



ACCELERATING
GROWTH

INTEGRATED
ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BoD

I would like to thank each and every one of our stakeholders for the interest and trust you have placed in Prysmian.

As a public company, we take our responsibility to ensure clear, transparent, and accountable governance very seriously. It forms the foundation of what makes Prysmian a successful company as we look to create sustainable long-term value.

2025 has been a year of value-creation for Prysmian and its stakeholders, underlined by the excellent results – both financial and in terms of sustainability – that you will read about throughout this report.

One of the distinctive attributes of this company is the positive impact it makes through its business. This company's engineering excellence, coupled with its vision for introducing new, sustainable solutions, goes a long way toward unlocking many of the challenges our world so desperately needs to tackle.

From developing secure and reliable energy networks to integrating renewables for energy independence; from new electrification use cases to decarbonizing the industry and creating the digital connections that define our modern way of life, Prysmian is part of the solution, also as the energy and digital spheres increasingly intertwine.

Our corporate governance, starting from our Board of Directors and Board Committees, ensures that the company and its management are in the right condition to take full advantage of these opportunities and overcome any challenges our quickly evolving world may present in the meantime.

Prysmian's leadership is underpinned by its capacity to innovate to create a real impact for customers and society through its solutions. This is why we decided, starting this year, to expand the scope of the former Sustainability Committee. It has become the Innovation and Sustainability Committee, in line with the approach the company shared last March at Capital Markets Day in New York City. We have revised our governance toward business



Francesco Gori

Chairman, Prysmian

priorities and the company's core conviction that sustainability-driven innovation can unlock long-term value creation.

Thanks to the activities carried out by our Committees, the Board also oversees succession plans and the development and retention of talent, which are essential pillars to ensure growth and strengthen the Group's leadership. There can be no long-term value creation without valued people.

Therefore, in closing I would like to take a moment to thank our talented Prysmian employees around the world. I have been a member of Prysmian's Board of Directors for a few years now – and this is my second year as Chair – but I never stop learning. I never stop meeting new people here, tapping into new energy. Everyone I have met has left me with the confidence that we have the right culture, and the right determination to keep building on this platform.

I would also like to thank my colleagues on the Board, the Vice-Chairman and the CEO. Their skill, strategic vision and dedication to this company are fundamental in supporting Prysmian's growth. Their contribution has provided essential support for achieving the results we have achieved and will continue to be a key factor in our future success.

LETTER FROM THE CEO

When we closed 2025 – a significant year for Prysmian – I took a moment to reflect on what we have achieved. Our progress has been remarkable. We have exceeded our goals, set new records and strengthened our leadership position around the world.

Progress isn't just about financial results: 2025 marked a profound cultural and organizational evolution. We have accelerated. I'm not just referring to numbers or sustainability targets, crucial as they are. I'm talking about an acceleration in our ability to seize market opportunities, to create value by listening to our customers, to develop solutions and services that make Prysmian truly unique. All of this has been possible thanks to the commitment of our almost 34,000 colleagues, active in 109 plants, 30 research centers, and all our offices around the world.

As we shared in New York last March, the opportunities that await us remain significant. Accelerating digitalization, the roll-out of data centers, and the application of artificial intelligence – to name only a few – are also generating new demand: a need for safe, reliable, and resilient electrical and digital infrastructures. In this context, Prysmian's role is increasingly strategic.

Our position comes with significant responsibility. We are the market leader because we lead in technology and innovation, and because we place great value on the growth of our people and

the communities in which we operate. We hold a responsibility to collaborate with suppliers and customers who share our values, contributing to the sustainable development of the entire value chain.

Our financial strength and track record of delivery represent a growth platform that we will continue to strengthen. In 2025, we accelerated both organically and through targeted M&A transactions. I'm referring to the acquisition of Channell, which expanded our presence in the world of Digital Solutions in North America, and to the acquisition of Xtera and ACSM. These last two companies will further strengthen our leadership in the Transmission business through both vertical integration and expanding the service portfolio our Group can offer. This path runs parallel to the progressive repositioning of Prysmian, as we evolve from cable producer to a global world-class solutions provider capable of offering unique, high value-added systems and services.

Acceleration was the cornerstone of the "Accelerating Growth" plan presented in New York last year and shares the title of this Annual Integrated Report, and I am proud to have seen it take shape in 2025. But 2025 is only the beginning of a new growth cycle.

The results demonstrate this, both financially and in terms of sustainability: we have achieved record levels of revenue, profitability, and free cash flow. We have made significant progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions across the entire value chain, increasing the use of recycled materials in our products, and have grown revenues from sustainability-linked solutions.

But there is a single number – 50 – that best sums up the value of our journey. At the end of the year, 50% of our employees were shareholders in the company. It's tangible proof that the value we generate is truly earned and shared by all.

The results that we have achieved are undoubtedly worth celebrating. They will take on even deeper meaning if we can transform these results into new growth in the months and years to come. That's our commitment.



Massimo Battaini

Chief Executive Officer, Prysmian

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR OF THE SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

True leadership is hard-won and harder to sustain. It demands more than strong financial performance – it demands accountability for our impact on people, communities, and the planet. Prysmian takes that responsibility seriously. As a global leader in the development and modernization of energy infrastructure and digital connectivity, our reach is vast – and so is our obligation to the communities we serve.

Our role as members of the Innovation and Sustainability Committee is to ensure innovation and sustainability is not a footnote to strategy – it is the strategy. Long-term value creation and positive, measurable impact are one and the same.

This approach was most clearly expressed through our decision to place innovation and sustainability at the heart of Prysmian's Capital Markets Day in New York in March 2025. The ambitious targets set for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, sustainability-linked revenues, the circular economy, and the development of new solutions demonstrate how these principles are now an integral part of the Group's business model, strengthening its position as a responsible company oriented on the long-term.

In the past year we delivered real, measurable results: carbon emissions were reduced by 40.2% in

Scope 1 and 2, and by 59.7% in Scope 3. Prysmian has committed to achieving Net Zero by 2035 – fifteen years ahead of our previous target.

We are also targeting Net Gain on biodiversity by 2035. Starting in 2025, the Group became a TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures) adopter, aligning our strategy and reporting with international standards for managing nature-related risks and opportunities.

To support the circular economy, the company has increased its use of recycled materials – polyethylene jackets and copper in particular – to 21.3% of all material acquired. Sustainability-linked revenues have reached 44.2%, providing a clear indicator of our ability to develop, together with our customers and suppliers, innovative and sustainable solutions. Our target of 55% sustainability-linked revenues by 2028 reflects how deeply sustainability-driven innovation is embedded in what we do.

From 2026, our Committee becomes the Innovation and Sustainability Committee. Not a rebranding – a statement of intent: innovation and sustainability are inseparable.

These objectives are steps along a development path that will lead the Group even further into the future. Prysmian has continued to grow, including through acquisitions. The ability to successfully integrate acquired companies is part of Prysmian's DNA and will continue to be a key factor in ensuring that all newcomers share our compliance with transparency, integrity and responsibility that have always set our company apart.

My thanks go to the Group's management, my colleagues on the Board of Directors, and members of the Innovation and Sustainability Committee for their passion, sense of belonging and dedication. Together, we are generating lasting value and a positive impact – for our stakeholders, and for the planet.



Ines Kolmsee

Chairwoman - Sustainability Committee



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



1 – SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

Acquisitions & Divestments

Prysmian enhances its Digital Solutions business with the acquisition of Channell

On March 25, 2025, Prysmian announced that it had reached an agreement to acquire Channell Commercial Corporation (“Channell”), a leading provider of integrated connectivity solutions in the United States, for consideration of USD 950 million, subject to adjustments, plus an earn-out of up to USD 200 million based on Channell’s achievement of certain EBITDA targets for calendar year 2025. The transaction value represents a multiple of less than 8.0x 2024A EBITDA.

On June 10, 2025, Prysmian announced that it had completed the acquisition and having completed the transaction, Channell has been fully consolidated as of June 1, 2025.

On December 19, 2025, Prysmian announced that it would pay an earn-out of USD 200 million, based on Channell’s performance under the terms of the acquisition agreement.

The acquisition of Channell will allow Prysmian to accelerate its journey from cable manufacturer to integrated solutions provider. The combined portfolio of Prysmian and Channell solutions, along with Channell’s extensive commercial reach and complementary R&D focus, will support the development of Prysmian’s North American footprint, positioning the business for the growth of data centers and the roll-out of FTTX and 5G in the United States and Europe. Channell, which reported USD 320 million in net revenues in 2024, complements Prysmian’s current Digital Solutions business thanks to its vertical integration, US manufacturing and commercial footprint, and diverse product portfolio of vaults, fiber optics, thermoplastic and metal enclosures. Channell’s broad customer base includes leading operators across the telecom, broadband, utility and power sectors.

Channell is headquartered in Rockwall, Texas (USA), and has close to 1,000 employees. Founded in 1922 by the Channell family, the firm is a major US player in the connectivity industry, with three manufacturing facilities in Texas, Nevada and California.

The acquisition is a major milestone in Prysmian’s evolution from cable manufacturer to solutions provider. In the Digital Solutions space, Prysmian is committed to supporting its customers by providing expertise and guidance on optimizing network architecture. This approach enables telecommunications providers to strengthen their market position by improving service quality while achieving greater cost efficiency.

Prysmian sells its stake in YOFC

During the year, Prysmian S.p.A. sold its entire stake in Yangtze Optical Fiber and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company (“YOFC”), comprising 179,827,794 H class shares, representing around 23.73% of YOFC’s total share capital.

The sale has allowed the Group to receive approximately Euro 565 million in cash and record a Net Gain of some Euro 354 million as other income in its income statement.

Prysmian leads joint venture with Fincantieri to acquire Xtera, a leader in turnkey submarine telecom projects

On December 29, 2025, Prysmian announced that a Prysmian-led company led by Prysmian and also participated in by Fincantieri had signed an agreement to acquire Xtera Topco Limited (“Xtera”), a UK and US-based leader in turnkey submarine telecom systems, enabling Prysmian to become a competitive global player in this sector.

The acquisition of Xtera from an affiliate of H.I.G. Capital, LLC, a global alternative investment firm with USD 72 billion of capital under management, will be carried out through the aforementioned company between Prysmian (80% stake) and Fincantieri (20% stake).

Prysmian and Fincantieri have also entered into a partnership to develop innovative installation and security services, aiming to become a one-stop shop for comprehensive submarine telecom solutions. The partnership further strengthens Fincantieri's position as a leading integrator of cutting-edge subsea systems.

Submarine telecom cables are strategic assets of primary importance with solid long-term growth prospects as telecom operators look for new solution providers in the wake of the AI-driven expansion of data centers and hyperscalers.

Security will be central to Prysmian's offer, with its established expertise in cable monitoring, installation and manufacturing combined with Fincantieri's, to confirm its leading role in developing integrated solutions for the underwater domain, focusing on unmanned and security solutions.

Other finance activities

Prysmian successfully places Euro 1,000 million perpetual hybrid bond

On May 14, 2025, Prysmian announced completion of the placement with institutional investors of a non-convertible, subordinated, hybrid, perpetual Euro-denominated bond (the "Bond") for a nominal amount of Euro 1,000 million.

The Bond, which has a perpetual maturity and non-callable period of 5.25 years, was issued at a reoffer price of 99.466% and will pay a fixed annual coupon of 5.25% (annual yield of 5.375%) until the first reset date of August 21, 2030. Unless redeemed early, from that date the Bond will bear interest at the 5-year Euro Mid-Swap rate plus an initial margin of 301.2 basis points, increasing by a further 25 basis points from August 21, 2035 and by a further 75 basis points from August 21, 2050.

The Bond has been assigned a "BB" rating by Standard & Poor's and has a recognized equity content of 50%.

The Bond is listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Prysmian announced that it used the proceeds from the Issuance for the acquisition of Channell Commercial Corporation and for normal business purposes.

EIB-Prysmian: Euro 300 million agreement to accelerate energy security and digitalization in Europe

On December 1, 2025, Prysmian announced that the European Investment Bank (EIB) had approved a new Euro 300 million financing package for Prysmian to support its European (Italy, France, Germany, Netherlands and Spain) research and development activities over the four-year period from 2025 to 2028, accelerating the adoption of new solutions to foster energy transition and digital transformation. The first tranche of Euro 200 million was disbursed on December 12, 2025, with a bullet maturity 8 years from the disbursement date.

