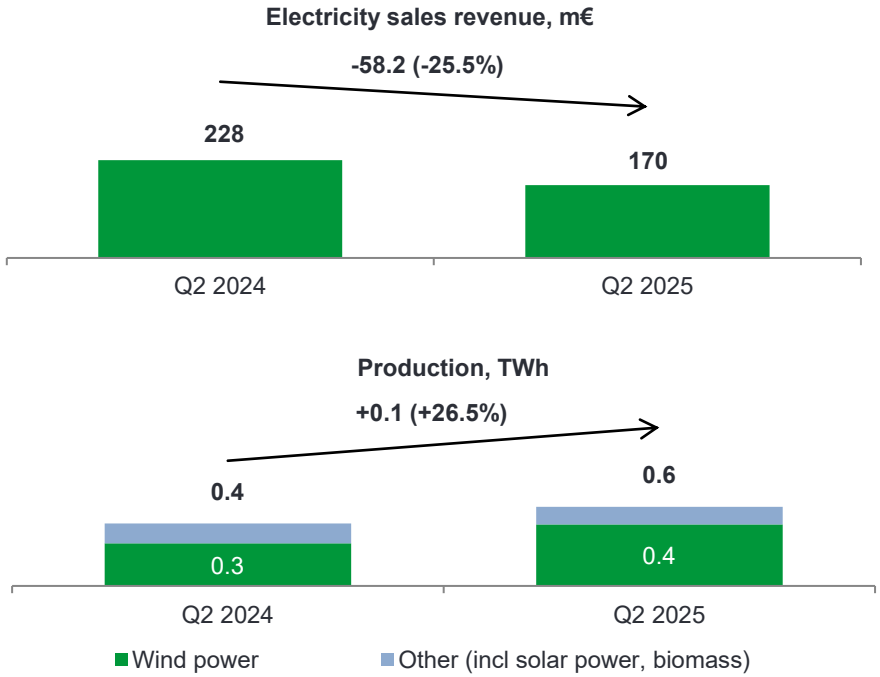




** Adjusted EBITDA excludes the impact of fluctuations in the fair values of long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs).*

Renewable Energy and Electricity Sales

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



Revenue

The electricity sales price and sales volume decreased compared to the second quarter of 2024. As a result, the segment's revenue for the second quarter of 2025 fell by 26% (-€58.2 million) year on year to €169.9 million.

Renewable energy production volume

The Group's renewable energy generation grew by 116 GWh (+27%) year on year to 551 GWh. The largest share of renewable energy came from wind farms, which produced 428 GWh of electricity (+45%, +133 GWh). The main growth drivers were wind farms under construction – Sopi-Tootsi in Estonia and Kelmė I in Lithuania – which contributed 146 GWh of wind power during the period.

The output of wind farms in operation was reduced by production curtailments due to exceptionally low market prices and the provision of system services.

Sales volume and Eesti Energia's market share

Compared to the second quarter of 2024, retail sales of electricity decreased by 150 GWh (-7%) to 2,137 GWh. Retail sales by market were as follows: Estonia 672 GWh (-114 GWh), Latvia 385 GWh (+3 GWh), Lithuania 604 GWh (-21 GWh), Poland 469 GWh (-17 GWh) and Finland 7 GWh (-2 GWh).

In terms of customers' electricity consumption, Eesti Energia's market share in Estonia was 42% in the second quarter of 2025, which is 4 percentage points lower than a year earlier (46%). The decrease is attributable to Eesti Energia ceasing to provide general service from June 2024, as well as to stiff competition between suppliers. Eesti Energia's market shares in Latvia and Lithuania were 23% and 24%, respectively. Compared to the second quarter of 2024, we lost 1 percentage point of market share in Latvia, but gained 1 percentage point in Lithuania.

Key indicators for renewable energy and electricity sales

		Q2 2025	Q2 2024
EBITDA from renewable energy and electricity sales	€/MWh	5.9	14.5
Adjusted EBITDA from renewable energy and electricity sales	€/MWh	7.3	16.7

EBITDA from renewable energy and electricity sales

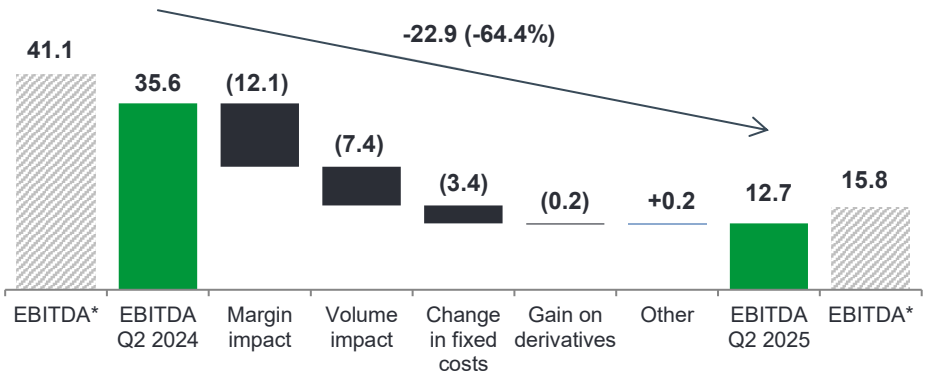
EBITDA from renewable energy and electricity sales amounted to €12.7 million in the second quarter of 2025 (-64%, -€22.9 million). EBITDA for the period includes the impact of changes in the values of long-term PPAs of -€3.1 million (Q2 2024: -€5.5 million). Adjusted EBITDA (excluding the impact of PPAs) for the period was €15.8 million, 62% (-€25.3 million) lower than in the same period last year.

The impact of a lower margin on EBITDA development was -€12.1 million (-€6/MWh). While average income decreased by €14/MWh, average variable costs decreased by €8/MWh due to lower electricity purchase costs. The impact of a decline in sales volume was -€7.4 million. Although renewable energy production increased year on year, both the retail sales volume and the volume sold on the power exchange decreased.

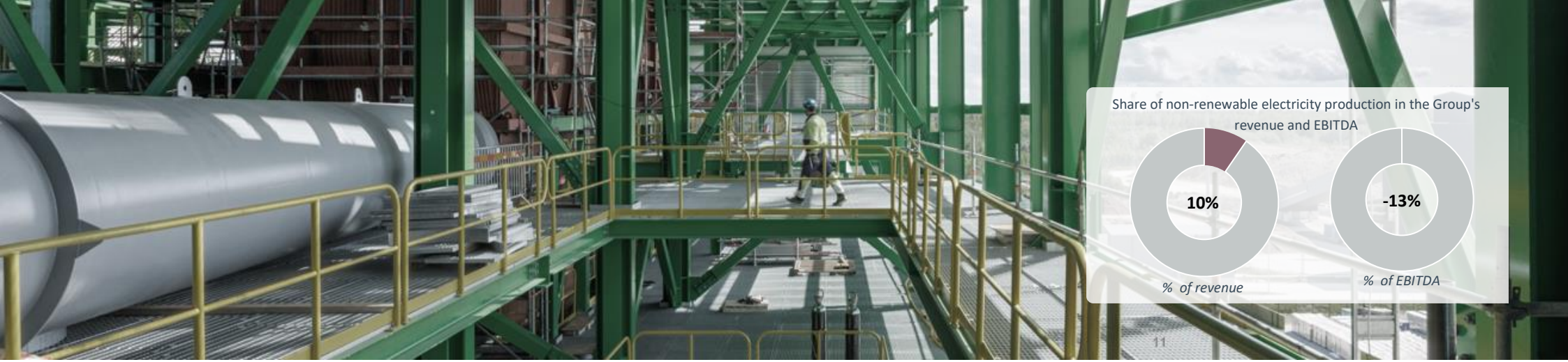
Higher fixed costs reduced EBITDA by €3.4 million compared to the same period last year. The figure reflects, among other items, growth in payroll expenses of €2.7 million.

The impact of the change in the realised result on derivative transactions was -€0.2 million (Q2 2024: -€3.9 million, Q2 2025: -€4.1 million).
Other impacts of +€0.2 million mainly include changes in the values of derivative transactions.

Renewable energy and electricity sales EBITDA development, m€

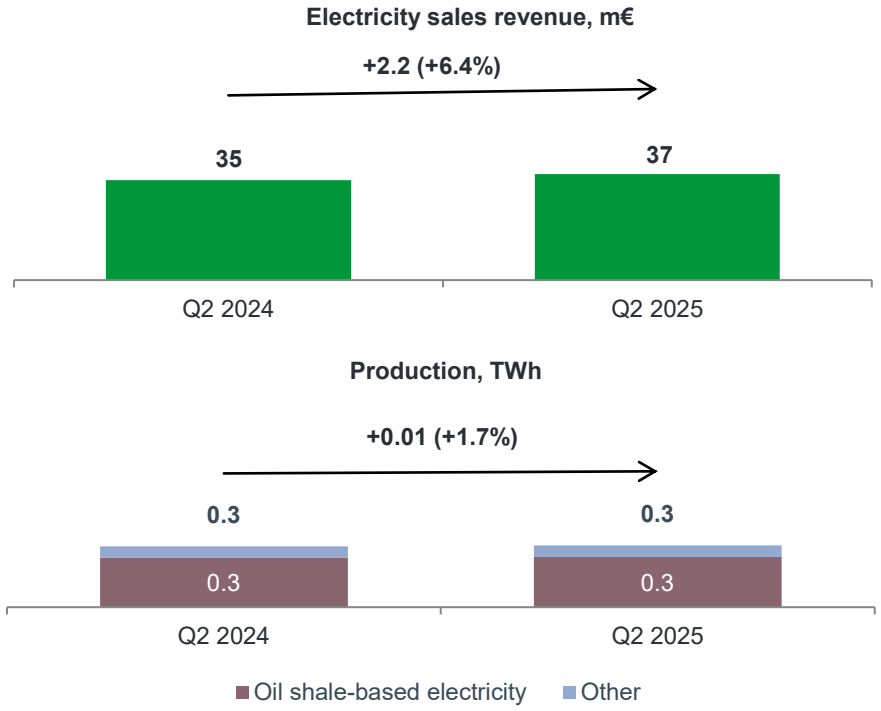


** Adjusted EBITDA excludes the impact of fluctuations in the fair values of long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs).*



Non-renewable Electricity Production

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



Revenue

In the second quarter of 2025, the segment's revenue increased by 6% to €37.1 million (+€2.2 million). The main growth driver was moderate growth in generation volume.

Non-renewable electricity production volume

Although the production of renewable electricity has increased across the Baltics, reducing the need for fossil fuel power plants, these plants still play a vital role in ensuring the availability of dispatchable power in the region.

In the second quarter of 2025, we produced 326 GWh of non-renewable electricity, 2% (+6 GWh) more than in the same period in 2024. The growth was due to the outage of the EstLink2 power link, which reduced the amount of cheaper Nordic electricity delivered to the Baltic countries and enabled our older generating units to enter the market during the evening peak hours.

The availability of the Auvere power plant remained good at 77% of the planned operating time (-17 pp).