To support the research and development of solutions to meet the growing demand for renewable energy, Prysmian will use the resources provided by the EIB to develop high-performance, low-emission solutions to enhance the overall performance of energy connections worldwide. These activities will focus on improving the reliability, resilience, and security of power and telecom networks, while making a positive contribution to cutting carbon emissions.

New contracts and other contract-related information

Prysmian: framework agreement with Terna to upgrade the national electricity transmission grid

On July 28, 2025, Prysmian announced that it had been awarded a framework agreement by Terna to upgrade the Italian electricity grid.

The three-year agreement can be extended by Terna for an additional year and has a total potential value of Euro 382.5 million. Under the agreement, Prysmian will supply Terna with HVAC cables, as well as maintenance of high voltage cables. Terna is committed to acquire a minimum of 50km of high voltage cable each year, with the option to significantly increase this quantity.

This agreement further consolidates Prysmian's pivotal role in supporting the development of the electricity transmission grid in response to growing demand, while enabling the energy transition at the same time.

The agreement fits with Terna's strategy to develop and modernize the national transmission grid, aimed at supporting the objectives outlined in the European Green Deal and the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan.

Prysmian will manufacture these cables at its Pignataro Maggiore facility in Campania, where it has recently invested over Euro 20 million to increase production capacity, including for high voltage cables.

Prysmian receives Notice to Proceed for the Marinus Link project in Australia

On August 29, 2025, Prysmian announced it had received the Notice to Proceed for the Marinus Link project. This follows the signing of the Euro 600 million contract announced in August 2024. Following the Notice to Proceed, the project has now entered Prysmian's backlog.

In 2024, Prysmian and Marinus Link Pty Ltd. finalized a contract worth approximately Euro 600 million for a new power and telecommunications link between Victoria and Tasmania, Australia. The submarine cables will span a distance of 345 km, with the completion date set for 2030.

With a capacity of 750 MW for the first phase, the Marinus Link will facilitate the flow of electricity and telecommunications between the two states, enabling an efficient transfer of power from areas where renewable energy is generated to those where it is needed, and will help Australia meet its emissions reduction targets.

Prysmian will design, test, supply and install a HVDC cable system, consisting of 320 kV single-core cables with XLPE insulation and single-wire armoring, and serving both the submarine and onshore sections. Prysmian will also supply a fully integrated PRY-CAM permanent monitoring system.

Prysmian awarded Italy-Tunisia interconnection

On September 26, 2025, Prysmian announced that it had won the tender called by Terna S.p.A., the Italian electricity grid operator, and STEG, the Tunisian electricity grid operator, for the construction of the submarine power line between Italy and Tunisia under the Elmed Project. The contract is initially expected to be activated on a preliminary basis and is subject to certain conditions. Once these are met, the contract could reach a value of approximately Euro 460 million.

The power line will run between the Partanna electrical substation in Sicily and the Mlaabi substation on the Tunisian Cap Bon peninsula, crossing the Strait of Sicily and reaching a maximum depth of around 800 meters. Installation operations will involve the Prysmian Monna Lisa cable-laying vessel.

Prysmian named as Preferred Bidder for major high voltage power interconnection project in the United Kingdom

On September 30, 2025, Prysmian announced that it had been selected by SP Transmission plc and National Grid Electricity Transmission plc – the owners of Great Britain's electricity transmission systems – as the preferred bidder for the Eastern Green Link 4 HVDC cable interconnector project.

The project is estimated to be worth approximately Euro 2 billion.

The project, which will run between Scotland and England, via a route in the North Sea, will play a key role in further enhancing the UK's energy security. Eastern Green Link 4 will be part of future-proofing the British power grid while facilitating the transition to cleaner, more affordable energy.

Other significant events

Prysmian strengthens its position in the European power grid market with a strategic agreement with Statnett in Norway

On March 5, 2025, Prysmian announced that it had been awarded a four-year agreement, plus two optional two-year extension periods, for the supply of EHV underground cable systems to Statnett, the transmission system operator in Norway and a key player within North Europe's electricity system.

The award confirms Prysmian's leading position in the segment and reinforces the partnership between Statnett and Prysmian. The award criteria were based on the proposal's climate and environmental impact, as well as quality, for all of which Prysmian obtained a maximum score.

The contract involves the turnkey supply and installation of 420 kV cables and accessories, which will be manufactured at Prysmian's Delft plant in the Netherlands.

Prysmian launches innovative 245 kV cable solution to accelerate floating offshore wind projects

On March 6, 2025, Prysmian announced the launch of a revolutionary innovation capable of accelerating the roll-out of floating offshore wind projects, enabling wind power to be generated in areas previously inaccessible due to seabed depth. Prysmian is ready to support this business with its dynamic high voltage cable systems.

The new 245 kV HVAC dynamic cable system will provide high mechanical performance, increased durability and reliability to cope with the extremely challenging marine conditions caused by the constant stress of sea currents and harsh conditions. Prysmian is the first player in the market to offer a complete portfolio of dynamic cables, ranging from 72.5 kV inter-array cables to 245 kV export tail cables.

The 245 kV HVAC dynamic cable, manufactured at Prysmian's centers of excellence in Pikkala (Finland) and Arco Felice (Italy), will open up new opportunities in the floating offshore market in both the Mediterranean and North Sea. This important milestone is part of Prysmian's broader innovation roadmap and follows its successful completion of the Gruissan and Provence Grand Large floating offshore wind farms in France, confirming once again its global leadership in accelerating Europe's energy security and transition.

Prysmian and Edison Energia sign a multi-year renewable energy supply agreement

On March 17, 2025, Prysmian announced that it had signed a multi-year Corporate Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for the supply of 100% renewable energy with Edison Energia, an Edison Group company active in the supply of electricity and gas to businesses and households as well as value-added services to the retail segment. The PPA is fully in line with Prysmian's commitment to sustainability and reducing its CO₂ emissions.

Edison Energia will supply Prysmian with approximately 25% of its current annual electricity consumption in Italy. The electricity will be generated by a newly built photovoltaic plant located in the province of Viterbo (Italy), with a total installed capacity of approximately 150 MWp (Megawatt-peak).

Prysmian and Relativity Networks partner for high-volume production of next-generation optical fiber cable for data centers

On March 21, 2025, Prysmian announced that it had entered into a trailblazing long-term partnership agreement with Relativity Networks, the leading at-scale provider of next-generation fiber optic technology, to ensure the mass production of the hollow-core optical fiber and cables demanded by data center operators in an AI-powered economy.

The enormous demand for electricity to power AI-related data processing has created a potential bottleneck in the construction of new data centers. Relativity Networks' patent-pending hollow-core fiber technology, together with Prysmian's best-in-class fiber-optic cables, can overcome this problem by enabling cloud-computing hyperscalers to locate data centers closer to power sources, be they conventional electric utilities or green energy providers.

This partnership will see Prysmian and Relativity Networks co-manufacture fiber and cable using Relativity Networks' HCF technology, which has been developed in collaboration with the College of Optics and Photonics at the University of Central Florida. Leveraging Prysmian's global manufacturing expertise, the two companies will work together to seamlessly transition the industry to hollow-core fiber technology to meet the growing demands of data centers worldwide. Relativity Networks will also provide connectors and hardware that ensure compatibility with existing fiber-optic interfaces.

Hollow-core fiber transmits data nearly 50% faster than conventional fiber-optic cables, long used in the data industry, enabling data to travel 1.5 times further without affecting latency that can throw intricate multi-location data operations and applications out of sync. While latency constraints limit the location of data centers using conventional fiber-optic cables to within 60 kilometers (37 miles) of power providers, or to each other, hollow-core fiber technology extends this range to 90 kilometers (56 miles).

For more than 30 years, Prysmian's optical fiber solutions have led the industry by setting standards for quality, reliability, and high-volume data management. The company's manufacturing expertise – built up over decades of developing and manufacturing state-of-the-art optical fiber – combined with its global leadership in telecommunications and energy solutions, positions it to play a central role in meeting this pressing demand.

Relativity Networks has already gained significant traction among hyperscalers eager to adopt hollow-core fiber at scale. This strategic agreement between Prysmian and Relativity Networks will ensure the production volumes required to meet the rising demand for advanced optical fiber and cable solutions for data centers across the United States and globally.

As part of this long-term partnership, Prysmian will initially manufacture Relativity Networks' HCF fiber at a dedicated facility located in Prysmian's Eindhoven production center in the Netherlands. This strategic production site will allow the companies to meet the growing global demand for innovative fiber-optic solutions, ensuring that data centers and AI applications benefit from cutting-edge fiber-optic technology.

On July 23, 2025, Prysmian announced an investment in Relativity Networks, the leading at-scale provider of next-generation fiber-optic technology. This investment follows the agreement announced in March 2025 for the production and global deployment of hollow-core optical fiber (HCF), an innovation poised to redefine the future of optical networks.

Through this partnership, Prysmian will support the growth of Relativity Networks as they work together to scale up the production of proprietary hollow-core fiber technology, enabling ultra-low latency, reduced signal distortion, and dramatically improved performance over traditional optical fibers. This breakthrough technology paves the way for a new class of fiber-optic solutions, designed for high-performance, next-generation applications such as high-frequency trading, AI acceleration, quantum networking, and more sustainable sources of energy for state-of-the-art data centers.

Prysmian brings to the partnership decades of expertise in specialty fibers, data center fiber technologies, and highly complex optical cables, underpinned by a strong track record of innovation in the telecom sector.

The collaboration is consistent with Prysmian's customer-centric approach and deep understanding of fiber-optic processes, which have helped it build strong and lasting partnerships across the entire telecom ecosystem. Prysmian's commitment to customer intimacy allows it to anticipate future needs and develop bespoke, cutting-edge solutions across its entire range of fibers and cables.

Prysmian to enhance submarine cable security by providing rapid-response maintenance and repair services

On March 26, 2025, Prysmian announced the signing of a 7-year framework agreement with N-Sea, a Dutch company that provides integrated subsea solutions for the rapid-response maintenance and repair of submarine cables. This agreement completes Prysmian's range of services by integrating its proprietary asset monitoring solutions with Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair (IMR) capabilities, bringing to the market the best solution to submarine cable maintenance and repair. Prysmian is going beyond the European Commission's recent call to ensure the security of the most critical energy and telecommunications infrastructures by once again leading the market. Thanks to this agreement, Prysmian is the only player to have a fully dedicated vessel for inspection, maintenance and repair operations, guaranteeing its customers a faster and more effective response to any disruption. The terms of the agreement envisage dedicated engineering services, a specialized vessel, and a team of experienced high voltage splicers ready to intervene. Prysmian will thus provide its customers with greater energy security, by making critical infrastructure more resilient thanks to prevention, detection, response, and reinstatement services.

Prysmian is proud to offer the only market-led solution to ensure the long-term security of submarine cables, also thanks to its proprietary monitoring capabilities developed entirely in-house. This complete offer makes Prysmian a unique one-stop-shop solution provider for the global high voltage submarine cable market, capable of drastically reducing repair times.

Approval of the annual financial statements at December 31, 2024, distribution of dividends and appointment of the Board of Statutory Auditors

On April 16, 2025, the shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. approved the 2024 financial statements and the distribution of a gross dividend of Euro 0.80 per share, for a total of some Euro 229 million. The dividend was paid out from April 24, 2025, with record date April 23, 2025 and ex-div date April 22, 2025.

The same shareholders' meeting also appointed the new members of the Prysmian S.p.A. Board of Statutory Auditors for the next three years (until the date of approving the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2027), setting the annual remuneration of the Chairman at Euro 85,000 and that of the standing auditors at Euro 65,000. All the auditors appointed were drawn from a single slate submitted jointly by a group of shareholders linked to asset management companies and institutional investors and voted for by the majority of those attending the shareholders' meeting. The following were appointed on the basis of this slate:

- Stefano Sarubbi, Chairman,
- Nadia Valenti, Standing auditor,
- Cecilia Andreoli, Standing auditor,
- Vieri Chimenti, Alternate auditor,
- Monica Romanin, Alternate auditor.