Key indicators for non-renewable electricity production

		Q2 2025	Q2 2024
EBITDA from non-renewable electricity production	€/MWh	-30.7	23.6

EBITDA from non-renewable electricity production

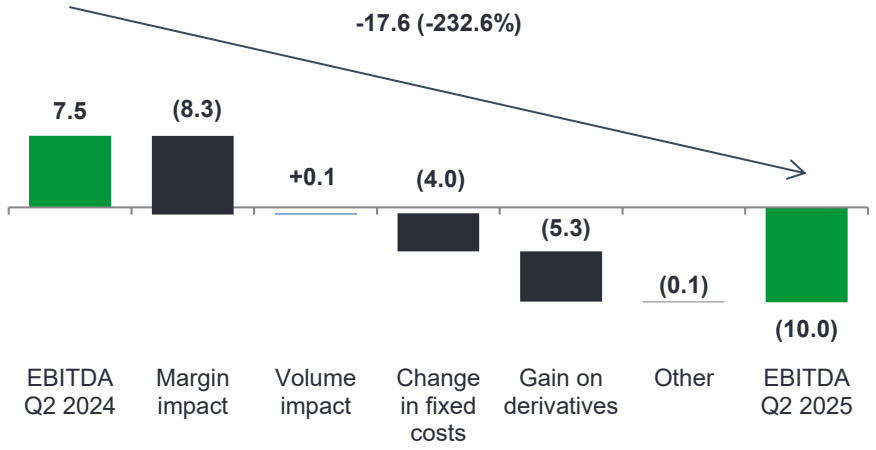
EBITDA from non-renewable electricity production amounted to -€10.0 million in the second quarter of 2025 (-€17.6 million).

The impact of a lower margin on EBITDA development was -€8.3 million (-€25/MWh). Average income increased by €5/MWh, while average variable costs increased by €30/MWh, mainly due to higher CO_2 emission costs (+€22/MWh). Non-renewable electricity production grew by 2% year on year, which increased EBITDA by €0.1 million.

The impact of higher fixed costs was -€4.0 million. Payroll expenses increased by €1.8 million.

Realised gain on derivative transactions decreased. The resulting impact on EBITDA was -€5.3 million (realised gain amounted to €7.0 million in Q2 2024 and €1.7 million in Q2 2025).

Non-renewable energy production EBITDA development, m€



Distribution

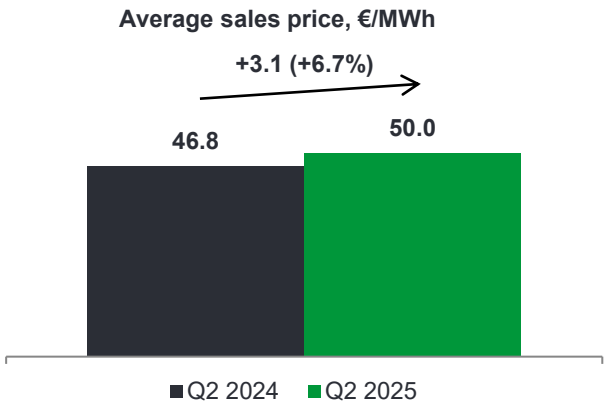
Distribution revenue, sales volume and price

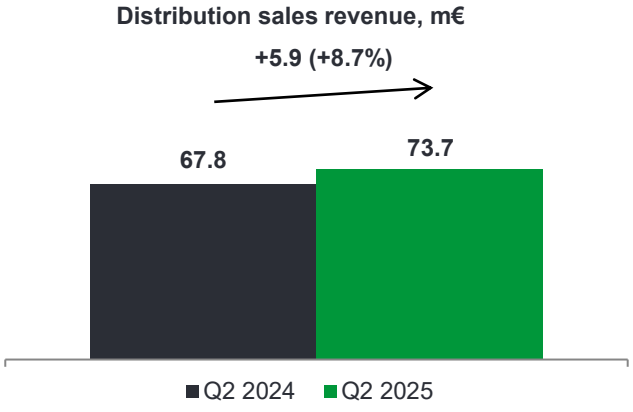
In the second quarter of 2025, revenue from the provision of distribution service increased by 9% year on year to €73.7 million (+€5.9 million) and sales volume grew by 2% to 1,474 GWh (+27 GWh. Consumption of the distribution service provided by Elektrilevi increased by 4.4% for household customers and by 0.9% for corporate customers.

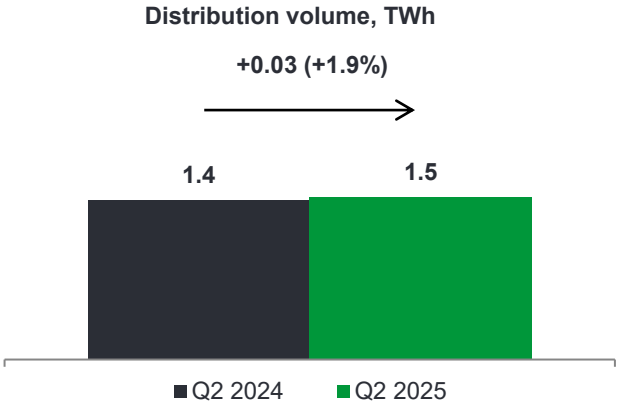
The average price of the distribution service was €50.0/MWh (+6.7%). The average sales price increased by €3.1/MWh year on year due to changes in network charges.

Distribution losses

Distribution losses amounted to 69.8 GWh, i.e. 4.1% in the second quarter of 2025. The amount of distribution losses decreased by 1.1 GWh and the rate of distribution losses declined by 0.1 percentage points year on year.







Supply interruptions

The average duration of unplanned supply interruptions in the second quarter of 2025 was 21.3 minutes (Q2 2024: 21.2 minutes). Due to adverse weather conditions, the number of interruptions was the highest in June.

The average duration of planned supply interruptions was 20.6 minutes (Q2 2024: 24.5 minutes). The duration of planned supply interruptions depends on the extent of planned network maintenance and renewal.

Key indicators for distribution

		Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Distribution losses	GWh	69.8	70.9
SAIFI	index	0.41	0.47
SAIDI (unplanned)	index	21.3	21.2
SAIDI (planned)	index	20.6	24.5

Power outages can be reduced by replacing bare conductors with weatherproof cables. At the end of the second quarter of 2025, 96.8% of our low voltage distribution network and 45.4% of our medium voltage distribution network was weatherproof.

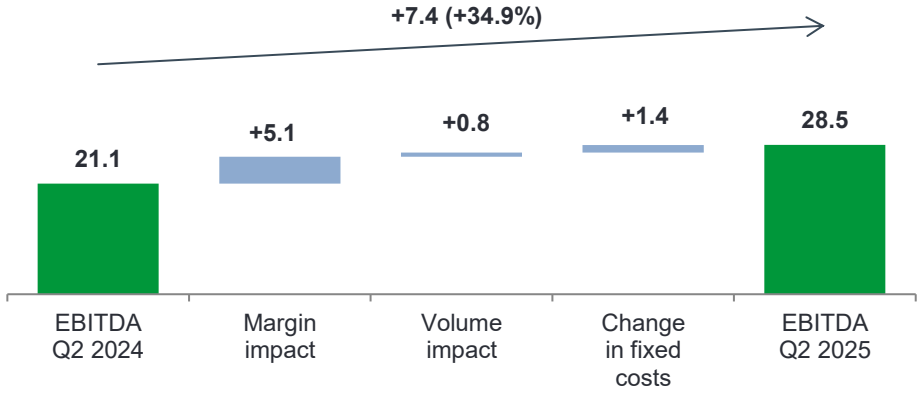
Distribution EBITDA

Distribution EBITDA for the second quarter of 2025 amounted to €28.5 million (+35%, +€7.4 million). A higher margin increased distribution EBITDA by €5.1 million. Average revenue grew by €3.1/MWh, while average variable costs remained stable compared to the same period in 2024. Within variable costs, expenses on network services purchased increased, but the rise was offset by a decline in expenses on electricity purchased to cover network losses.

The sales volume of distribution service increased by 2% or 27 GWh year on year. The impact on EBITDA was +€0.8 million.

Fixed costs decreased compared to the second quarter of 2024, which improved EBITDA by €1.4 million. The decline is related to lower maintenance and repair costs. Network maintenance and repair costs have been partly shifted to the following periods, but we do not expect the annual costs to decrease.

Distribution EBITDA development, m€



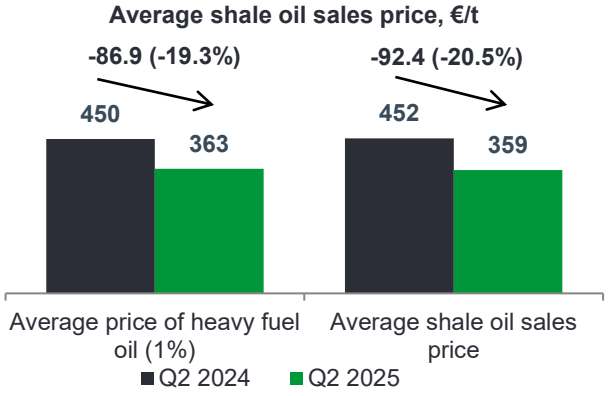
Shale oil

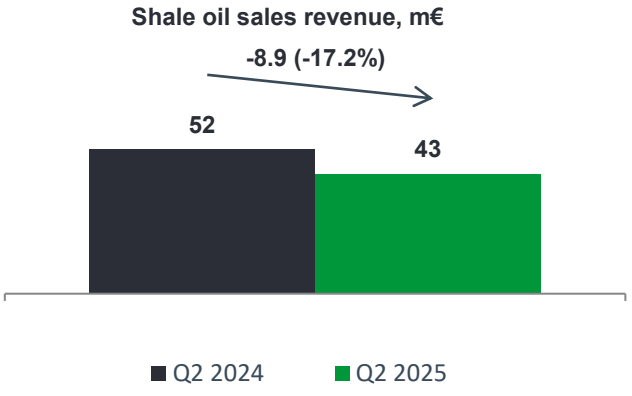
Shale oil revenue and sales volume

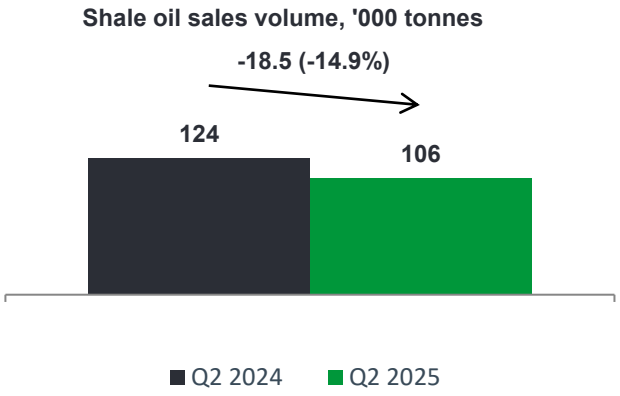
We sold 105.7 thousand tonnes of shale oil in the second quarter of 2025, which generated revenue of €42.9 million. Shale oil revenue fell by 17% (-€8.9 million year on year. Shale oil sales volume dropped by 15% (-18.5 thousand tonnes) compared to the second quarter of 2024, because due to geopolitical tensions and high global oil inventories, the market premium of 1% sulphur fuel oil was lower. Sales volume was also affected by the decline in shale oil production.

Shale oil price

The average sales price of shale oil (excluding the impact of derivative transactions) decreased by 20% year on year to €359.4/t (-€92.4/t).
Derivative transactions of the period resulted in a gain of €46.1/t (Q2 2024: a loss of €34.9/t). The average shale oil sales price including the impact of derivative transactions was €405.5/t in the second quarter of 2025 (-3%, -€11.4/t compared to Q2 2024).







Shale oil production volume

We produced 102.5 thousand tonnes of shale oil in the second quarter of 2025, which is 7% (-8.1 thousand tonnes) less than a year earlier. The decline in production volume is attributable to restrictions on the use of retort gas at the Narva power plants.

Key indicators for shale oil

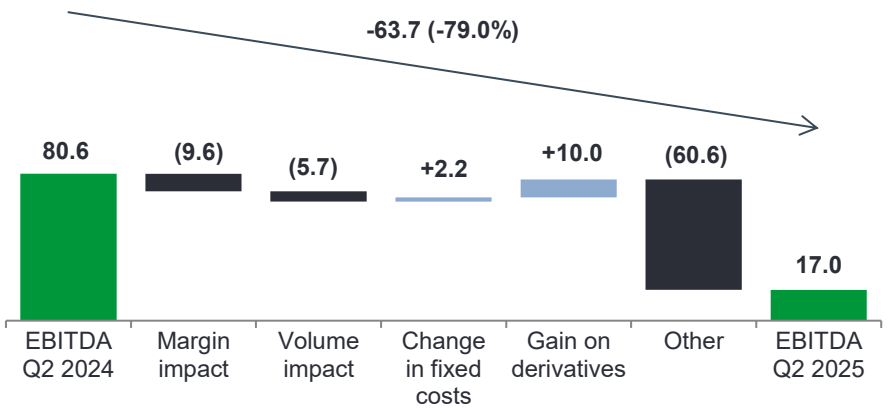
		Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Shale oil EBITDA	€/t	160.4	649.0

Shale oil EBITDA

Shale oil EBITDA for the second quarter of 2025 amounted to €17.0 million (-79%, -€63.7 million).

The impact of a lower margin on EBITDA development was -€9.6 million (-€91/t). Average income decreased by €92/t, while average variable costs remained stable compared to the same period in 2024. Shale oil sales volume decreased by 18.5 thousand tonnes (-15%) year on year to 105.7 thousand tonnes. The impact of a lower sales volume on shale oil EBITDA was -€5.7 million.

Shale Oil EBITDA development, m€



The segment's fixed costs decreased by €2.2 million. A better result on realised derivative transactions improved EBITDA by €10.0 million year on year (realised result for Q2 2024 was -€5.8 million and realised result for Q2 2025 was +€4.2 million).

Other impacts on shale oil EBITDA totalled -€60.6 million, of which -€64.5 million was related to a one-off item recorded in the comparative period. The positive effect recognised in 2024 was related to the use of an additional quantity of CO_2 emission allowances received free of charge.

Other Products and Services

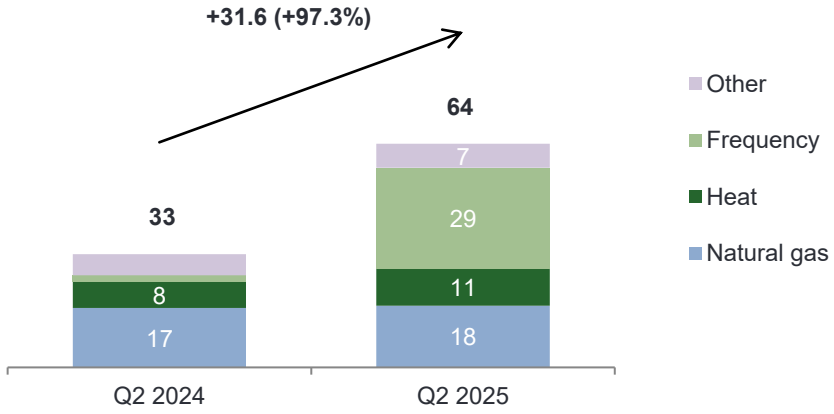
The segment of other products and services includes the sale of natural gas, heat, industrial equipment and ancillary services. Our main ancillary services are flexibility services, solar solutions and charging services. The effects of one-off transactions and part of the Group's central development expenses and fixed costs are also reported in this segment.

Revenue from the sale of other products and services

Revenue from the sale of other products and services amounted to €64.2 million in the second quarter of 2025. Compared to the same period last year, revenue increased by 97% (+€31.6 million).

Revenue growth was mainly related to flexibility services, which generated revenue of €28.8 million (+€27.0 million). We do not expect revenue from flexibility services to remain at this level because the market situation changed significantly in the middle of the second quarter. Revenues from the sale of natural gas and heat increased by €0.7 million and €3.1 million, respectively.

Sales revenue from other products and services, m€



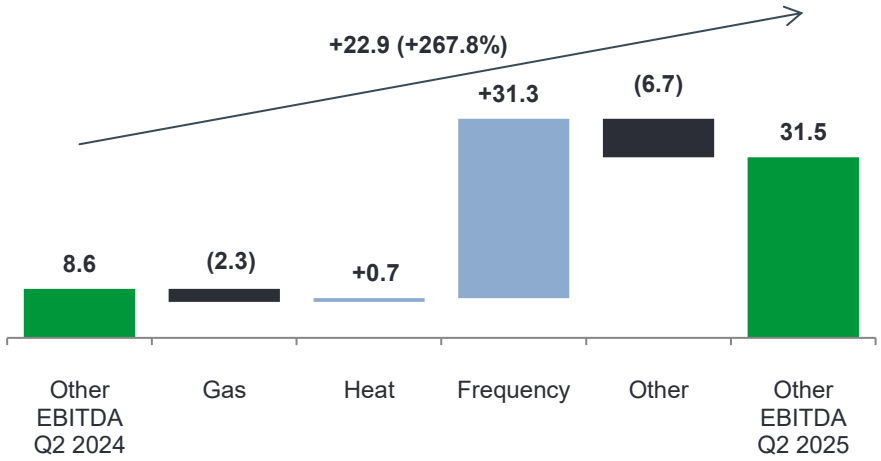
EBITDA from other products and services

In the second quarter of 2025, EBITDA from other products and services increased by €22.9 million year on year to €31.5 million.

Compared to the same period in 2024, natural gas EBITDA decreased by €2.3 million due to growth in variable costs and heat EBITDA increased by €0.7 million.

EBITDA from flexibility services increased by €31.3 million. Other impacts on EBITDA totalled -€6.7 million. The most significant item was one-off income in the comparative period: in the second quarter of 2024, the Group received insurance compensation of €7.5 million.

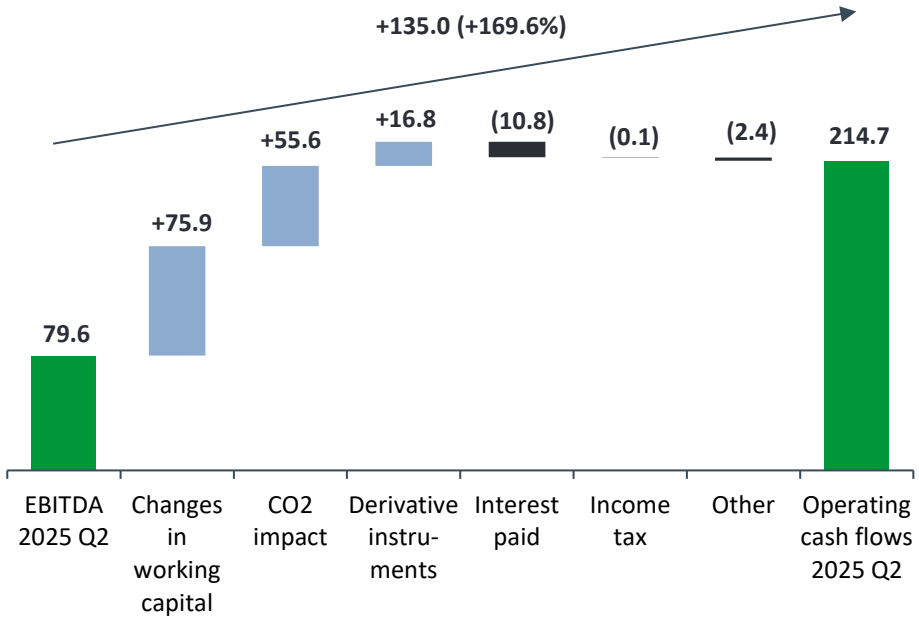
Other EBITDA development, m€



Cash Flows

The Group's net operating cash flow for the second quarter of 2025 was €214.7 million, €135.0 million (+169.6%) higher than EBITDA, which amounted to €79.6 million.

EBITDA to operating cash flow development, m€



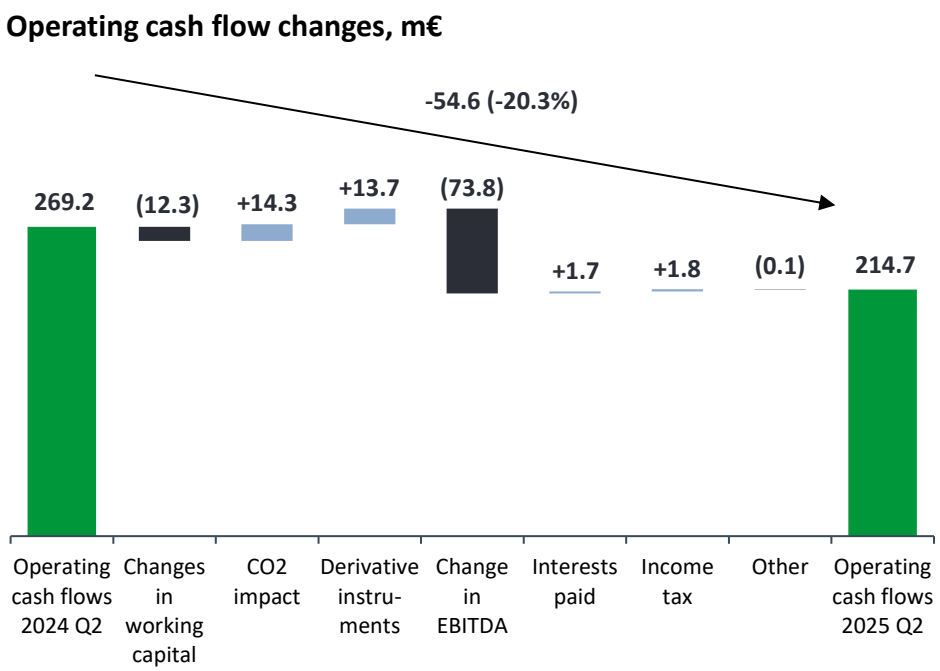
Changes in working capital increased net operating cash flow by €75.9 million relative to EBITDA. The item with the strongest impact was a decrease in receivables (+€100 million), which was mainly due to a decline in electricity sales prices and volumes compared to the first quarter. However, the positive impact of a decline in receivables was offset by a decrease in payables (-€22 million).