Prysmian redefines the standard for next-generation fiber-optic connections with its high-density, low-loss cables using enhanced BendBrightXS 200µm fiber

On April 30, 2025, Prysmian announced another important step towards global digital transformation with the introduction of a new technology for its cables that will benefit from low-loss optical fibers. With the introduction of the enhanced BendBrightXS 200µm fiber, telecom operators and network providers can now offer future-proof networks that deliver high-speed, low-latency connectivity even in the most challenging deployment scenarios. By incorporating BendBrightXS 200µm fiber into its high-density cable solutions, Prysmian has set a new standard for optical performance in the telecom industry. This also enables networks to be deployed in ever more compact spaces, reducing the physical footprint of installations while still supporting ultra-fast data transmission.

Prysmian unveils the Prysmian Monna Lisa, its new state-of-the-art cable-laying vessel, and announces the expansion of its submarine cables plant in Finland

On May 14, 2025, Prysmian celebrated a major milestone that will enhance its position as a global leader: the expansion of its strategic plant in Pikkala, Finland, and the inauguration of the Monna Lisa, its latest state-of-the-art, now fully operational, cable-laying vessel.

These significant milestones reflect Prysmian's commitment to meeting the growing demand for submarine cables, being driven by the interconnector and offshore wind business. Since 2018, Prysmian has invested around Euro 850 million in increasing its installation capacity and by 2028 it will have 8 cable-laying vessels in operation, far more than any other competitor. Prysmian has invested over Euro 200 million in expanding high voltage submarine cable production capacity at its Pikkala facility, where a vertical continuous vulcanization system is being used. The new production line is housed inside the "Prysmian Tower", the tallest building in Finland, and can produce around 1 km of cable per day. At over 185 meters tall, the tower sets a new record for Finland and has been designed to produce 525 kV HVDC submarine cables as efficiently as possible.

Prysmian and GCCIA have collaborated on a pilot project in the Middle East to enable energy-efficient sustainable innovation thanks to E3X overhead conductors and advanced monitoring solutions

On May 15, 2025, Prysmian announced the adoption of E3X overhead conductors in collaboration with GCCIA (Gulf Cooperation Council Interconnection Authority), with which it is driving innovation and sustainability in power grids across the Middle East.

This milestone marks a significant step forward in energy efficiency, reducing transmission losses and lowering carbon emissions in the region.

The patented E3X coated conductor, deployed in a section of GCCIA Project 280/2022 – a 400 kV overhead transmission line running from Al Zour in Kuwait to Al Fadhili in Saudi Arabia – is designed to operate at a lower temperature, thereby increasing transmission capacity by up to 20%, depending on weather conditions.

Prysmian further extends its leadership in innovation with world's first 160-micron bend-insensitive optical fiber, setting a new benchmark in network miniaturization

On November 10, 2025, Prysmian announced the introduction of its BendBrightXS 160µm single-mode optical fiber, the first of its kind in the world. This breakthrough makes it possible to manufacture much smaller cables and to pack more fibers together, which is essential for modern digital networks. Miniaturized, high-density cables allow network operators to fit more data-carrying fibers into limited spaces – such as underground ducts, buildings, and data centers – making installation faster and more cost effective.

Building on a legacy of innovation, Prysmian's new BendBrightXS 160µm fiber paves the way for future cable systems by delivering exceptional fiber density in a significantly reduced diameter. After pioneering the first commercialized 200µm bend-insensitive fiber in 2009 and the 180µm version in 2019, Prysmian has now set a new industry milestone with the 160µm launch in 2025.

**1.
Significant
events during
the year**

2.
Business
environment and
financial markets

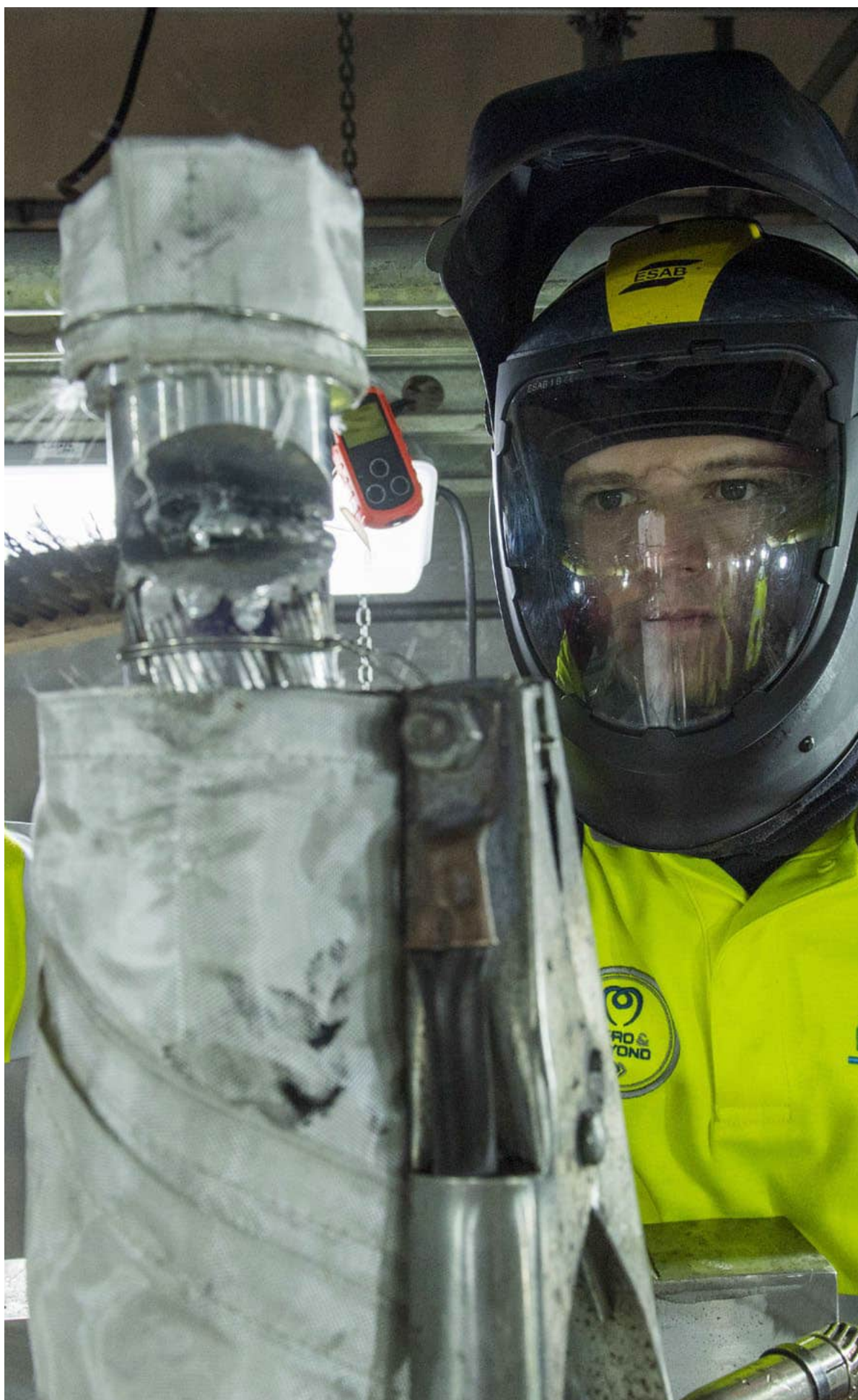
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2 – BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

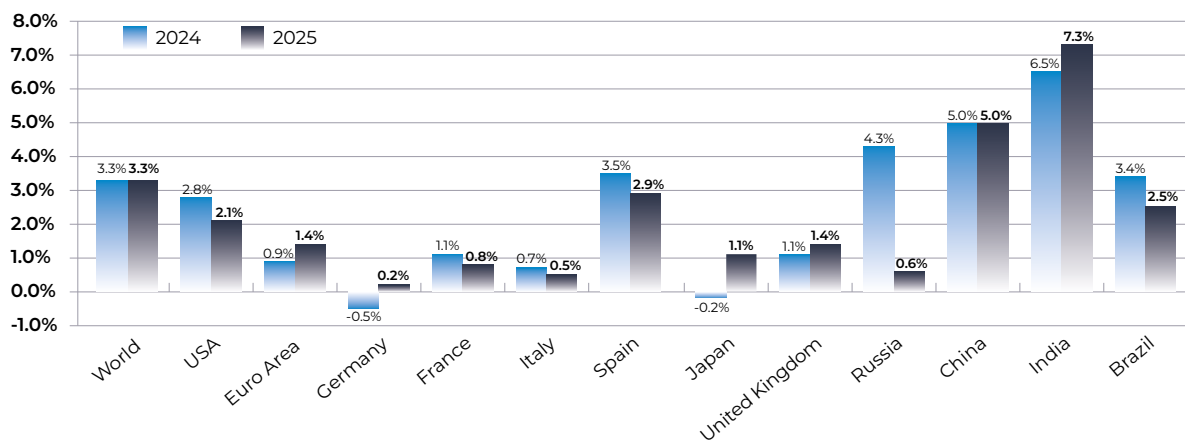
Macroeconomic environment

Despite the uncertainty surrounding trade policies and the geopolitical crises that characterized the entire year, the macroeconomic environment remained resilient in 2025. Inflation continued to decline moderately, and central banks carried on reducing interest rates, albeit very cautiously, in order to balance price stability with support for economic growth. Advanced countries, particularly the United States, continued to expand their economies. China and India maintained high growth rates. According to the International Monetary Fund's January 2026 estimates, global growth remained stable at 3.3% in 2025. The uncertainty generated by constant changes in global trade policies was offset by positive factors, including increased investment in artificial intelligence (AI), particularly in North America and Asia, supportive fiscal and monetary policies, generally accommodative financial conditions, and the adaptability demonstrated by the private sector.

The US economy once again drove growth in advanced countries, growing by 2.1% growth in 2025, forecast to improve to 2.4% in 2026, supported by higher investment in artificial intelligence, accommodative fiscal policies, and lower interest rates. Meanwhile, growth in the Eurozone stood at 1.4% in 2025, up from 0.9% in 2024, particularly thanks to Germany, which started to grow once more after a two-year recession. Growth is expected to accelerate this year and in 2027, thanks in part to investments envisaged under the new infrastructure plan. France and Italy continued to record positive growth rates, of 0.8% and 0.5% respectively in 2025, while Spain remained one of the most dynamic economies (+2.9%). China's growth remained stable at 5%, despite internal challenges in the real estate sector and weak domestic demand.

Global trade tensions, with US protectionist policies and retaliatory measures by other countries, combined with global geopolitical tensions, including the conflict in Ukraine and the crisis in the Middle East, continue to pose risks to investment and business confidence, hindering global economic growth.

VARIATION OF GDP 2024-2025 BY COUNTRY



Financial market performance

Prysmian S.p.A. has been listed on the Italian Stock Exchange since 2007 and is included in the FTSE MIB index and in other major global and sector indices, such as the Stoxx Europe 600 Industrial G&S, the Dow Jones Sustainability World and the MIB ESG, the latter of which recognize top ESG performers.

Global stock markets had another very positive year in 2025, although volatility was significantly higher than in the recent past. Global indices posted solid gains, supported by a resilient economy despite uncertainty surrounding global geopolitical tensions and, above all, the protectionist policies of the United States, whose succession of announcements of new tariffs, temporary suspensions, and partial agreements, made financial markets more volatile.