Settlements related to CO_2 emission allowances increased operating cash flows by €55.6 million compared to EBITDA. The figure includes the impacts of provisions recognised for CO_2 emission allowances of +€25.7 million (non-cash impact on EBITDA) and of a liquidity swap of +€30.8 million, which had a positive effect on cash flows.

The impact of derivative financial instruments (excluding CO_2 instruments) on cash flows was +€16.8 million. The figure comprises the impacts of electricity derivatives (+€19.7 million), shale oil derivatives (-€3.7 million) and other derivatives (+€0.8 million). This impact on cash flows is in addition to that of the derivatives already included in EBITDA.

Interest paid on borrowings reduced operating cash flows by €10.8 million. Income tax paid in the second quarter of 2025 amounted to €0.1 million and other impacts reduced operating cash flows by €2.4 million.

Operating cash flows decreased by €54.6 million (-20.3%) compared to the same period last year.



The change in EBITDA had the strongest impact on operating cash flows compared to the same period last year. This was because EBITDA for the second quarter of 2024 was significantly impacted by a one-off transaction – a change in the accounting for CO_2 emission allowances, which increased the figure for the comparative period.

Additionally, changes in working capital reduced operating cash flows by €12.3 million compared to the same period last year. The item with the strongest impact was the release of collateral for derivative financial instruments in the second quarter of 2024, which increased both cash flows for the period and the reference base for the second quarter of 2025.

The effect of settlements related to CO_2 emission allowances was +€14.3 million.

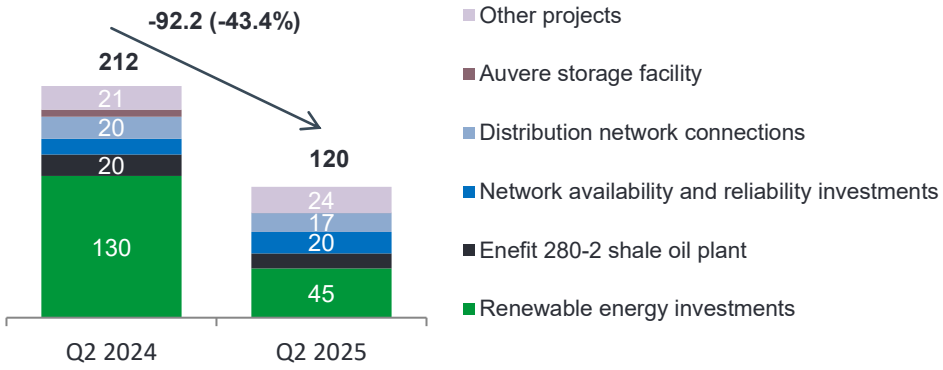
The impact of derivative financial instruments (excluding CO_2 instruments) on cash flows was +€13.7 million. The figure comprises the impacts of electricity derivatives (+€14.6 million), shale oil derivatives (-€4.0 million) and other derivatives (+€3.2 million).

In the second quarter of 2025, the amount of income tax paid was €1.8 million lower and the amount of interest paid on borrowings was €1.7 million lower than in the same period in 2024. Other impacts on operating cash flows totalled -€0.1 million.

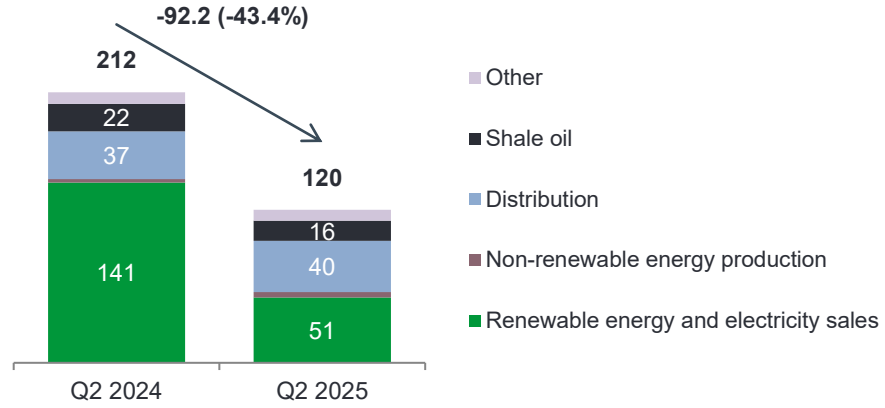
Investment

In the second quarter of 2025, we invested €120.0 million, 43% less than in the same period last year (-€92.2 million). Investments in the development of renewables totalled €45.3 million (-€84.6 million, -65%).

Capex breakdown by projects, m€



Investment breakdown by segments, m€



Renewable energy

To increase our renewable energy production capacity, we invested in the development of wind farms: €36.8 million in Lithuania, €2.5 million in Estonia, €0.7 million in Finland and €0.4 million in Poland. The largest investments were made in the Sopi-Tootsi wind farm In Estonia, which is already operating at full capacity, and the Kelmė II wind farms in Lithuania, which is expected to reach full capacity in November this year.

In solar energy development, we mainly invested in the Strzałkowo solar project in Poland, which is expected to be completed in the summer of 2026.

Distribution service

Investments to maintain and continuously improve the quality of the electricity distribution service amounted to €37.8 million in the second quarter of 2025 (Q2 2024: €35.7 million). We built 97 substations and 252 km of power lines (Q2 2024: 95 substations and 347 km of power lines).

At the end of the second quarter of 2025, 96.8% of Elektrilevi's low voltage distribution network was weatherproof (end of Q2 2024: 96.1%). During the quarter, the weatherproof low voltage overhead network increased by 44 km and the bare conductor network decreased by 68 km. At the end of the second quarter of 2025, 75.4% of Elektrilevi's total low and medium voltage distribution network was weatherproof (end of Q2 2024: 74.4%).

Shale oil production

In the second quarter, we invested €13.8 million in the construction of a new shale oil plant, which is expected to start production in 2025.

Financing

Development activities in the energy sector are generally capital intensive. The company's own resources are not always sufficient to build new production units or significantly expand the business. We therefore raise debt in the market to finance major development projects.

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

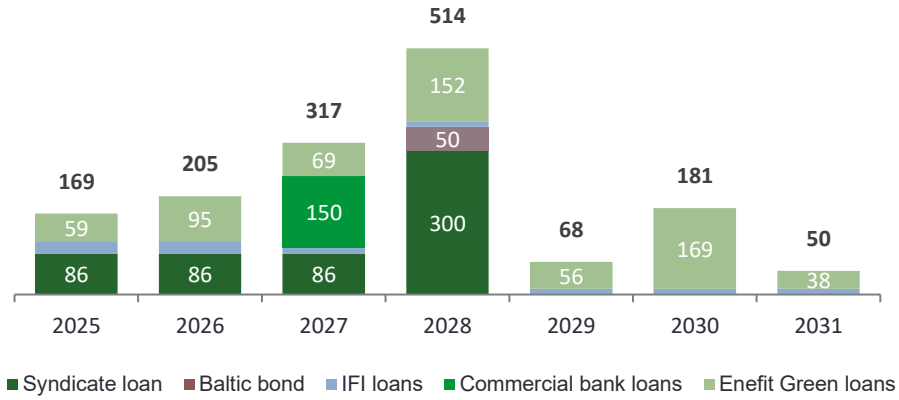
Our main sources of debt are senior unsecured bonds and investment loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) and commercial banks. In addition, Eesti Energia has issued a hybrid bond, raising €400 million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

Borrowings

The Group's borrowings at the end of the second quarter of 2025 amounted to €1,731 million (end of Q1 2025: €1,630 million).

At the reporting date, liabilities related to long-term investment loans and bonds totalled €1,685 million and short-term revolving credit liabilities amounted to €20 million. The Group's borrowings consisted of borrowings of the parent company of €930 million and those of the subsidiary Enefit Green of €775 million.

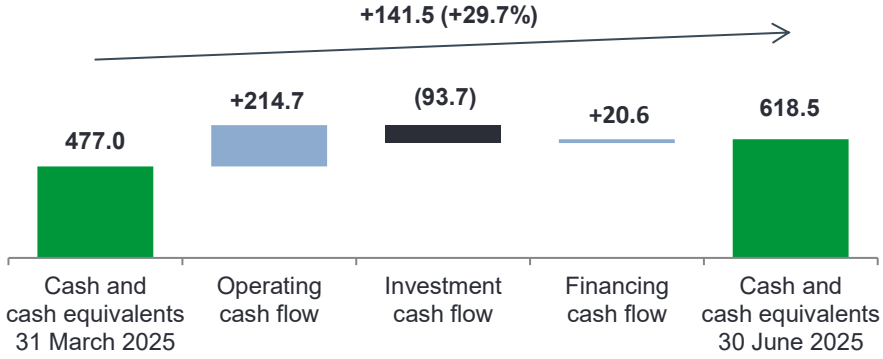
Debt maturity, m€



Liquid funds

At the end of the second quarter of 2025, the Group had liquid assets (cash and cash equivalents) of €619 million. In addition, the Group had undrawn loans of €400 million, of which €270 million was attributable to the parent company and €130 million to Enefit Green.

Liquidity development in Q2 2025, m€



At the reporting date, the Group had access to revolving credit facilities of €320 million of which €20 million was in use. The revolving credit consists of €270 million available to the parent company and €50 million available to the subsidiary Enefit Green.

Interest rates

The weighted average interest rate of Eesti Energia's borrowings at the end of the second quarter of 2025 was 4.50% (end of Q1 2025: 4.81%).

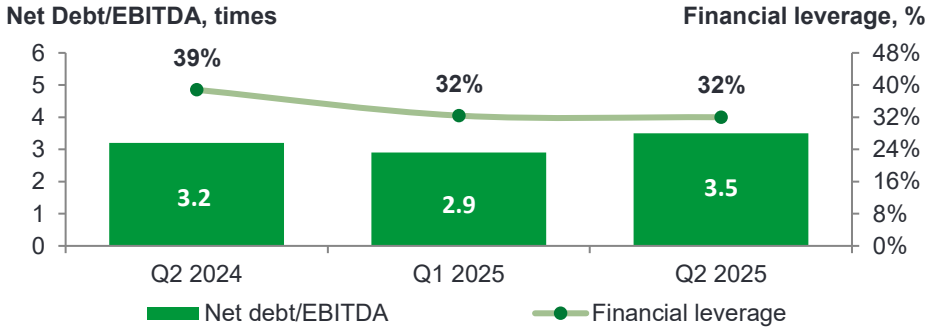
At the end of the second quarter of 2025, the Group had fixed-rate borrowings of €210 million and floating-rate borrowings of €1,495 million (end of Q1 2025: fixed-rate borrowings of €162 million and floating-rate borrowings of €1,442 million).

Equity and financial ratios

The Group's equity stood at €2,342 million at the end of the second quarter of 2025. Eesti Energia's sole shareholder is the Republic of Estonia.

At the reporting date, the Group's net debt amounted to €1,113 million (end of Q1 2025: €1,153 million). The net debt to EBITDA ratio was 3.5 (end of Q1 2025: 2.9), meeting the requirements of the Group's financing policy.

Net debt/EBITDA ratio and financial leverage



Credit rating

In July 2025, credit rating agency Fitch assigned Eesti Energia an investment grade credit rating of BBB-, with a stable outlook. In April 2025, Moody's updated its credit analysis of Eesti Energia and affirmed the company's credit rating at Baa3, but changed the outlook to negative. S&P also conducted its annual financial review in April 2025, assigning Eesti Energia a BB+ rating with a negative outlook. Eesti Energia's financial policy aims to secure and maintain an investment grade credit rating in the long term.

Outlook for 2025

In the first half of 2025, the Baltic energy sector faced a number of important developments and challenges that affected security of supply, energy prices and the transition to a climate-neutral energy system.

The desynchronisation from the Russian frequency band in March 2025 marked an important step towards energy independence. Since then, the Baltic countries have been synchronised with the Continental Europe Synchronous Area and are no longer dependent on Russian frequency. However, this has increased the need for grid balancing and dispatchable generation capacity to ensure system stability in the new market situation.

In July 2025, the state confirmed its expectations of Eesti Energia as a state-owned company, emphasising the importance of maintaining dispatchable production capacities and ensuring the reliability of the power grid. These expectations provide clear guidelines for strengthening energy security and transitioning to climate neutrality. In line with these guidelines, Eesti Energia will continue to increase the share of renewable energy, ensure the security of power supply and develop the reliability and flexibility of electricity networks.

The outlook for Eesti Energia's financial performance in 2025 will continue to be influenced by developments in the energy markets, potential regulatory changes, the Estonian and international economic environments, and geopolitical events.

Electricity prices in the region have been volatile and difficult to predict, and this trend is set to continue. On the positive side, we expect interest rates to decrease further and the economy to gradually recover.

In 2025, we expect a slight increase in revenue compared to 2024, primarily due to the completion of new renewable generation capacities. We expect EBITDA (excluding one-off items) to be similar to that in 2024. Although the Group's profitability will improve due to new renewable generation capacities, the competitiveness of oil shale power plants will remain an issue. While oil shale power plants provide much-needed dispatchable generation capacity for the electricity market and energy security, at current electricity price levels they are no longer competitive. The Electricity Market Act Amendment Act adopted in May 2025 establishes a regulatory framework for providing a service that ensures the capacity to operate in island mode. This will enable the fixed costs of oil shale-fired power plants to be covered from 2026 onwards.

In 2025, we will continue to focus on improving customer experience and providing flexibility services to help customers optimise their energy costs.

After record investment in 2023 and 2024, we plan to reduce the pace of new investment in 2025. The focus will be on completing ongoing renewable energy developments and the construction of a new shale oil plant. We will also continue to make significant investments in the distribution network to improve network availability and ensure the reliability of the electricity system.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated Interim Income Statement

	2nd Quarter		Half year		Note
in million EUR	**2025**	**2024**	**6m 2025**	**6m 2024**	
Revenue	387.8	415.1	917.9	915.4	4
Other operating income	14.7	42.7	42.1	93.2	5
Change in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(1.0)	2.8	(8.9)	7.2	
Raw materials and consumables used	(247.3)	(210.6)	(582.5)	(530.4)	6
Payroll expenses	(51.1)	(48.8)	(99.9)	(97.0)	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(41.3)	(40.3)	(81.8)	(79.1)	
Other operating expenses	(23.5)	(47.7)	(67.1)	(107.6)	7
OPERATING PROFIT	**38.3**	**113.2**	**119.8**	**201.7**	
Financial income	2.1	1.5	5.3	3.0	
Financial expenses	(17.1)	(11.3)	(29.8)	(24.3)	
Net financial income (expense)	**(15.0)**	**(9.8)**	**(24.5)**	**(21.3)**	
Profit from associates under the equity method	4.6	1.2	6.5	3.0	
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**27.9**	**104.6**	**101.8**	**183.4**	
Corporate income tax expense	2.1	(1.5)	6.0	(1.7)	
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	**30.0**	**103.1**	**107.8**	**181.7**	
Equity holder of the Parent Company	**28.1**	**102.9**	**100.9**	**172.4**	
Non-controlling interest	**1.9**	**0.2**	**6.9**	**9.3**	

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

in million EUR	2nd Quarter		Half year		Note
	2025	2024	6m 2025	6m 2024	
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	**30.0**	**103.1**	**107.8**	**181.7**	
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Revaluation of hedging instruments net of reclassifications to profit or loss	(10.8)	45.6	(40.9)	(55.7)	
Of which share of non-controlling interest	0.1	0.4	-	0.6	
Impact of comprehensive income of associates	(0.8)	0.3	(0.8)	0.1	
Exchange differences on the transactions of foreign operations	(2.9)	0.2	(2.2)	1.0	
Of which share of non-controlling interest	(0.1)	-	-	-	
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	**(14.5)**	**46.1**	**(43.9)**	**(54.6)**	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	**15.5**	**149.2**	**63.9**	**127.1**	
Equity holder of the Parent Company	**13.6**	**148.6**	**57.0**	**117.2**	
Non-controlling interest	**1.9**	**0.6**	**6.9**	**9.9**	

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Financial Position

in million EUR	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	Note
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3,698.5	3,563.8	8
Right-of-use assets	27.8	27.9	
Intangible assets	93.8	93.5	
Prepayments for non-current assets	60.4	61.1	8
Deferred tax assets	5.7	4.2	
Derivative financial instruments	195.3	213.3	9
Investments in associates	79.3	74.9	
Other shares and holdings	0.2	0.3	
Non-current receivables	3.4	3.3	
Total non-current assets	**4,164.4**	**4,042.3**	
Current assets			
Inventories	145.8	172.0	
Greenhouse gas allowances and certificates of origin	76.0	74.5	
Trade and other receivables	206.6	282.2	
Derivative financial instruments	48.5	90.0	9
Cash and cash equivalents	618.5	468.9	
Total current assets	**1,095.4**	**1,087.6**	
Total assets	**5,259.8**	**5,129.9**	3

in million EUR	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	Note
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holder of the Parent Company			
Share capital	746.6	746.6	10
Unregistered share capital	100.0	-	10
Share premium	259.8	259.8	
Statutory reserve capital	75.0	75.0	
Perpetual bond	414.2	398.5	
Other reserves	119.1	160.2	14
Retained earnings	746.6	565.5	
Total equity and reserves attributable to equity holder of the Parent Company	**2,338.0**	**2,205.6**	
Non-controlling interest	**3.7**	**177.8**	
Total equity	**2,341.7**	**2,383.4**	
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	1,540.5	1,498.7	12
Deferred tax liabilities	23.2	28.0	
Other payables	7.9	8.0	
Derivate financial instruments	9.5	4.4	9
Contract liabilities and government grants	493.3	467.9	
Provisions	39.9	39.0	13
Total non-current liabilities	**2,114.3**	**2,046.0**	
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	210.7	197.0	12
Liquidity swap	112.3	79.8	
Trade and other payables	255.7	267.5	
Derivative financial instruments	22.7	22.6	9
Contract liabilities and government grants	3.1	2.0	
Provisions	199.3	131.6	13
Total current liabilities	**803.8**	**700.5**	
Total liabilities	**2,918.1**	**2,746.5**	
Total liabilities and equity	**5,259.8**	**5,129.9**	

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	2nd Quarter		Half year		
in million EUR	**2025**	**2024**	**6m 2025**	**6m 2024**	**Note**
Cash flows/ used from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	221.5	282.4	399.6	504.8	
Interest and loan fees paid	(10.8)	(12.6)	(46.8)	(51.3)	15
Interest received	4.0	1.3	7.6	2.8	
Corporate income tax paid	-	(1.9)	(1.1)	(3.2)	
Net cash generated from operating activities	**214.7**	**269.2**	**359.3**	**453.1**	
Cash flows used in investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(96.6)	(184.8)	(193.1)	(368.2)	
Proceeds from grants of property, plant and equipment	1.3	19.2	1.8	24.2	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	8
Repayments on loans issued	-	-	0.1	-	8
Dividends received from associates	1.3	-	1.3	1.6	
Proceeds from sale of associate	-	-	-	16.9	
Net cash used in investing activities	**(93.8)**	**(165.1)**	**(189.3)**	**(324.7)**	
Cash flows used in financing activities					
Issued bonds	49.3	-	49.3	-	12
Loans received	86.2	125.0	106.2	185.0	12
Repayments of bank loans	(34.2)	(111.2)	(95.7)	(240.2)	12
Principle elements of lease liabilities	(0.6)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(1.0)	12
Contribution to share capital	100.0	-	100.0	-	10
Payment for acquisition of non-controlling interest in a subsidiary	(180.4)	-	(180.4)	-	
Dividends paid	-	(6.3)	-	(6.3)	
Proceeds from realisation of interest rate swaps	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.2	
Net cash used in financing activities	**20.6**	**7.6**	**(20.4)**	**(60.3)**	
Net cash flows	**141.5**	**111.7**	**149.6**	**68.1**	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	477.0	130.9	468.9	175.5	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	618.5	242.6	618.5	242.6	
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**141.5**	**111.7**	**149.6**	**67.1**	

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

	Attributable to equity holder of the Parent Company									
in million EUR	**Share capital**	**Unregistered share capital**	**Share premium**	**Statutory legal reserve**	**Perpetual bond**	**Other reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Non-control-ling interest**	**Total**
Equity as at 31 December 2023	**746.6**	**-**	**259.8**	**75.0**	**-**	**155.0**	**656.5**	**1,892.9**	**167.2**	**2,060.1**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	172.4	172.4	9.3	181.7
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(55.2)	-	(55.2)	0.6	(54.6)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(55.2)**	**172.4**	**117.2**	**9.9**	**127.1**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6.3)	(6.3)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Group, recognised directly in equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6.3)**	**(6.3)**
	-									
Equity as at 30 June 2024	**746.6**	**-**	**259.8**	**75.0**	**-**	**99.8**	**828.9**	**2,010.1**	**170.8**	**2,187.2**
Equity as at 31 December 2024	**746.6**	**-**	**259.8**	**75.0**	**398.5**	**160.2**	**565.5**	**2,205.6**	**177.8**	**2,383.4**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.9	100.9	6.9	107.8
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(43.9)	-	(43.9)	-	(43.9)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	**(43.9)**	**100.9**	**57.0**	**6.9**	**63.9**
Increase of share capital (Note 10)	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Acquisition of non-controlling interest of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	(27.4)	(24.6)	(181.0)	(205.6)
Coupons on perpetual bond	-	-	-	-	15.7	-	(15.7)	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Group, recognised directly in equity	**-**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**15.7**	**2.8**	**(43.1)**	**75.4**	**(181.0)**	**(105.6)**
Equity as at 30 June 2025	**746.6**	**100.0**	**259.8**	**75.0**	**414.2**	**119.1**	**623.3**	**2,338.0**	**3.7**	**2,341.7**

From April 8 to May 12, Eesti Energia AS conducted a voluntary takeover offer for the minority shareholders of Enefit Green AS, with a total amount of €180.0 million. As a result, the parent company Eesti Energia AS acquired a 97.2% ownership stake in Enefit Green AS.