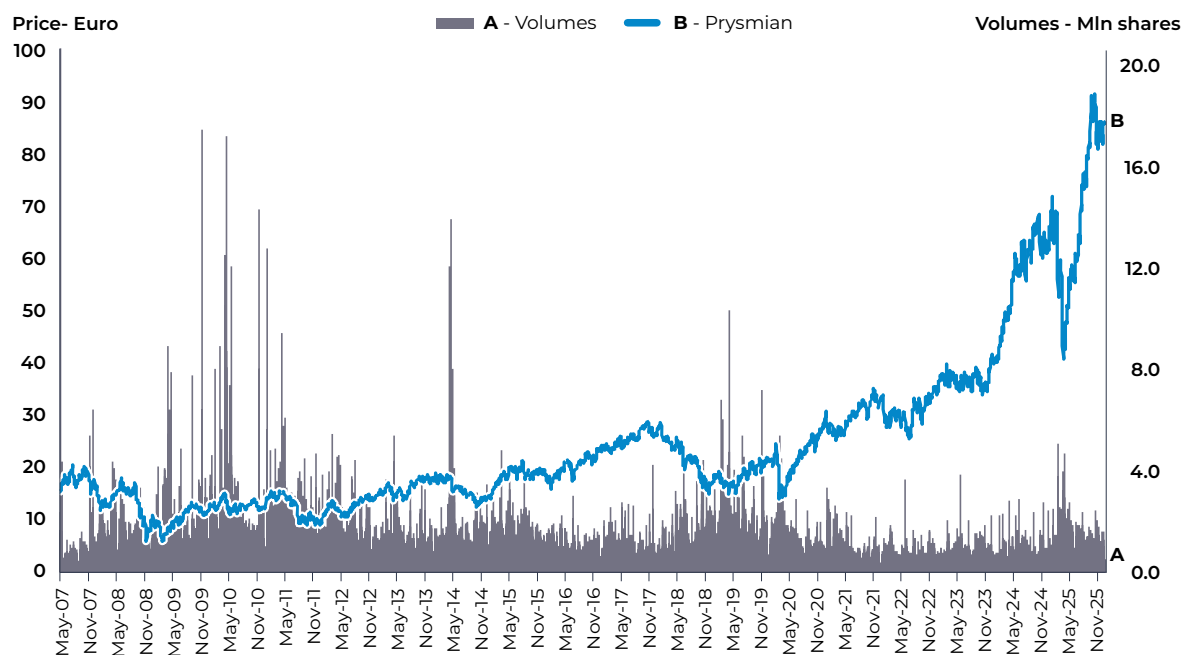
In the US, the main indices closed with a fresh set of gains (S&P 500 +16.4%, Dow Jones +13.0%, Nasdaq 100 +20.2%), buoyed by the rise of artificial intelligence and accommodative monetary and fiscal policies. In Europe, performance was generally better, with all major indices closing the year in positive territory. The Spanish IBEX 35 index was the best performer with +49.3%, followed by the Italian FTSE MIB (+31.5%), particularly driven by the banking sector. The German DAX and British FTSE 100 indices performed fairly similarly, rising 23.0% and 21.5% respectively, while the French CAC 40, affected by political

instability in the country, was the worst performer although still positive (+10.2%). Overall, the Stoxx Europe 600 gained 16.7%, with the banking sector posting further strong gains (+66.9%), while the worst performers included Media and Chemicals (-15.1% and -6.8% respectively).

The Prysmian stock gained 40.1% in 2025, closing the year at Euro 86.38 per share, up from Euro 61.66 at the end of 2024. This excellent performance continues the positive trend recorded in the recent past, particularly over the last seven years, during which the stock has consistently recorded positive annual growth, achieving an overall performance of 412%. This result far surpasses both the FTSE MIB index, which gained 145.3% over the same period, and the STOXX Europe 600/Ind Goods & Svcs index, which grew by 134.6%. Including dividend pay-outs, the Prysmian stock offered a Total Shareholder Return (TSR) of +42.7% in 2025 and +725.7% since its original listing on May 3, 2007. The stock reported a market capitalization of Euro 25.6 billion at the end of the financial year, up sharply from Euro 18.2 billion a year earlier. The Group's solidity and expected growth in its key markets, thanks in part to the megatrends of Energy Transition, Electrification and Digitalization, have enabled the Prysmian stock to retain its strong market appeal, as confirmed by financial analyst recommendations, of which at the end of the year, 70% were "Buy" and 25% "Hold".



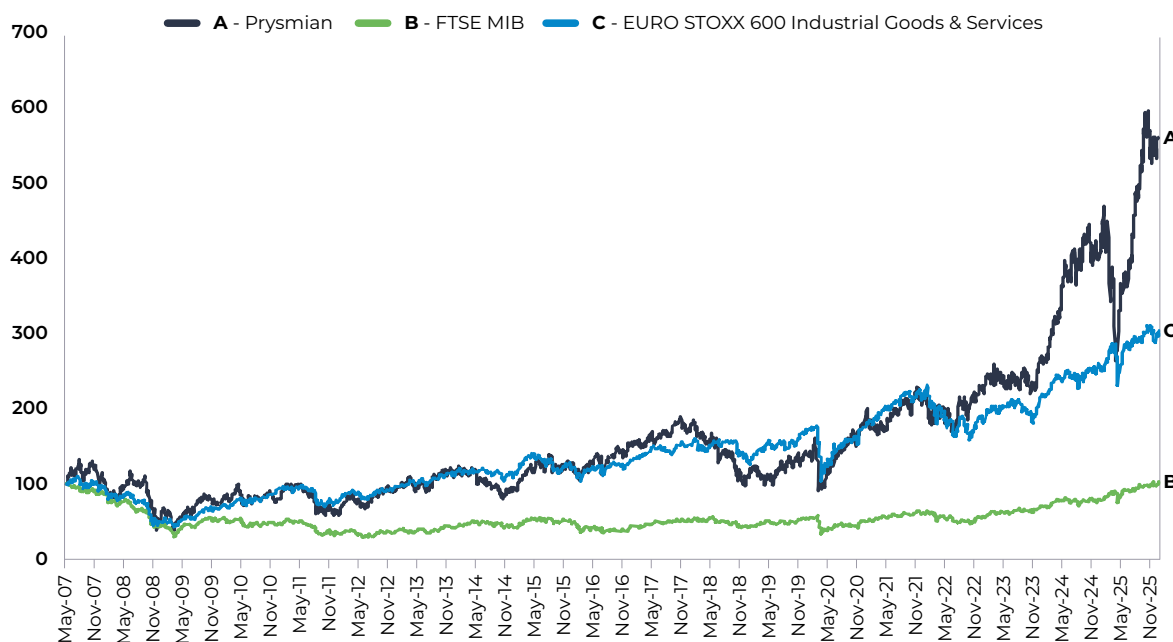
PRYSMIAN STOCK PERFORMANCE SINCE IPO



PRYSMIAN KEY DATA

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Price at December 31	86.38 €	61.66 €	41.17 €	34.66 €	33.11 €
Change in year	40.1%	49.8%	18.8%	4.7%	13.9%
Average price	68.31 €	55.90 €	36.69 €	30.69 €	29.87 €
Maximum price	91.70 €	68.56 €	41.24 €	35.60 €	35.05 €
Minimum price	40.65 €	39.81 €	33.78 €	25.59 €	25.34 €
Capitalization at year end (Euro/million)	25,603	18,238	11,385	9,294	8,878
Average capitalization in year (million)	20,230	15,996	9,864	8,229	8,009
Average no. of shares traded (Euro/million)	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Average amount traded (Euro/million)	81	46	28	22	25
No. of shares at December 31	296,403,802	295,785,483	276,534,448	268,144,246	268,144,246

PRYSMIAN STOCK PERFORMANCE



2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	
29.08 €	21.49 €	16.87 €	27.19 €	24.40 €	Price at December 31
35.3%	27.4%	-38.0%	11.4%	20.4%	Change in year
21.81 €	18.55 €	22.17 €	26.31 €	20.93 €	Average price
29.08 €	22.06 €	28.54 €	30.00 €	24.42 €	Maximum price
13.96 €	14.93 €	14.97 €	23.34 €	16.45 €	Minimum price
7,798	5,762	4,523	5,913	5,288	Capitalization at year end (Euro/million)
5,849	4,975	5,361	5,701	4,536	Average capitalization in year (million)
1.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	Average no. of shares traded (Euro/million)
27	31	28	26	20	Average amount traded (Euro/million)
268,144,246	268,144,246	268,144,246	217,482,754	216,720,922	No. of shares at December 31

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3 – GROUP PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

Financial performance

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024	% change	2023
Revenues	19,650	17,026	15.4%	15,354
Revenues at standard metal price	16,843	14,905	13.0%	13,656
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	2,379	1,903	25.0%	1,595
% Revenues	12.1%	11.2%		10.4%
Adj. EBITDA	2,398	1,927	24.4%	1,628
% Revenues at current metal price	12.2%	11.3%		10.6%
% Revenues at standard metal price	14.2%	12.9%		11.9%
EBITDA	2,688	1,754	53.2%	1,485
% Revenues	13.7%	10.3%		9.7%
Fair value change in commodity derivatives	(24)	19		6
Fair value share-based payment	(90)	(58)		(57)
Amortization, depreciation, impairment and impairment reversal	(646)	(509)		(574)
Operating income	1,928	1,206	59.9%	860
% Revenues	9.8%	7.1%		5.6%
Net finance income/(costs)	(274)	(225)		(96)
Profit before taxes	1,654	981	68.6%	764
% Revenues	8.4%	5.8%		5.0%
Taxes	(358)	(233)		(217)
Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations	(2)	-		-
Net profit	1,294	748	73.0%	547
% Revenues	6.6%	4.4%		3.6%
Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	1,270	729		529
Non-controlling interests	24	19		18
Reconciliation of Operating Income/EBITDA to Adj. Operating Income/Adj. EBITDA				
Operating income (A)	1,928	1,206	59.9%	860
EBITDA (B)	2,688	1,754	53.2%	1,485
Adjustments:				
Business reorganization	35	84		48
Non-recurring expenses/(income)	16	11		9
Other non-operating expenses/(income)	(341)	78		86
Total adjustments (C)	(290)	173		143
Fair value change in commodity derivatives (D)	24	(19)		(6)
Fair value share-based payment (E)	90	58		57
Asset impairment and impairment reversal (F)	8	44		216
Adj. operating income (A+C+D+E+F)	1,760	1,462	20.4%	1,270
Adj. EBITDA (B+C)	2,398	1,927	24.4%	1,628

The Group's revenues came to Euro 19,650 million in 2025, versus Euro 17,026 million in 2024, posting a positive change of Euro 2,624 million (+15.4%). The increase would have been Euro 1,366 million if Encore Wire had been consolidated from January 1, 2024. It should also be noted that in 2025 the Group achieved 44.2% sustainabilitylinked revenues, compared to 43.1% in the previous year.

The variation in revenues can be broken down into the following main factors:

- organic sales growth, accounting for an increase of Euro 984 million (+5.4%);
- unfavorable exchange rate and other effects, resulting in a reduction of Euro 554 million (-3.0%);
- change in the scope of consolidation, due to the Channell acquisition, adding Euro 265 million (+1.4%);
- fluctuation in the price of metals (copper, aluminum and lead), generating a sales price increase of Euro 671 million (+3.7%).

Organic revenue growth has been calculated excluding changes in the scope of consolidation, changes in the price of copper, lead and aluminum and exchange rate effects. When calculating organic growth in 2025, Encore Wire has not been included in the changes in the scope of consolidation, meaning it has been calculated as if Encore Wire had been consolidated from January 1, 2024.

Revenues came to Euro 4,966 million in Q4 2025 (fourth quarter of 2025), versus Euro 4,664 million in the same period last year, reporting 4.3% organic growth. The quarter saw positive organic growth for the Transmission (+8.4%) and Power Grid (+12.8%) segments, due to strong performance in North America and Europe, and for the Industrial & Construction business (+0.6%) and the Digital Solutions segment (+8.4%), while the Specialties business reported organic growth of -2.1%.

Prysmian's Adjusted EBITDA (before net expenses for business reorganization, net non-recurring expenses and other net non-operating expenses) came to Euro 2,398 million in 2025, up Euro 471 million (+24.4%) on the corresponding 2024 figure of Euro 1,927 million. The Adjusted EBITDA margin on current metal price revenues was 12.2%, up from 11.3% in 2024.

Starting from 2025 Prysmian has decided to also report margins calculated on revenues at standard metal prices in order to improve the understanding of its business performance. Standard metal prices are defined as follows: standard copper price of Euro 5,500 per tonne; standard aluminum price of Euro 1,500 per tonne; standard lead price of Euro 2,000 per tonne.

In the following discussion, Adjusted EBITDA margins are based on standard metal prices. Adjusted EBITDA reached Euro 622 million in Q4 2025, up 20.1% from Euro 518 million in the same period last year. The overall margin at standard metal prices was 14.5%, up from 12.7% in Q4 2024. The Transmission segment's Adjusted EBITDA soared to Euro 181 million in Q4 2025 (Euro 119 million in Q4 2024), with a 20.9% revenue margin (14.5% in Q4 2024). The Power Grid segment reported Adjusted EBITDA of Euro 105 million (Euro 117 million in Q4 2024), with a margin of 12.1% (15.4% in Q4 2024). Within the Electrification segment, the Adjusted EBITDA of the Industrial & Construction business was Euro 202 million (Euro 185 million in Q4 2024), with a revenue margin of 13.5% (12.9% in Q4 2024). The Specialties business reported Adjusted EBITDA of Euro 61 million (Euro 59 million in Q4 2024), with a margin of 10.4% (9.6% in Q4 2024). Digital Solutions, which also benefited from the contribution of Channell, saw Adjusted EBITDA increase to Euro 75 million, with a margin of 18.3%, versus 13.2% in the same period last year.

During 2025 the Group reaped the rewards of current market megatrends. Both revenues and EBITDA benefited from these trends, which enabled the Transmission business to secure new contracts, the Electrification business to make electricity grids stronger and the Digital Solutions business to capitalize on the opportunities linked to growing digitalization. It should also be noted that the Group reached 21.3% in 2025 (16.2% in 2024) of recycled copper and PE Jacket content out of total purchases.

EBITDA is stated after net non-operating income, expenses for business reorganization, and net non-recurring expenses totaling a positive Euro 290 million (negative Euro 173 million in 2024).

Amortization, depreciation and impairment of Euro 646 million in 2025 were up from Euro 509 million in the previous year, mainly due to the acquisitions made in the last two years.

The fair value change in commodity derivatives, not designed as cash flow hedges, was a negative Euro 24 million, compared with a positive Euro 19 million in the previous year.

A total of Euro 90 million in costs were recognized in 2025 to account for the effects of incentive plans and the employee share purchase scheme, up from the figure of Euro 58 million recorded in the previous year.

Reflecting the effects described above, the Group's operating income came to Euro 1,928 million, versus Euro 1,206 million in 2024, thus reporting a year-on-year increase of Euro 722 million.

Net finance costs of Euro 274 million in 2025 were up from Euro 225 million in the previous year mainly as a result of loans taken out to finance the Encore Wire acquisition.

Taxes of Euro 358 million represented an effective tax rate of 21.6% (23.8% in 2024).

Net profit for 2025 was a record Euro 1,294 million (of which Euro 1,270 million the Group share), compared with Euro 748 million in 2024 (of which Euro 729 million the Group share).

The adjusted diluted earnings per share amounts to Euro 3.31 per share, compared with Euro 2.81 per share in 2024, therefore recording an 18% increase.

Net financial debt amounted to Euro 3,097 million at December 31, 2025, down Euro 1,199 million from Euro 4,296 million at December 31, 2024. This reduction was possible thanks to record cash generation of Euro 1,171 million, the positive impact of Euro 956 million from the perpetual bond issue, and Euro 675 million in other cash inflows, mainly from sale of the interest in the associate YOFC and disposal of other assets. These inflows were offset by cash outflows of Euro 1,069 million for acquisitions and Euro 239 million to pay dividends.

For a better understanding of Prysmian's financial performance, the following tables present Revenues, Adjusted EBITDA and related margins by segment for both periods, at both current and standard metal prices:



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(Euro/million)

	Q1 2025				Q2 2025			
	Current metal price		Standard metal price		Current metal price		Standard metal price	
	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA
Transmission % Revenues	743	124 16.6%	733	124 16.9%	743	125 16.9%	734	125 17.1%
Power Grid % Revenues	874	116 13.3%	759	116 15.2%	991	134 13.6%	862	134 15.6%
Electrification % Revenues	2,815	245 8.7%	2,222	245 11.0%	2,762	283 10.3%	2,214	283 12.8%
Industrial & Construction % Revenues	1,923	173 9.0%	1,479	173 11.6%	1,878	208 11.1%	1,486	208 14.1%
Specialties % Revenues	777	74 9.5%	647	74 11.5%	774	74 9.6%	654	74 11.4%
Digital Solutions % Revenues	339	42 12.5%	320	42 13.2%	387	63 16.1%	371	63 16.8%
Total % Revenues	4,771	527 11.0%	4,034	527 13.1%	4,883	605 12.4%	4,181	605 14.5%

(Euro/million)

	Q1 2024				Q2 2024			
	Current metal price		Standard metal price		Current metal price		Standard metal price	
	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA
Transmission % Revenues	474	62 13.0%	471	62 13.1%	610	88 14.4%	598	88 14.7%
Power Grid % Revenues	852	115 13.5%	776	115 14.8%	950	123 12.9%	838	123 14.7%
Electrification % Revenues	2,049	203 9.9%	1,780	203 11.4%	2,228	202 9.1%	1,829	202 11.0%
Industrial & Construction % Revenues	1,193	114 9.5%	1,008	114 11.3%	1,307	110 8.4%	1,038	110 10.6%
Specialties % Revenues	762	85 11.1%	676	85 12.6%	790	94 11.9%	673	94 14.0%
Digital Solutions % Revenues	312	32 10.4%	301	32 10.8%	344	44 12.8%	327	44 13.3%
Total % Revenues	3,687	412 11.2%	3,328	412 12.4%	4,132	457 11.1%	3,592	457 12.7%

Q3 2025					Q4 2025				
Current metal price		Standard metal price		Current metal price		Standard metal price			
Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA		
877	152 17.3%	852	152 17.8%	899	181 20.2%	869	181 20.9%	Transmission	% Revenues
985	125 12.7%	854	125 14.7%	961	105 10.9%	868	105 12.1%	Power Grid	% Revenues
2,702	279 10.3%	2,182	279 12.7%	2,680	261 9.7%	2,142	261 12.2%	Electrification	% Revenues
1,851	212 11.5%	1,465	212 14.5%	1,867	202 10.8%	1,488	202 13.5%	Industrial & Construction	% Revenues
730	70 9.6%	616	70 11.2%	702	61 8.7%	589	61 10.4%	Specialties	% Revenues
466	88 18.9%	450	88 19.6%	426	75 17.6%	411	75 18.3%	Digital Solutions	% Revenues
5,030	644 12.8%	4,338	644 14.8%	4,966	622 12.5%	4,290	622 14.5%	Total	% Revenues

Q3 2024					Q4 2024				
Current metal price		Standard metal price		Current metal price		Standard metal price			
Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA	Revenues	Adjusted EBITDA		
603	92 15.3%	605	92 15.3%	794	119 15.0%	821	119 14.5%	Transmission	% Revenues
878	119 13.6%	782	119 15.2%	864	117 13.5%	758	117 15.4%	Power Grid	% Revenues
2,733	284 10.4%	2,221	284 12.8%	2,685	242 9.0%	2,178	242 11.1%	Electrification	% Revenues
1,836	211 11.5%	1,459	211 14.5%	1,815	185 10.2%	1,438	185 12.9%	Industrial & Construction	% Revenues
768	72 9.4%	650	72 11.1%	732	59 8.1%	614	59 9.6%	Specialties	% Revenues
329	45 13.7%	313	45 14.3%	321	40 12.5%	307	40 13.2%	Digital Solutions	% Revenues
4,543	540 11.9%	3,922	540 13.8%	4,664	518 11.1%	4,063	518 12.7%	Total	% Revenues

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Performance of Transmission operating segment

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024	% change	2023
Revenues	3,262	2,481	31.5%	2,122
Revenues at standard metal price	3,188	2,495	27.8%	2,010
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	582	361	61.0%	273
% Revenues	17.8%	14.6%		12.9%
Adj. EBITDA	582	361	61.0%	273
% Revenues at current metal price	17.8%	14.6%		12.9%
% Revenues at standard metal price	18.3%	14.5%		13.6%
Adjustments	(3)	(4)		(15)
EBITDA	579	357	62.2%	258
% Revenues	17.8%	14.4%		12.2%
Amortization and depreciation	(191)	(111)		(70)
Adj. operating income	391	250	56.4%	203
% Revenues	12.0%	10.1%		9.6%

The Transmission operating segment is focused on renewable energy transmission using innovative cable solutions. It incorporates the following high-tech high value-added businesses: High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC), Network Components High Voltage, Submarine Power, Submarine Telecom, Offshore Specialties and EOSS High Voltage.

Some of the businesses within this segment fall under the economic activities eligible for the purposes of the European Taxonomy and, more specifically, activity 3.1 "Manufacture of renewable energy technologies", activity 3.6 "Manufacture of other low carbon technologies", activity 3.20 "Manufacture, installation and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution" and activity 4.9 "Transmission and distribution of electricity", as explained in greater detail in the "European Taxonomy" chapter of this report.

Financial Performance

Transmission segment revenues reached Euro 3,262 million in 2025, versus Euro 2,481 million in 2024, recording a positive change of Euro 781 million (+31.5%).

The factors behind this change were:

- organic sales growth, accounting for an increase of Euro 712 million (+28.7%);
- metal price fluctuations, producing an increase of Euro 92 million (+3.7%);
- exchange rate fluctuations, producing a decrease of Euro 23 million (-0.9%).

The Transmission segment's organic growth is mainly attributable to the Submarine Power and HVDC businesses.

The main Submarine Power projects on which work was performed during the period were:

- the Neuconnect, Tyrrhenian, EGLI and Biscay Bay interconnection projects;
- the Dominion, Dolwin 4 and Ijmuiden offshore wind projects.

The HVDC business recorded strong growth, mainly thanks to the German Corridors. Revenues in the period were generated from cable manufacturing activities at the Group's industrial facilities and installation activities as part of project execution, carried out using both proprietary and third-party machinery and equipment.

Adjusted EBITDA amounted to Euro 582 million in 2025, 61% more than the figure of Euro 361 million reported in 2024, with a 18.3% margin at standard metal prices, sharply up from 14.5% in the previous year.

Strong growth in Q4 2025 saw revenues climb to Euro 899 million (+8.4% organic growth on Q4 2024).

Adjusted EBITDA also increased, rising by Euro 62 million on Q4 2024 to Euro 181 million in Q4 2025, with a significant increase in the standard metal price margin to 20.9% (14.5% in Q4 2024).

These results were primarily driven by increased capacity, meticulous, on-time project execution and the start of new projects with better margins. Key initiatives to increase capacity included the inauguration of the new Monna Lisa cable-laying vessel and the completion of construction of a new tower at the Pikkala plant in Finland, both during the course of Q2 2025, as described in more detail in the earlier section on “Significant events during the year”.

The segment’s organic growth was supported by the use of innovative technological solutions aimed at minimizing its impact on communities and nature.

The Transmission segment is a key player in energy transition processes, since, as a solution provider, it offers its customers a whole range of solutions for the implementation of renewable energy generation and distribution projects.

As evidence of this megatrend, the value of the Group’s Submarine Power order backlog reached Euro 10.9 billion, mainly consisting of:

- offshore wind contracts: DolWin4 and BorWin4, Ijmuiden Ver, the Amprion Framework Agreement and the 50 Hz Framework Agreement;
- interconnection contracts: Biscay Bay, Marinus, NeuConnect, Adriatic Link, EGL1 and EGL2.

The Group commissioned two new vessels in 2025: the Monna Lisa and the Marco Polo. This has enabled it to continue optimizing its submarine cable-laying activities, with considerable benefits in terms of efficiency and a significant reduction in CO₂ emissions.

Prysmian’s HVDC order backlog is worth approximately Euro 4 billion, and includes the German Corridors contracts, the Amprion Framework Agreement and the 50 Hertz Framework Agreement.

The Group has been able to expand its backlog thanks to the numerous green tenders awarded, which impose increasingly stringent sustainability requirements that the Group already fully meets.

Overall, the order backlog of the Transmission Segment as of December 31, 2025 amounts to approximately Euro 15.1 billion. Prysmian had also received the award of contracts for a total value of around Euro 4.1 billion that had not been included in the order backlog. Among these contracts was EGL4, for a total of Euro 2.2 billion, for which the Notice to Proceed was received in early February 2026; therefore, had EGL4 been included, the backlog as of December 31, 2025 would have amounted to Euro 17.3 billion.