At the annual general meeting of Enefit Green AS held on June 26, 2025, the takeover of the remaining shares held by minority shareholders was approved in accordance with Sections 363^{1} and 363^{7} of the Commercial Code. The total compensation payable to minority shareholders amounts to €25.2 million, which is recorded in this report as a current liability under 'Payables to suppliers and other liabilities. The transaction costs of the voluntary takeover offer amounted to €0.4 million.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statement

1. Accounting policies

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance **with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations** as adopted by the European Union. These consolidated interim condensed financial statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The consolidated condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU.

Accounting policies and presentation of information applied to this interim report were consistent with those used in the consolidated financial statements for the financial year that ended on 31 December 2024.

The preparation of interim financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

According to the Management Board the interim report prepared for the period 1 January 2025 – 30 June 2025 presents a true and fair view of the financial position, the cash flows and the results of operations of Eesti Energia AS and its subsidiaries (Group).

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

2. Financial risk management

2.1. Financial risks

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

The condensed interim financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements; they should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

2.2. Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swaps usually involve the exchange of a floating interest rate for a fixed rate (or vice versa) with a purpose to hedge against the cash flow fluctuations. An economic relationship exists between the hedging instruments (interest rate swaps) and the hedged items (loan agreements), because as at 30 June 2025 the critical terms of all interest rate swaps matched the terms of the loan agreements (notional amounts, currencies, maturities, payment schedules). Future hedging transactions are entered into with a hedge ratio of one to one. The Group tests hedge effectiveness by using the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps with the changes in the fair value of loan agreements.

Potential sources of hedge ineffectiveness are the following:

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

Fair value is calculated using a third-party model which is confirmed by the transaction partner. On the basis of the Group's internal calculations, the fair value of interest rate swaps is determined as the present value of the expected future cash flows based on the Euribor forward curves derived from observable market data. The fair value measurement takes into account the credit risk of the Group and the counterparty, which is calculated on the basis of credit spreads derived from credit default swaps or bond prices. The fair value of interest rate swaps qualifies as a level 2 measurement in the fair value hierarchy. As at 30 June 2025, the Group had three interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk of three loans (in the comparative period. there were no interest rate swaps):

• An interest rate swap with a notional amount of EUR 62.6 million (66.1 million 2024), whereby the Group receives interest at a rate equal to 6-month EURIBOR and pays a fixed rate of interest of 1.1%. The swap is designed to hedge the exposure to the interest rate risk of a floating-rate loan that was drawn down on 30 September 2022.

• An interest rate swap with a notional amount of EUR 42.7 million (44.8 million 2024), whereby the Group receives interest at a rate equal to 3-month EURIBOR and pays a fixed rate of interest of 1.049%. The swap is designed to hedge the exposure to the interest rate risk of a floating-rate loan that was drawn down on 24 September 2022.

• An interest rate swap with a notional amount of EUR 30.0 million (31.7 million 2024), whereby the Group receives interest at a rate equal to 6-month EURIBOR and pays a fixed rate of interest of 1.125%. The swap is designed to hedge the exposure to the interest rate risk of a floating-rate loan that was drawn down on 30 June 2022.

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

The Group sells electricity to its customers in the retail market. Part of the customers have agreements with fixed rates. To hedge the volatility risk in electricity prices, the Group uses derivatives (futures, forward contracts and long-term power purchase agreements), which are entered into for the purchase of electricity at each hour of trading. Transactions designed to hedge the volatility risk in electricity prices are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges. The underlying hedged item is the risk components of highly probable forecast electricity purchase transactions: TGE Polish base and peak load prices (Polish market) and the Nord Pool system price, and the difference between the system price and the Finnish area price i.e. the price spread (markets other than Poland). Long-term cash-settled power purchase agreements hedge the exposure to the Nord Pool Lithuanian price area. The volumes of derivative instruments entered into to hedge the purchase price risk is driven by the volumes of forecast fixed-price sales transactions. The hedge ratio of the hedging relationships is one to one.

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

The Group sells gas to its customers in the retail market. Part of the customers have agreements with variable rates. The Group uses derivatives (futures and forwards) to hedge the volatility risk in natural gas prices in the Baltic market. These instruments have been designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges.

To hedge the price risk associated with natural gas obtained from Inčukalns at a fixed rate and sold to customers in the Baltic countries under long-term floating-price agreements, the Group enters into derivative transactions to convert the fixed price of gas obtained from Inčukalns into a floating price. The underlying hedged item is highly probable forecast gas purchase transactions (purchase to warehouse for fixed price) that are priced against the TTF ICE Endex Futures which are determined by the volumes required by floating-price customers. The hedge ratio of the hedging relationships is one to one.

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

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

The volume of derivative instruments entered into to hedge the price risk associated with the natural gas purchases in Poland depends on the natural gas sales volumes which are determined by volumes required by customers under long-term fixed-price agreements. Consistent with the Group's hedging strategy, derivative contracts are concluded for the next three years and allowed net open position is 5% of the volumes of highly probable forecast purchase transactions. The hedge ratio of the hedging relationships is one to one.

2.6. Derivatives used to hedge the risks associated with the sale of shale oil and shale oil gasoline

The Group has shale oil production facilities in Estonia and it sells the produced shale oil and shale oil gasoline in the global energy markets. The Group uses derivatives (futures and swaps) to hedge the volatility risk in the prices of shale oil and shale gasoline (for shale gasoline from 1 January 2021). In these transactions, the counterparty undertakes to pay the difference between a fixed price and the market price in a given period of time. According to the Group's hedging policy, the purpose of hedging is to ensure a predefined amount of profit after variable expenses. Contracts are concluded for the sale of specific amounts of shale oil and shale oil gasoline in future periods and they are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges. The underlying hedged item is the risk component of highly probable forecast shale oil sales transactions: heavy fuel oil with 1% sulphur content or its separately identifiable subcomponents. For shale oil gasoline, the underlying hedged item is the risk component of highly probable forecast shale gasoline sale transactions: Naphtha Cargoes CIF NEW, or its separately identifiable subcomponents. The volume of derivative transactions entered into to hedge the price risk of the sale of shale oil and shale oil gasoline depends on long-term sales contracts signed for future periods and the production plan. Consistent with the Group's hedging strategy, derivative contracts are concluded for the next two years to the extent of up to 80% of the volumes of highly probable forecast sales transactions. The percentage of hedged sales volumes is higher for the years closer to the reporting date, due to the liquidity of the derivatives and the Group's hedging strategy. The hedge ratio of the hedging relationships is one to one.

2.7. Fair value

The Group estimates that the fair values of financial assets and liabilities reported at amortised cost in the statement of financial position as of 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024 do not materially differ from the carrying amounts reported in the consolidated financial. The carrying amount of current accounts receivable and payables and loan receivables less impairments is estimated to be proximately equal to their fair value. For disclosure purposes, the fair value of financial liabilities is determined by discounting the contractual cash flows at the market interest rate which is available for similar financial instruments of the Group.

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

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

- inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (Level 2);

- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (Level 3).

The following tables present the Group’s assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value by the level in the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	30 JUNE 2025							
in million EUR	**ASSETS**				**LIABILITIES**			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Cash flow hedges								
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	-	7.2	123.2	130.4	10.6	8.8	-	19.4
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	1.8
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	7.2	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swap	-	4.7	-	4.7	-	-	-	-
Total cash flow hedges	**7.2**	**11.9**	**123.2**	**142.3**	**12.4**	**8.8**	**-**	**21.2**
Trading derivatives								
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	-	0.1	92.1	92.2	-	5.3	-	5.3
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	3.7	0.7	-	4.4	0.5	-	-	0.5
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil gasoline	1.5	0.1	-	1.6	-	-	-	-
Guarantees of origin	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	-	4.7	4.7
Other derivatives	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2
Total trading derivatives	**5.2**	**0.9**	**95.4**	**101.5**	**0.9**	**5.4**	**4.7**	**11.0**
Total derivative financial instruments (Notes 2.1. 2.7 and 14)	**12.4**	**12.8**	**218.6**	**243.8**	**13.3**	**14.2**	**4.7**	**32.2**

	31 DECEMBER 2024							
in million EUR	ASSETS				LIABILITIES			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash flow hedges								
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	-	32.6	132.8	165.4	13.4	0.8	-	14.2
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	3.6	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	1.9
Interest rate swap	-	5.8	-	5.8	-	-	-	-
Total cash flow hedges	**3.6**	**38.4**	**132.8**	**174.8**	**15.3**	**0.8**	**-**	**16.1**
Trading derivatives								
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	-	10.0	113.6	123.6	-	4.2	-	4.2
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	1.8	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.2
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil gasoline	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.8	-	-	0.8
Guarantees of origin	-	-	2.9	2.9	-	-	5.6	5.6
Other derivatives	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Total trading derivatives	**2.0**	**10.0**	**116.5**	**128.5**	**1.1**	**4.2**	**5.6**	**10.9**
Total derivative financial instruments (Notes 2.1. 2.7 and 14)	**5.6**	**48.4**	**249.3**	**303.3**	**16.4**	**5.0**	**5.6**	**27.0**

2.7 Fair value, cont.

Financial instruments within level 1

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

Financial instruments within level 2

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

Financial instruments within level 3

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

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

Level 3 instruments

in million EUR	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Long-term PPAs	215.3	246.4
Concluded derivatives for Guarantees of Origin	(1.4)	(2.7)
Total	**213.9**	**243.7**

The fair value of PPAs is calculated using a valuation technique, which is based on the forecasts future period electricity prices. The technique combines market-based inputs for the Nord Pool system price and Helsinki EPAD, as quoted on Nasdaq OMX at the balance sheet date, with unobservable inputs such as actual

production and consumption data of market participants, market prices of fuel inputs (CO2, gas, coal), data of plant and/ or cable outages, knowledge of future developments. The fair value calculations are made on a monthly basis.

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

Level 3 instruments

in million EUR	Cash flow hedges	Derivatives held for trading
Opening balance 1 January 2024	**149.9**	**133.5**
Gains recognised in other comprehensive income	(30.9)	-
Gains recognised in revenue	13.8	-
Gains recognised in other operating income	-	14.4
Loss recognised in other operating expenses	-	(37.0)
Closing balance 31 December 2024	**132.8**	**110.9**
Gains recognised in other comprehensive income	(9.1)	-
Gains recognised in revenue	(0.5)	-
Gains recognised in other operating income	-	11.7
Loss recognised in other operating expenses	-	(31.9)
Closing balance 30 June 2025	**123.2**	**90.7**

Gains recognised in other comprehensive income are accounted for within Revaluation of hedging instruments net of reclassifications to profit or loss. Gains recognised in other income are accounted for within Gain from revaluation of derivatives.