Performance of Power Grid operating segment

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024	% change	2023
Revenues	3,811	3,544	7.5%	3,394
Revenues at standard metal price	3,343	3,154	6.0%	2,986
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	473	472	0.2%	389
% Revenues	12.4%	13.3%		11.5%
Adj. EBITDA	480	474	1.4%	390
% Revenues at current metal price	12.6%	13.4%		11.5%
% Revenues at standard metal price	14.4%	15.0%		13.1%
Adjustments	9	(10)		(28)
EBITDA	489	464	5.3%	362
% Revenues	12.8%	13.1%		10.7%
Amortization and depreciation	(68)	(79)		(72)
Adj. operating income	412	395	4.3%	318
% Revenues	10.8%	11.1%		9.4%

The Power Grid operating segment incorporates the businesses that support power grid modernization with innovative technologies. This segment is divided into the following lines of business: High Voltage Alternate Current (HVAC), Power Distribution, Overhead Lines, Network Components for Medium Voltage/Low Voltage, EOSS for Medium Voltage/Low Voltage.

Some of the businesses within this segment fall under the economic activities eligible for the purposes of the European Taxonomy and, more specifically, activity 3.1 "Manufacture of renewable energy technologies", activity 3.6 "Manufacture of other low carbon technologies", activity 3.20 "Manufacture, installation and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution" and activity 4.9 "Transmission and distribution of electricity", as explained in greater detail in the "European Taxonomy" chapter of this report.

Financial performance

Power Grid segment revenues amounted to Euro 3,811 million in 2025, versus Euro 3,544 million in 2024.

The positive change in revenues of Euro 267 million (+7.5%) can be broken down into the following factors:

- organic sales growth of Euro 271 million (+7.6%);
- metal price fluctuations, producing an increase of Euro 116 million (+3.3%);
- exchange rate fluctuations, producing a decrease of Euro 120 million (-3.4%).

Organic growth was driven by the strong performance of the European and North American markets, in particular.

Adjusted EBITDA amounted to Euro 480 million in 2025, versus Euro 474 million in the previous year. The Power Grid segment posted a margin at standard metal prices of 14.4% in 2025, versus 15% in the previous year.

Fourth-quarter revenues of Euro 961 million reported organic growth of +12.8%.

Adjusted EBITDA for Q4 2025 was Euro 105 million, versus Euro 117 million in the same period the year before. The margin at standard metal prices was 12.1%, compared with 15.4% in Q4 2024. The temporary weakening of margins was due to an increase in the Midwest Premium, primarily affecting the Overhead Lines business.

The Group's constant dedication to grid enhancement has a twofold impact on sales: first, it stimulates demand for cables and services for renewing existing infrastructure or

developing new grids; second, it promotes growth in sales of specialized products and solutions, such as monitoring systems (EOSS), Elasppeed-S joints, and conductors.

Performance of Electrification operating segment

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024	% change	2023
Revenues	10,959	9,695	13.0%	8,349
Revenues at standard metal price	8,760	8,008	9.4%	7,217
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	1,065	925	15.1%	820
% Revenues	9.7%	9.5%		9.8%
Adj. EBITDA	1,068	931	14.7%	825
% Revenues at current metal price	9.7%	9.6%		9.9%
% Revenues at standard metal price	12.2%	11.6%		11.4%
Adjustments	(50)	(107)		(72)
EBITDA	1,018	824	23.5%	753
% Revenues	9.3%	8.5%		9.0%
Amortization and depreciation	(283)	(211)		(146)
Adj. operating income	785	720	9.0%	679
% Revenues	7.2%	7.4%		8.1%

The Electrification operating segment incorporates different businesses within the electrical energy sector, offering a comprehensive and innovative product portfolio designed to meet growing demand for electricity in various market sectors, namely:

- Industrial and Construction;
- Specialties, in turn comprising OEM, Renewables, Elevators, Automotive, Oil & Gas and Downhole Technologies (DHT);
- Other: occasional sales of residual products.

Some of the businesses within this segment fall under the economic activities eligible for the purposes of the European Taxonomy and, more specifically, activity 3.1 "Manufacture of renewable energy technologies", activity 3.6 "Manufacture of other low carbon technologies" and activity 3.18 "Manufacture of automotive and mobility components", as explained in greater detail in the "European Taxonomy" chapter of this report.

Financial performance

Electrification segment revenues came to Euro 10,959 million in 2025, versus Euro 9,695 million in the previous year, posting a positive change of Euro 1,264 million (+13%). This change would have been Euro 7 million if Encore Wire had been consolidated from January 1, 2024 and can be broken down into the following factors:

- negative organic sales growth of Euro 91 million (-0.8%);
- exchange rate fluctuations and other effects, producing a decrease of Euro 353 million (-3.2%);
- metal price fluctuations, producing an increase of Euro 451 million (+4.1%);

Adjusted EBITDA amounted to Euro 1,068 million, up from Euro 931 million in 2024, posting a positive change of Euro 137 million (+14.7%). The Electrification segment posted a 12.2% margin at standard metal prices in 2025, versus 11.6% in the previous year.

The results include the contribution of Encore Wire, which has been fully consolidated in this segment from Q3 2024.

It is also important to note that the Group manufactures cables that are used in data centers for both power and data transmission. These cables are specifically designed to reduce data center energy consumption, minimize data center energy consumption, minimize dispersion, and reduce environmental impact.

The following paragraphs describe market trends and financial performance in each of the Electrification operating segment's business areas.

INDUSTRIAL & CONSTRUCTION

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024	% change	2023
Revenues	7,519	6,151	22.2%	4,793
Revenues at standard metal price	5,918	4,943	19.7%	4,030
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	793	617	28.6%	511
% Revenues	10.5%	10.0%		10.7%
Adj. EBITDA	795	620	28.2%	514
% Revenues at current metal price	10.6%	10.1%		10.7%
% Revenues at standard metal price	13.4%	12.5%		12.8%
Adj. operating income	580	482	20.3%	433
% Revenues	7.7%	7.8%		9.0%

The Industrial & Construction business comprises a portfolio of low and medium-voltage rigid and flexible products for the distribution of power to and within residential, commercial and industrial buildings; the customer portfolio mainly consists of distributors and installers.

Financial performance

Industrial & Construction revenues came to Euro 7,519 million in 2025, versus Euro 6,151 million in the previous year, recording a positive change of Euro 1,368 million (+22.2%). This change would have been Euro 110 million if Encore Wire had been consolidated from January 1, 2024 and can be broken down into the following factors:

- negative organic sales growth of Euro 39 million (-0.5%)¹;

- exchange rate fluctuations, producing a decrease of Euro 228 million (-3.1%);
- metal price fluctuations, producing an increase of Euro 377 million (+5.1%);

Adjusted EBITDA amounted to Euro 795 million in 2025, up from Euro 620 million in the previous year, posting a positive change of Euro 175 million (+28.2%). The standard metal price margin was 13.4% in 2025, versus 12.5% in the previous year.

Revenues for Q4 2025 amounted to Euro 1,867 million (+0.6% organic growth) versus Euro 1,815 million in Q4 2024. North American fourth-quarter organic growth of 5.6% was offset by that in EMEA. Adjusted EBITDA came in at Euro 202 million, versus Euro 185 million in Q4 2024, while the margin at standard metal prices was 13.5%, compared with 12.9% in the prior year reporting period.

¹ It should be noted that organic revenue growth has been calculated excluding changes in the scope of consolidation, changes in the price of copper, lead and aluminum and exchange rate effects. When calculating organic growth in 2025, Encore Wire has not been included in the changes in the scope of consolidation, meaning it has been calculated as if Encore Wire had been consolidated from January 1, 2024.

SPECIALTIES

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024	% change	2023
Revenues	2,983	3,052	-2.3%	3,177
Revenues at standard metal price	2,506	2,613	-4.1%	2,800
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	278	307	-9.7%	325
% Revenues	9.3%	10.1%		10.2%
Adj. EBITDA	279	310	-10.0%	327
% Revenues at current metal price	9.4%	10.2%		10.3%
% Revenues at standard metal price	11.1%	11.9%		11.7%
Adj. operating income	215	245	-12.0%	266
% Revenues	7.2%	8.0%		8.4%

The Specialties business encompasses cables and products for OEM applications, Renewables, Elevators, Automotive, Oil & Gas and Downhole technologies (DHT). For a better understanding of the business, please refer to the “Prysmian Business Model” chapter of this report.

Financial performance

Specialties revenues came to Euro 2,983 million in 2025, versus Euro 3,052 million in the previous year, recording a negative change of Euro 69 million (-2.3%), the main components of which were as follows:

- negative organic revenue growth of Euro 52 million (-1.7%);
- exchange rate fluctuations and other effects, producing a decrease of Euro 111 million (-3.7%);

- metal price fluctuations, resulting in an increase of Euro 94 million (+3.1%).

Adjusted EBITDA of Euro 279 million for 2025 was down from Euro 310 million in the previous year, posting a negative change of Euro 31 million (-10%). The standard metal price margin was 11.1% in 2025, down from 11.9% in the previous year.

Revenues for Q4 2025 amounted to Euro 702 million, reporting negative organic growth of 2.1% originating from the performance of the Automotive, Elevators and Oil & Gas businesses. Fourth-quarter Adjusted EBITDA came to Euro 61 million, versus Euro 59 million in the same period the year before. The margin at standard metal prices was 10.4%, compared with 9.6% in Q4 2024.

OTHER

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024	2023
Revenues	457	492	379
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	(6)	1	(16)
Adj. EBITDA	(6)	1	(16)
Adj. operating income	(10)	(7)	(20)

This business area encompasses occasional sales by Prysmian operating units of intermediate goods, raw materials or other products used in the production process. These

revenues are usually linked to local business situations, do not generate high margins and may vary in size and from period to period.

Performance of Digital Solutions operating segment

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024	% change	2023
Revenues	1,618	1,306	23.9%	1,489
Revenues at standard metal price	1,552	1,248	24.4%	1,443
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	259	145	79.8%	113
% Revenues	16.0%	11.0%		7.6%
Adj. EBITDA	268	161	66.2%	140
% Revenues at current metal price	16.6%	12.4%		9.4%
% Revenues at standard metal price	17.3%	12.9%		9.7%
Adjustments	334	(52)		(28)
EBITDA	602	109	452.2%	112
% Revenues	37.2%	8.4%		7.5%
Amortization and depreciation	(96)	(64)		(70)
Adj. operating income	172	97	77.2%	70
% Revenues	10.6%	7.4%		4.7%

The Digital Solutions operating segment produces cable systems and telecom network connectivity products. This segment is organized in the following lines of business: optical fiber, optical cables, connectivity components and accessories, OPGW (Optical Ground Wire) and copper cables. This segment consists of the following businesses: Optical Fiber, MMS Multimedia Specials and Telecom Solutions.

Some of the businesses within this segment qualify for classification in the economic activities eligible for the purposes of the European taxonomy, specifically, in activity 3.6 "Manufacture of other low carbon technologies", as explained in more detail in the "European Taxonomy" chapter of this report.

Financial performance

Digital Solutions segment revenues came to Euro 1,618 million at the end of 2025, versus Euro 1,306 million in 2024.

The positive change of Euro 312 million (+23.9%) is explained by:

- organic sales growth of Euro 92 million (+7.0%);
- metal price fluctuations, resulting in sales price increases of Euro 12 million (+0.9%);
- exchange rate fluctuations and other effects, producing a negative change of Euro 57 million (-4.3%);
- change in the scope of consolidation, resulting in a positive change of Euro 265 million (+20.3%).

The positive organic sales growth in 2025 is due to recovery in optical cable volumes, mainly on the North American market.

The multimedia solutions business reported an increase in volumes, both in Europe and America. Globally, copper cables continued their steady decline as traditional networks were retired in favor of new-generation ones. The high value-added business of optical connectivity accessories, linked to the development of new FTTx (last mile broadband) networks, also recorded a temporary slowdown.

Adjusted EBITDA for 2025 came to Euro 268 million, reporting an increase of Euro 107 million (+66.2%) from Euro 161 million in 2024. The main contribution to Digital Solutions EBITDA came from the acquisition of Channell, which has been consolidated as of June 1, 2025.

The Digital Solutions segment posted a margin at standard metal prices of 17.3% in 2025, versus 12.9% in 2024.

The fourth quarter saw revenues climb to Euro 426 million (+8.4% organic growth). Fourth-quarter Adjusted EBITDA came to Euro 75 million, a 87.5% increase from Q4 2024 figure of Euro 40 million. The standard metal price margin of 18.3% in Q4 2025 was significantly

higher than in Q4 2024 (13.2%). This improvement benefited from the contribution of Channell.

EBITDA includes Euro 354 million in net non-operating income arising on the sale of the interest in the associate YOFC.

It should also be noted that, with a view to increasing the sustainability of its products and activities, the Group is gradually phasing out its copper telecom business (involving the use of copper) in favor of fiber optic technology. The latter has less impact on the environment and infrastructure, is more energy efficient, and has a lower latency rate than copper cables.

The Group's solutions are also designed to ensure digital access for as many people as possible.

Group statement of financial position

RECLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024(*)	Change	12.31.2023
Net fixed assets	10,593	10,099	494	5,709
Net working capital	545	858	(313)	518
Provisions and net deferred taxes	(1,082)	(1,054)	(28)	(734)
Net invested capital	10,056	9,903	153	5,493
Employee benefit obligations	279	310	(31)	333
Total equity	6,680	5,297	1,383	3,972
of which attributable to non-controlling interests	206	210	(4)	191
Net financial debt	3,097	4,296	(1,199)	1,188
Total equity and sources of funds	10,056	9,903	153	5,493

(*) The comparative figures at 12.31.2024 presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, have been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES" within the Explanatory Notes.

NET FIXED ASSETS

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024 ^(*)	Change	12.31.2023
Property, plant and equipment	5,279	4,922	357	3,401
Intangible assets	5,257	4,916	341	2,071
Equity-accounted investments	43	248	(205)	218
Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	12	(7)	10
Assets and liabilities held for sale	9	1	8	9
Net fixed assets	10,593	10,099	494	5,709

(*) The comparative figures at 12.31.2024 presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, have been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES" within the Explanatory Notes.

At December 31, 2025, net fixed assets amounted to Euro 10,593 million, versus Euro 10,099 million at December 31, 2024, posting an increase of Euro 494 million due to mainly the combined effect of the following factors:

- Euro 575 million for the acquisition of Channell's fixed assets;
- Euro 495 million to recognize goodwill arising on the acquisition of Channell;
- Euro 782 million in net capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Euro 646 million in amortization, depreciation and impairment charges for the year;
- Euro 255 million increase in property, plant and equipment accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16;
- Euro 762 million in negative currency translation differences affecting the value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Euro 205 million net decrease in the value of equity-accounted investments;
- Euro 4 million in monetary revaluations for hyperinflation;
- Euro 7 million net decrease in the investment at FV through other comprehensive income.

NET WORKING CAPITAL

The following table analyzes the main components of net working capital:

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024 ^(*)	Change	12.31.2023 ^(*)
Inventories	3,066	2,858	208	2,264
Trade receivables	2,428	2,433	(5)	1,987
Trade payables	(2,798)	(2,462)	(336)	(2,199)
Other receivables/(payables)	(2,260)	(2,027)	(233)	(1,539)
Net operating working capital	436	802	(366)	513
Derivatives	249	81	168	(7)
Direct tax assets and liabilities	(140)	(25)	(115)	12
Net working capital	545	858	(313)	518

(*) The comparative data as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 have been modified compared to the figures originally published, due to the finalization of the Purchase Price Allocation of Warren & Brown and other reclassifications.

Net working capital of Euro 545 million at December 31, 2025 was Euro 313 million lower than the corresponding figure of Euro 858 million at December 31, 2024. Net operating working capital, which excludes the value of derivatives and direct

tax assets and liabilities, amounted to Euro 436 million at December 31, 2025, down from Euro 802 million at the end of 2024. Net operating working capital represented 2.2% of annualized last-quarter revenues, down from 4.3% at the end of 2024.

EQUITY

The following table reconciles the Group's equity and net profit/(loss) for 2025 with the corresponding figures reported by Prysmian S.p.A., the parent company.

(Euro/million)				
	Equity at 12.31.2025	Net profit/ (loss) 2025	Equity at 12.31.2024	Net profit/ (loss) 2024
Parent Company Financial Statements	4,206	347	3,108	260
Share of equity and net profit of consolidated subsidiaries, net of carrying amount of the related investments	2,606	1,409	2,323	888
Reversal of dividends distributed to the Parent Company by consolidated subsidiaries	–	(462)	–	(422)
Deferred taxes on earnings/reserves distributable by subsidiaries	(99)	(4)	(97)	18
Elimination of intercompany profits and losses included in fixed assets	(21)	3	(24)	3
Elimination of intercompany profits and losses included in inventories	(12)	1	(13)	2
Non-controlling interests	(206)	(24)	(210)	(19)
Consolidated Financial Statements	6,474	1,270	5,087	730

NET FINANCIAL DEBT

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of net financial debt:

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	Change	12.31.2023
Long-term financial liabilities				
CDP Loans	120	120	–	194
EIB Loans	677	332	345	135
Convertible Bond 2021	–	–	–	728
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	1,197	1,195	2	1,193
Bond Euro 850M	847	845	2	–
Bond Euro 650M	645	644	1	–
Unicredit Loan	149	149	–	–
Mediobanca Loan	150	149	1	–
Term Loan Encore Wire	905	1,022	(117)	–
Bridge Loan C2 Encore Wire	–	242	(242)	–
Bridge Loan C1 Encore Wire	–	228	(228)	–
Lease liabilities	291	229	62	234
Interest rate derivatives	18	6	12	–
Other financial payables	3	3	–	4
Total long-term financial liabilities	5,002	5,164	(162)	2,488
Short-term financial liabilities				
CDP Loans	2	77	(75)	103
EIB Loans	6	6	–	113
Perpetual hybrid bond	20	–	20	–
Bond Euro 850M	1	1	–	–
Bond Euro 650M	1	1	–	–
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	16	23	(7)	25
Mediobanca Loan	–	–	–	100
Term Loan Encore Wire	23	32	(9)	–
Bridge Loan C2 Encore Wire	–	2	(2)	–
Bridge Loan C1 Encore Wire	–	4	(4)	–
Intesa Loan	–	–	–	151
Lease liabilities	108	81	27	70
Forex derivatives on financial transactions	1	4	(3)	9
Other financial payables	47	30	17	46
Financial liabilities held for sale	3	–	3	–
Total short-term financial liabilities	228	261	(33)	617
Total financial liabilities	5,230	5,425	(195)	3,105
Long-term financial receivables	7	4	3	3
Long-term bank fees	4	3	1	4
Financial assets at amortized cost	4	4	–	3
Non-current interest rate derivatives	2	2	–	11
Current interest rate derivatives	1	6	(5)	20
Current forex derivatives on financial transactions	3	3	–	2
Short-term financial receivables	21	28	(7)	22
Short-term bank fees	3	3	–	2
Financial assets at FVPL	48	32	16	85
Financial assets at FVOCI	11	11	–	24
Financial assets held for sale	4	–	4	–
Cash and cash equivalents	2,025	1,033	992	1,741
Total financial assets	2,133	1,129	1,004	1,917
Net financial debt	3,097	4,296	(1,199)	1,188

Net financial debt of Euro 3,097 million at December 31, 2025 recorded a decrease of Euro 1,199 million from Euro 4,296 million at December

31, 2024. The main drivers of the change in net financial debt are discussed in the next section containing the “Statement of cash flows”.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024	Change	2023
EBITDA	2,688	1,754	934	1,485
Changes in provisions (including employee benefit obligations) and other movements	(51)	–	(51)	82
Net Gains realized on disposal of fixed assets	(390)	–	(390)	–
Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	(19)	(41)	22	(33)
Net cash flow from operating activities (before changes in net working capital)	2,228	1,713	515	1,534
Changes in net working capital	195	465	(270)	197
Taxes paid	(269)	(261)	(8)	(328)
Dividends from equity-accounted companies	11	16	(5)	13
Net cash flow from operating activities	2,165	1,933	232	1,416
Cash flow from acquisitions and/or divestments	(1,069)	(4,126)	3,057	–
Cash flow from non-ordinary assets disposal	109	–	109	–
Net cash flow used in operating investing activities	(765)	(784)	19	(624)
Cash flow from investments	566	(1)	567	–
Free cash flow (unlevered)	1,006	(2,978)	3,984	792
Net finance costs	(233)	(142)	(91)	(72)
Free cash flow (levered)	773	(3,120)	3,893	720
Dividend distribution	(239)	(202)	(37)	(165)
Share buy-back and other equity movements	(47)	(327)	280	(4)
Issuance of perpetual hybrid bond	989	–	989	–
Interest on perpetual hybrid bond	(13)	–	(13)	–
Net cash flow provided/(used) in the year	1,463	(3,649)	5,112	551
Opening net financial debt	(4,296)	(1,188)	(3,108)	(1,417)
Net cash flow provided/(used) in the period	1,463	(3,649)	5,112	551
Equity component of Convertible Bond 2021	–	733	(733)	–
Interest on 2025 perpetual hybrid bond	(20)	–	(20)	–
Increase in net financial debt for IFRS 16	(255)	(115)	(140)	(153)
Net financial debt arising from acquisitions and/or divestments	(12)	–	(12)	–
Other changes	23	(77)	100	(169)
Closing net financial debt	(3,097)	(4,296)	1,199	(1,188)

Net financial debt of Euro 3,097 million at the end of 2025 was Euro 1,199 million lower than the corresponding figure of Euro 4,296 million reported at the end of 2024.

This reduction was made possible by cash flow generation before changes in Net Working Capital of Euro 2,228 million. Changes in Net Working Capital generated a positive cash flow of Euro 195 million, which was offset by tax payments of Euro 269 million. The Group also made outflows of Euro 1,069 million for acquisitions and Euro 765 million for net operating investments and collected Euro 109 million from non-ordinary disposals of fixed assets, as well as Euro 565 million from the sale of the stake in YOFC. Therefore, net of financial charges paid for Euro 233 million, net cash flow including financial charges amounted to Euro 773 million.

If this cash flow were stripped out for non ordinary inflows and outflows – namely the proceeds from the sale of YOFC and the non ordinary disposal of fixed assets, totaling Euro 675 million, as well as outflows for acquisitions of Euro 1,069 million and for Antitrust matters of Euro 4 million – the net operating cash flow would amount to Euro 1,171 million and would be generated by:

- Euro 1,963 million in net cash flow provided by operating activities before changes in net working capital;
- Euro 195 million in cash inflow from the change in net working capital;
- Euro 765 million in cash outflows for net capital expenditure;
- Euro 233 million in payments of net finance costs;

- e. Euro 11 million in dividends received from associates.

Alternative performance indicators

In addition to the standard financial reporting formats and indicators required under IFRS, this document contains a number of reclassified statements and alternative performance indicators in order to enable a better appreciation of Prysmian's business performance. Such reclassified statements and performance indicators should not however be treated as substitutes for the accepted ones required by IFRS.

In this regard, on December 3, 2015, Consob adopted the ESMA guidelines in Italy with publication of "ESMA Guidelines/2015/1415" which supersede the "CESR Recommendation 2005 (CESR/05-178b)". The alternative performance measures have therefore been revised in light of these guidelines.

The alternative indicators used for reviewing the income statement include:

- **Adjusted operating income:** operating income before income and expense for business reorganization², before non-recurring items³, as presented in the consolidated income statement, before other non-operating income and expense⁴ and before the fair value change in commodity derivatives and in other fair value items. The purpose of this indicator is to present Prysmian's operating profitability without the effects of events considered to be outside its continuing operations;
- **EBITDA:** operating income before the fair value change in commodity price derivatives and in other fair value items and before amortization, depreciation and impairment. The purpose of this indicator is to present

Prysmian's operating profitability before the main non-monetary items;

- **Adjusted EBITDA:** EBITDA as defined above calculated before income and expense for business reorganization, before non-recurring items, as presented in the consolidated income statement, and before other non-operating income and expense. The purpose of this indicator is to present Prysmian's operating profitability before the main non-monetary items, without the effects of events considered to be outside its recurring operations;
- **Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies:** Adjusted EBITDA as defined above calculated before the share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies;
- **Organic growth:** growth in revenues calculated net of changes in the scope of consolidation, changes in metal prices and exchange rate effects. When calculating organic growth in 2025, Encore Wire has not been included in the changes in the scope of consolidation, meaning it has been calculated as if Encore Wire had been consolidated from January 1, 2024.
- **Revenues determined at standard metal prices:** revenues have been determined by taking standard metal prices into account. Standard metal prices are defined as follows: standard copper price of Euro 5,500 per tonne; standard aluminum price of Euro 1,500 per tonne; standard lead price of Euro 2,000 per tonne. Standard metal prices are kept at a constant value over a number of periods to improve the comparability of sales and Adjusted EBITDA margin over time. In this way, fluctuations in metal prices are neutralized over time from a reporting perspective.