2.8 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

Fair value of bank loans

in million EUR	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Nominal value of perpetual bonds with fixed interest rate	50.0	-
Fair value of perpetual bonds with fixed interest rate	51.5	-
Nominal value of bank loans with fixed interest rate	24.7	24.7
Fair value of bank loans with fixed interest rate	24.4	24.0
Nominal value of bank loans with fixed interest swap rate	135.3	142.4
Fair value of bank loans with fixed interest swap rate	135.3	142.4
Nominal value of bank loans with floating interest rate	1,495.2	1,473.3
Fair value of bank loans with floating interest rate	1,495.2	1,473.3

The bonds are denominated in euros and listed on the Baltic Bond List of the Nasdaq Tallinn Stock Exchange. In determining the market value of the bonds, inputs corresponding to level 1 of the fair value hierarchy have been used. The fair values of the bank loans with a fixed interest rate were determined based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate of 2.865% (2024: 3.110%), that are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The discount rates are calculated based on interpolated interest rate swaps, taking into account the average length of years to the repayment date(s). Management estimates that the fair values of the loans with floating interest rates do not differ from their carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period, as the risk margins have not changed.

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

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

3. Segment reporting

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

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

1) renewable energy and electricity sales (renewable electricity generation, electricity sales and energy trading);

2) non-renewable electricity production (electricity generation from non-renewable sources);

3) distribution (sale of network services in the regulated market and sale of additional services by Elektrilevi);

4) shale oil (shale oil production and sale);

5) other products and services (including sale of natural gas, heat, industrial equipment and ancillary services, other products and services sale).

The non-renewable electricity production segment includes the generation of electricity from non-renewable sources, such as oil shale and waste fuel. All other activities related to the generation and sale of electricity, including the generation of electricity from renewable sources, the sale of electricity to retail customers and the trading of electricity on the wholesale market, are included in the renewable energy and electricity sales segment.

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

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

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

The Management Board assesses the performance of the segments primarily based on EBITDA and it also monitors operating profit. Finance income and expenses, and income tax are not allocated to the segments. EBITDA is not a defined performance measure under IFRS.

The Group's definition of EBITDA may not be comparable with similarly titled performance measures and disclosures by other entities. The Group's assets are allocated to the segments based on their purpose of use. Liabilities are not allocated to the segments as they are managed centrally by the Group's finance department.

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

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

Revenue

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

in million EUR	2nd Quarter		Half year	
Revenue from external customers	**2025**	**2024**	**6m 2025**	**6m 2024**
Renewable energy and electricity sales	169.9	228.1	387.1	447.3
Non-renewable electricity production	37.1	34.9	136.7	116.6
Distribution	73.7	67.8	161.7	153.9
Shale oil	42.9	51.8	97.0	97.6
Total reportable segments	**323.6**	**382.6**	**782.5**	**815.4**
Other	64.2	32.5	135.4	100.0
Total	**387.8**	**415.1**	**917.9**	**915.4**

Assets

in million EUR	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Renewable energy and electricity sales	2,141.0	2,147.0
Non-renewable electricity production	261.5	213.8
Distribution	1,774.5	1,672.3
Shale oil	699.3	656.1
Total reportable segments	4,876.3	4,689.2
Other	383.5	440.7
Total	**5,259.8**	**5,129.9**

EBITDA

in million EUR	2nd Quarter		Half year	
	2025	2024	6m 2025	6m 2024
EBITDA				
Renewable energy and electricity sales	12.7	35.6	33.1	84.5
Non-renewable electricity production	(10.0)	7.5	20.6	24.2
Distribution	28.5	21.1	65.0	53.8
Shale oil	17.0	80.6	35.8	98.3
Total reportable segments	48.2	144.8	154.5	260.8
Other	31.4	8.7	47.1	20.0
Total	**79.6**	**153.5**	**201.6**	**280.8**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment (Notes 6 and 8)	(41.3)	(40.3)	(81.8)	(79.1)
Net finance costs	(15.0)	(9.8)	(24.5)	(21.3)
Profit from associates using equity method (Note 10)	4.6	1.2	6.5	3.0
Profit before tax	**27.9**	**104.6**	**101.8**	**183.4**

4. Revenue

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
in million EUR	**2025**	**2024**	**6m 2025**	**6m 2024**
Revenue from contracts with customers				
By activity				
Sale of goods				
Shale oil	38.0	56.1	92.5	105.3
Shale rock	-	0.2	-	-
Other goods	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.0
Total sale of goods	**39.0**	**57.3**	**94.8**	**107.3**
Sale of services	**-**	**-**	-	-
Electricity	210.9	264.3	530.8	569.2
Sales of services related to network	97.7	67.8	190.7	153.9
Gas energy	17.7	17.0	55.6	55.2
Heat	7.9	4.9	21.3	19.7
Waste reception and resale	3.9	3.7	7.7	7.7
Rental and maintenance income	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4
Other services	5.6	4.3	11.6	9.7
Total sale of services	**343.8**	**362.1**	**818.2**	**815.8**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**382.8**	**419.4**	**913.0**	**923.1**
Reclassifications from other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Realisation of shale oil and shale oil gasoline cash flow hedges	4.9	(4.3)	4.4	(7.7)
Realisation of electricity cash flow hedges	0.1	-	0.5	-
Total reclassifications from other comprehensive income	**5.0**	**(4.3)**	**4.9**	**(7.7)**
Total revenue	**387.8**	**415.1**	**917.9**	**915.4**

5. Other operating income

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
in million EUR	**2025**	**2024**	**6m 2025**	**6m 2024**
Gain from revaluation of derivatives	6.0	28.6	25.2	64.1
Renewable energy grant	5.6	5.0	9.9	11.4
Fines, penalties and compensations	1.8	8.6	4.1	10.6
Government grants	01	0.4	1.0	0.9
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.1	-	0.4	0.3
Gain/loss on disposal of business	-	(0.8)	-	4.2
Other operating income	01	0.9	1.5	1.7
Total other operating income	**14.7**	**42.7**	**42.1**	**93.2**

6. Raw materials and consumables used

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
in million EUR	**2025**	**2024**	**6m 2025**	**6m 2024**
Electricity	146.5	176.2	333.2	333.9
Greenhouse gases emissions expense*	25.7	(47.0)	67.3	(1.1)
Gas bought for resale	15.9	11.5	49.5	44.3
Transmission services	15.5	17.5	35.7	38.9
Technological fuel	8.9	11.8	21.9	30.0
Maintenance and repairs	12.0	15.6	23.4	32.1
Materials and spare parts	7.0	8.0	17.3	17.2
Resource tax on mineral resources	4.1	6.0	10.0	12.7
Purchased works and services	5.7	6.7	10.7	12.1
Environmental pollution charges	3.5	2.1	8.2	5.3
Other raw materials and consumables used	2.5	2.2	5.3	5.0
Total raw materials and consumables used	**247.3**	**210.6**	**582.5**	**530.4**

7. Other operating expenses

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
in million EUR	**2025**	**2024**	**6m 2025**	**6m 2024**
Loss from revaluation of derivatives	0.3	34.5	26.4	80.0
Miscellaneous office expenses	5.4	4.7	10.1	8.5
Insurance	2.2	1.8	4.5	3.6
Building and structure costs	1.1	1.3	3.1	2.9
Consultation	2.3	2.1	4.2	4.1
Rental expense	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.8
Research and development costs	0.9	0.5	2.1	1.0
Taxes	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.7
Compensatsions	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other operating expenses	9.2	0.8	12.1	2.8
Total other operating expenses	**23.5**	**47.7**	**67.1**	**107.6**

8. Property, plant and equipment

in million EUR	Land	Buildings	Const-ruction	Plant and equipment	Other	Construction in progress	Prepayments	Total
Property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024								
Cost	93.1	342.9	1,639.1	3,638.5	8.2	1,116.9	61.1	6,899.8
Accumulated amortisation	-	(226.7)	(733.7)	(2,309.1)	(5.4)	-	-	(3,274.9)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**93.1**	**116.2**	**905.4**	**1,329.4**	**2.8**	**1,116.9**	**61.1**	**3,624.9**
Movements in the reporting period								
Additions	0.2	-	1.9	9.2	-	196.1	2.2	209.6
Depreciation charge and write downs	-	(2.7)	(20.6)	(51.8)	(0.4)	-	-	(75.5)
Disposals (at carrying amount)	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	-	(0.1)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(0.1)	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	0.3	36.1	46.8	-	(80.3)	(2.9)	-
Total changes occurred in Q2 2025	**0.1**	**(2.4)**	**17.4**	**4.2**	**(0.4)**	**115.8**	**(0.7)**	**134.0**
Property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2025								
Cost	93.2	343.1	1,677.0	3,692.7	8.2	1,232.7	60.4	7,107.3
Accumulated amortisation	-	(229.3)	(754.2)	(2,359.1)	(5.8)	-	-	(3,348.4)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	**93.2**	**113.8**	**922.8**	**1,333.6**	**2.4**	**1,232.7**	**60.4**	**3,758.9**

The Group has concluded construction and development contracts, which are not recorded on the balance sheet as a liability, and which are accounted for off-balance sheet. As of 30 June 2025, the Group had obligations arising from these agreements in the amount of EUR 237.8 million (31 December 2024: EUR 548.8 million).

9. Derivative financial instruments

in million EUR	30 JUNE 2025		31 DECEMBER 2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Cash flow hedges				
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	130.4	19.4	165.4	14.2
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	-	1.8	3.6	-
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	7.2	-	-	1.9
Interest rate swap	4.7	-	5.8	-
Total cash flow hedges	**142.3**	**21.2**	**174.8**	**16.1**
Trading derivatives				
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	92.2	5.3	123.6	4.2
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	-	(0.3)	1.8	-
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	4.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil gasoline	1.6	-	0.1	0.8
Guarantees of origin	3.3	4.7	2.9	5.6
Other derivatives	-	0.2	-	0.1
Total trading derivatives	**101.5**	**11.0**	**128.5**	**10.9**
Total derivative financial instruments (Notes 2.1, 2.7 and 14)	**243.8**	**32.2**	**303.3**	**27.0**

	30 JUNE 2025		31 DECEMBER 2024	
in million EUR	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Including non-current portion:				
Cash flow hedges				
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	108.0	6.7	110.1	0.9
Future and forward contracts to purchase natural gas	-	0.2	1.1	-
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil	0.4	-	-	0.4
Interest rate swap	3.1	-	3.4	-
Total cash flow hedges	**111.5**	**6.9**	**114.6**	**1.3**
Trading derivatives				
Future, forward and long-term PPA contracts to purchase electricity	82.3	0.1	97.3	-
Swap and forward contracts for sale of shale oil gasoline	0.1	-	-	0.1
Renewables as trading derivatives	1.3	2.5	1.4	3.0
Total trading derivatives	**83.8**	**2.6**	**98.7**	**3.1**
Total non-current portion	**195.3**	**9.5**	**213.3**	**4.4**
Total current portion	**48.5**	**22.7**	**90.0**	**22.6**

10. Share capital and dividends

As at 30 June 2025, Eesti Energia AS had 746 645 750 registered shares (31 December 2024: 746 645 750 registered shares). The nominal value of each share is 1 euro.

In accordance with the decision of the Government of the Republic dated 3 June 2025, the share capital of Eesti Energia AS was increased by a monetary contribution of EUR 100 million. The share capital was increased through the issuance of 100 million new shares with a nominal value of EUR 1 each.

As at 30 June 2025, the share capital increase had not yet been registered with the Commercial Register; therefore, the amount is presented in this report under 'Unregistered share capital'. The share capital increase was registered with the Commercial Register on 9 July 2025.

Eesti Energia AS had not paid dividends during the reporting period.

11. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit attributable to the equity holder of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. As there are no potential ordinary shares, diluted earnings per share equal to basic earnings per share all the periods.

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
	2025	2024	6m 2025	6m 2024
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company (million EUR)	28.1	102.9	100.9	172.4
Weighted average number of shares (million)	746.6	746.6	746.6	746.6
Basic earnings per share (EUR)	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.23
Diluted earnings per share (EUR)	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.23

12. Borrowings at amortised cost

	Short-term borrowings			Long-term borrowings			
in million EUR	**Interest**	**Bank loans**	**Lease liabilities**	**Bank loans**	**Bonds issued**	**Lease liabilities**	**Total**
Borrowings at amortised cost 31 December 2024	**25.5**	**168.9**	**2.6**	**1,471.5**	**-**	**27.2**	**1,695.7**
Changes occurred in the reporting period							
Cash movements							
Borrowings received	-	21.2	-	85.0	49.3	-	155.5
Repayments of borrowings	(46.8)	(95.7)	(1.2)	-	-	-	(143.7)
Non-cash movements							
Initial recognition of borrowing	-	-	0.1	-	-	1.2	1.3
Transfers	-	94.5	0.3	(94.5)	-	(0.3)	-
Inteest occured	41.3	-	-	-	-	-	41.3
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Amortization of borrowing costs	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
Total changes occurred in Q2 2025	**(5.5)**	**20.0**	**(0.8)**	**(8.4)**	**49.3**	**0.9**	**55.5**
Borrowings at amortised cost 30 June 2025	**20.0**	**188.9**	**1.8**	**1,463.1**	**49.3**	**28.1**	**1,751.2**

During the reporting period, Eesti Energia AS issued bonds with a nominal value of EUR 50.0 million, maturing in 2028. The bonds bear a fixed interest rate of 5.0%. The transaction costs related to the bond issuance amounted to EUR 0.7 million.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had undrawn loan facilities of EUR 400.0 million (31 December 2024: EUR 485.0 million), of which long-term investment loans accounted for EUR 100.0 million and revolving liquidity loans for EUR 300.0 million.

13. Provisions

in million EUR	Opening balance 31 December 2024	Recognition and reversal of provisions	Interest charge	Use	Closing balance 30 June 2025 Short term provision	Closing balance 30 June 2025 Long term provision
Environmental protection provisions	22.3	-	0.5	(0.2)	1.0	21.6
Provision for dismantling cost of assets	14.5	-	0.4	-	-	14.9
Provision for greenhouse gas emission allowances	125.2	67.3	-	-	192.5	-
Provision for renewable energy certificates	2.4	1.5	-	-	3.9	-
Other provisions	6.2	(0.3)	0.1	(0.7)	1.9	3.4
Total provisions	**170.6**	**68.5**	**1.0**	**(0.9)**	**199.3**	**39.9**

14. Other reserves

	30 JUNE	31 DECEMBER
in million EUR	2025	2024
Other reserves at the beginning of the period	**160.2**	**155.0**
of which hedge reserve at the beginning of the period	**145.7**	**141.6**
electricity cash flow hedges	140.4	144.5
gas cash flow hedges	3.6	(13.5)
shale oil cash flow hedges	(1.5)	3.7
shale oil gasoline cash flow hedges	-	0.6
interest rate swap	5.8	8.9
non-controlling interest of hedging instruments	(2.6)	(2.6)
of which currency translation reserve at the beginning of the period	**9.0**	**7.0**
of which reserve related to other comprehensive income of associates at the beginning of the period	**5.5**	**6.4**
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	**(21.9)**	**(31.8)**
electricity cash flow hedges	(30.6)	(18.4)
gas cash flow hedges	(6.4)	2.5
shale oil cash flow hedges	12.4	(16.3)
shale oil gasoline cash flow hedges	-	(0.6)
interest rate swap	-	1.0
non-controlling interest of hedging instruments	2.6	-
Recognised as an (increase)/decrease of revenue	**(4.3)**	**11.1**
shale oil cash flow hedges	(4.4)	11.1
electricity cash flow hedges	0.1	-

	30 JUNE	31 DECEMBER
In million EUR	2025	2024
Recognised as an increase/(decrease) of cost of raw materials and consumables	**(11.0)**	**28.9**
electricity cash flow hedges	(11.9)	14.3
gas cash flow hedges	0.9	14.6
Recognised as an increase/(decrease) of interest expenses	(1.2)	(4.1)
Non-controlling interest of hedging instruments	(0.1)	-
Currency translation differences attributable to foreign subsidiaries	**(2.2)**	**2.0**
of which share of non-controlling interest	(0.3)	(0.1)
Change in associates other comprehensive income	**(0.7)**	**(0.9)**
Other reserves at the end of the period	**119.1**	**160.2**
of which hedge reserve at the end of the period	**107.3**	**145.7**
electricity cash flow hedges	98.0	140.4
gas cash flow hedges	(1.9)	3.6
shale oil cash flow hedges	6.5	(1.5)
interest rate swap	4.7	5.8
non-controlling interest of hedging instruments	-	(2.6)
of which currency translation reserve at the end of the period	**7.1**	**9.0**
of which reserve related to other comprehensive income of associates at the end of the period	**4.7**	**5.5**

15. Profit generated from operations

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
in million EUR	2025	2024	6m 2025	6m 2024
Profit before tax	**27.9**	**104.6**	**101.8**	**183.4**
Adjustments				
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets	38.9	38.4	75.5	75.4
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	2.4	1.9	6.3	3.7
Deferred income from connection and other service fees	(4.1)	(3.7)	(8.1)	(7.3)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(0.1)	-	(0.4)	(0.3)
Gain on disposal of associate	-	0.8	-	(4.2)
Amortisation of government grant received to purchase non-current assets	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(0.9)
Profit/(Loss) from associates using equity method	(4.6)	(1.2)	(6.5)	(3.0)
Unpaid/unsettled gain/loss on derivatives	8.2	3.0	23.7	(23.3)
Profit/ (Loss) from other non-cash transactions	-	0.1	-	0.4
Interest expense on borrowings	15.4	10.9	27.5	24.7
Interest and other financial income	(2.0)	(1.3)	(5.3)	(2.8)
Adjusted net profit before tax	**81.5**	**153.0**	**213.5**	**245.8**
Net change in current assets relating to operating activities				
Change in receivables related to operating activities	100.0	56.2	72.5	79.1
Change in inventories	0.9	(12.7)	24.4	(6.6)
Net change in other current assets relating to operating activities	12.0	70.8	7.2	143.3
Total net change in current assets relating to operating activities	**112.9**	**114.3**	**104.1**	**215.8**
Net change in current liabilities relating to operating activities				
Change in provisions	26.1	(48.1)	68.5	(1.9)
Change in trade payables	(8.0)	13.3	(21.8)	(28.5)
Net change in liabilities relating to other operating activities	9.0	49.9	35.3	73.6
Total net change in liabilities relating to operating activities	**27.1**	**15.1**	**82.0**	**43.2**
Cash generated from operations	**221.5**	**282.4**	**399.6**	**504.8**

16. Related party transactions

The sole shareholder of Eesti Energia AS is the Republic of Estonia. In preparing the Group's financial statements, the related parties include associates, members of the management and supervisory boards of the parent company, and other companies over which these persons have significant influence. Related parties also include entities under the control or significant influence of the state.

Transactions with associates

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
in million EUR	2025	2024	6m 2025	6m 2024
Purchase of goods	1.7	2.6	4.9	5.4
Purchase of services	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and prepayments	0.2	-	0.3	0.1
Proceeds from sale of services	-	0.1	0.1	-
Dividends received	1.3	-	1.3	1.7

Receivables from associates and payables to associates

in million EUR	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Receivables	11.6	13.1
incl long-term loan receivables	11.6	13.1
Allowance for doubtful loan receivables	(11.6)	(13.1)
Payables	1.0	1.5

Upon premature termination of the service contract with a member of the Management Board, the service contracts stipulate the payment of 3 months remuneration as termination benefits. During the period 1 January – 30 June 2025 remuneration to management and supervisory boards amounted to EUR 2.6 million (1 January – 30 June 2024: EUR 2.6 million).

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

The sales of electricity, network services and heat to the entities over which the state has control or significant influence have been taken place under normal business activity. The Group has performed in the reporting and comparative period purchase and sales transactions in the material amounts with Elering AS, which is fully state owned enterprise.

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

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
in million EUR	2025	2024	6m 2025	6m 2024
Purchase of services, goods and prepayments	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.7

Transactions with Elering AS

	2nd Quarter		Half year	
in million EUR	2025	2024	6m 2025	6m 2024
Purchase of services, goods and prepayments	23.4	23.4	53.2	50.0
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and prepayments	1.7	-	2.4	-
Sale of goods and services (incl. renewable energy grant)	36.5	6.3	58.3	12.8
Sale of goods and services (incl. renewable energy grant)	5.3	4.6	9.5	11.0

In addition to the above, Elering refunded an overpaid connection fee in the amount of EUR 1.1 million in the first half of 2025 (first half of 2024: EUR 4.8 million).

Receivables from Elering AS and payables to Elering AS

in million EUR	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Receivables	14.9	4.3
Payables	11.8	20.7

Glossary

Clean Dark Spread (CDS) – Eesti Energia's margin between the price of electricity (in NP Estonia) and oil shale costs and CO_2 costs (taking into account the price of CO_2 allowance futures maturing in December and the amount of CO_2 emitted in the generation of a MWh of electricity)

CO_2 emission allowance – According to the European Union Emissions Trading System (ETS), one emission allowance gives the holder the right to emit one tonne of carbon dioxide (CO_2). The limit on the total number of emission allowances available gives them a monetary value

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

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

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

FFO – Funds from operations. Cash flow from operations, excluding changes in working capital

Level of water reservoirs – The level of water in the reservoirs of hydro power plants as a percentage of the maximum possible level. Most of the Nordic countries' electricity production is based on hydro power whose output depends on the level of water reservoirs

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

Maintenance and repair expenditures – Expenditures incurred to maintain the existing production capacities

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

1.000.000 MWh = 1.000 GWh = 1 TWh

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

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

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

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

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

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

Variable profit – Profit after deducting variable costs from sales revenue