² Income and expense for business reorganization: these refer to income and expense that arise as a result of the closure of production facilities and/or as a result of projects to optimize organizational structure;

³ Non-recurring income and expense: these refer to income and expense related to unusual events that have not affected profit or loss in past periods and are not likely to affect the results in future periods;

⁴ Other non-operating income and expense: these refer to income and expense that management considers should not be taken into account when measuring business performance.

The alternative indicators used for reviewing the reclassified statement of financial position include:

- **Net fixed assets:** sum of the following items contained in the statement of financial position:
 - Intangible assets
 - Property, plant and equipment
 - Equity-accounted investments
 - Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - Assets held for sale (excluding financial assets and financial liabilities held for sale);
- **Net working capital:** sum of the following items contained in the statement of financial position:
 - Inventories
 - Trade receivables
 - Trade payables
 - Other non-current receivables and payables, net of long-term financial receivables classified in net financial debt
 - Other current receivables and payables, net of short-term financial receivables classified in net financial debt
 - Contract assets and liabilities
 - Derivatives, net of interest rate and forex risk hedges of financial transactions classified in net financial debt
 - Direct tax assets and liabilities
 - Current assets and liabilities held for sale included in net working capital;
- **Net operating working capital:** net working capital, as defined above, net of derivatives not classified in net financial debt and direct tax assets/liabilities;
- **Provisions and net deferred taxes:** sum of the following items contained in the statement of financial position:
 - Provisions for risks and charges – current portion
 - Provisions for risks and charges – non-current portion
 - Provisions for deferred tax liabilities
 - Deferred tax assets;
- **Net invested capital:** sum of Net fixed assets, Net working capital and Provisions;
- **Employee benefit obligations and Total equity:** these indicators correspond to Employee benefit obligations and Total equity reported in the statement of financial position;

- **Net financial debt:** sum of the following items:
 - Borrowings from banks and other lenders – non-current portion
 - Borrowings from banks and other lenders – current portion
 - Non-current derivatives on financial transactions, classified under Long-term financial receivables
 - Current derivatives on financial transactions, classified under Short-term financial receivables
 - Non-current derivatives on financial transactions, classified under Long-term financial payables
 - Current derivatives on financial transactions, classified under Short-term financial payables
 - Medium/long-term financial receivables recorded in Other non-current receivables
 - Loan arrangement fees recorded in Other non-current receivables
 - Short-term financial receivables recorded in Other current receivables
 - Loan arrangement fees recorded in Other current receivables
 - Financial assets at amortized cost
 - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
 - Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - Cash and cash equivalents
 - Financial assets and liabilities held for sale.
- **Free cash flow (levered):** sum of the following items:
 - EBITDA;
 - change in provisions (including those for employee benefit obligations);
 - Net Gains on disposal of fixed assets;
 - share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies;
 - changes in net working capital;
 - taxes paid;
 - dividends received from equity-accounted companies;
 - cash flow from acquisitions and/or divestments;
 - net cash flow from operating investing activities;
 - net finance costs.

— Free cash flow (levered) excluding acquisitions and/or divestments and antitrust-related payments/receipts: this is determined by stripping out from free cash flow (levered) any acquisitions and/or divestments and/or net cash flow from equity-accounted companies, and or net cash flow from non-ordinary assets disposal, and any antitrust-related payments/receipts occurring during the year..

Definition of adjusted diluted earnings per share

Adjusted diluted earnings per share is calculated on a fully diluted basis and adjusted to exclude the amortization of intangible assets related to the Purchase Price Allocation of acquisitions completed to date, as well as the effect of the inventory step up reversal related to the Encore Wire and Channell Purchase Price Allocations. The 2025 adjusted EPS also excludes the impact of the gain from the sale of YoFC shares and from the Amsterdam site disposal which is part of non-ordinary disposal of assets.



Reconciliation between the Reclassified Statement of Financial Position presented in the Directors' Report and the Statement of Financial Position within the Consolidated Financial Statements and Explanatory Notes at December 31, 2025

(Euro/million)

			12.31.2025	12.31.2024 (*)
	Note		As per financial statements	As per financial statements
Total net fixed assets	A		10,593	10,099
Inventories	6		3,066	2,858
Trade receivables	5		2,428	2,433
Trade payables	14		(2,798)	(2,462)
Other receivables	5		614	591
Contract assets	5		567	554
Direct tax assets	11		121	44
Other payables	14		(1,081)	(997)
Contract liabilities	14		(2,325)	(2,074)
Direct tax liabilities	11		(261)	(132)
Derivatives	8		236	82
<i>Items not included in net working capital:</i>				
Financial receivables	5		28	32
Prepaid finance costs	5		7	6
Interest rate derivatives	8		(15)	2
Forex derivatives on financial transactions	8		2	(1)
Total net working capital	B		545	858
Provisions for risks and charges	15		(752)	(801)
Deferred tax assets	17		370	328
Deferred tax liabilities	17		(700)	(581)
Total provisions	C		(1,082)	(1,054)
Net invested capital	D=A+B+C		10,056	9,903
Employee benefit obligations	E	16	279	310
Total equity	F	12	6,680	5,297
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	13		5,208	5,415
Financial assets at amortized cost			(4)	(4)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4		(48)	(32)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7		(11)	(11)
Financial assets held for sale	10		(4)	–
Financial liabilities held for sale	10		3	–
Cash and cash equivalents	9		(2,025)	(1,033)
Financial receivables	5		(28)	(32)
Prepaid finance costs	5		(7)	(6)
Interest rate derivatives	8		15	(2)
Forex derivatives on financial transactions	8		(2)	1
Net financial debt	G		3,097	4,296
Total equity and sources of funds	H=E+F+G		10,056	9,903

(*) The comparative figures at 12.31.2024 presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, have been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES" within the Explanatory Notes.

Reconciliation between the principal income statement indicators and the Income Statement within the Consolidated Financial Statements and Explanatory Notes for 2025

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024
Revenues	19,650	17,026
Change due to metal price	(2,807)	(2,121)
Revenues at standard metal price	16,843	14,905

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024
	As per income statement	As per income statement
Net profit	1,294	748
Taxes	358	233
Net result from discontinued operations	2	–
Profit before taxes	1,654	981
Finance income	(699)	(811)
Finance costs	973	1,036
Operating income	1,928	1,206
Amortization, depreciation, impairment and impairment reversal	646	509
Fair value change in commodity derivatives	24	(19)
Fair value share-based payment	90	58
EBITDA	2,688	1,754
Non-recurring expenses/(income)	16	11
Business reorganization	35	84
Other non-operating expenses/(income)	(341)	78
Adj. EBITDA	2,398	1,927

(Euro/million)

		2025	2024
		As per income statement	As per income statement
Revenues	A	19,650	17,026
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		192	22
Other income		506	117
Raw materials, consumables and supplies		(12,337)	(10,762)
Personnel costs		(2,212)	(1,965)
Other expenses		(3,220)	(2,783)
Operating costs	B	(17,071)	(15,371)
Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	C	19	41
Fair value share-based payment	D	90	58
EBITDA	E = A+B+C+D	2,688	1,754
Other non-recurring expenses and revenues	F	(16)	(11)
Personnel costs related to business reorganization	G	(21)	(57)
Other expenses and income related to business reorganization	H	(14)	(27)
Other non-operating income/(expenses)	I	341	(78)
Total adjustments to EBITDA	L = F+G+H+I	290	(173)
Adj. EBITDA	M = E-L	2,398	1,927
Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	N	18	24
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	O = M-N	2,380	1,903

(Euro/million)

		2025	2024
		As per income statement	As per income statement
Operating income	A	1,928	1,206
Other non-recurring expenses and income		(16)	(11)
Personnel costs related to business reorganization		(21)	(57)
Other expenses and income related to business reorganization		(14)	(27)
Other non-operating income/(expenses)		341	(78)
Total adjustments to EBITDA	B	290	(173)
Fair value change in commodity derivatives	C	(24)	19
Fair value share-based payment	D	(90)	(58)
Non-recurring impairment and releases	E	(8)	(44)
Adj. operating income	F=A-B-C-D-E	1,760	1,462

Reconciliation between diluted earnings per share and adjusted diluted earnings per share

(Euro/million)

		2025	2024
Group Net Income as per EPS	A	1,237	729
Weighted average number of ordinary shares to calculate diluted earnings per share (millions)		288	291
Diluted EPS reported (in Euro)		4.30	2.52
PPA Amortizations	B	(88)	(58)
Inventory Step up release from Amortizations	C	(1)	(31)
YOFC and other assets gain from disposal net of taxes	D	374	–
Group Net Income redetermined	E=A-B-C-D	953	818
Adjusted Diluted EPS (in Euro)	A/E	3.31	2.81

1.
Significant
events during
the year

2.
Business
environment and
financial markets

3.
**Group
performance
and results**

4.
Risk factors

5.
Other
information

6.
Business
outlook

7.
Certification

4 – RISK FACTORS

Prysmian Risk Model

Prysmian's value-creation approach has always been based on a conscious and structured management of risks and opportunities, integrated into decision-making processes and strategic planning. In a context marked by increasing market complexity and technological transformations, the ability to anticipate, assess, and manage risk factors is essential to ensuring resilience and sustainable long-term growth.

Starting in 2012, following the adoption of the risk-management provisions introduced by the "Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies of Borsa Italiana" (Corporate Governance Code), Prysmian seized the opportunity to strengthen its governance model and implement a continuously evolving risk-management system. This system promotes a proactive approach to managing risks and opportunities, through a structured and systematic tool designed to support the company's main decision-making processes.

The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system, developed in line with leading international risk-management standards and best practices – such as the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and ISO 31000 – and subject to regular review and continuous improvement to ensure its adequacy within the internal and external competitive context, aims to identify, assess, and monitor short-, medium-, and long-term risks and opportunities that may influence the achievement of strategic objectives and long-term value creation.

The model is designed to support the Board of Directors and Management through a structured set of information on risk and opportunity scenarios that could influence the achievement of strategic objectives, fostering informed, risk-aware corporate decision-making, and the adoption of tools to prevent and mitigate risk exposures while pursuing opportunities that enable value creation.

Within the implemented Enterprise Risk Management system, risk exposures are assessed and managed in accordance with the Group's Risk Appetite, which defines the type and level of risk Prysmian is able and willing to take in pursuing its objectives.

The Group Chief Risk & Compliance Officer (CR&CO), designated to oversee the ERM process, is responsible – together with management – for ensuring that Prysmian's main risks, whether arising from the external environment or internal context, are promptly identified, assessed, managed, and monitored over time by the designated "Risk Owners" for each specific risk. Risk Owner accountability within Prysmian is considered a key factor in ensuring effective, timely, and transparent risk monitoring and management.

Another essential element for effective risk identification is the analysis of new, emerging, evolving, or interrelated risks, conducted periodically through interviews with regional, business-unit, and central management, as well as through the review of industry-specific reports.

Regarding the outcomes of risk-analysis, assessment, mitigation, and monitoring activities, the CR&CO periodically updates the members of the Control and Risks Committee – composed of non-executive Board members – and provides updates on ERM model developments and continuous improvements. Within the Control and Risks Committee meetings, the Committee is also updated at least once a year on any new topics requiring training or more in-depth knowledge, including new tools, processes, and/or methodologies for risk management and monitoring.

Regarding assessments of key risks, the CR&CO reports first to an internal risk-management committee composed of the Group's senior management. Specific risks and/or those requiring specialized expertise are also discussed in dedicated internal committees composed of competent management with responsibility for those areas.

For further details on the adopted governance structure and the responsibilities assigned to relevant bodies, refer to the “Governance and Corporate Structure” section of this Report.

The ERM process used for identifying, assessing, and monitoring risks – formalized in the Group ERM Policy, which incorporates guidelines on the Internal Control and Risk Management System – follows a “top-down” approach, driven by Senior Management and the company’s medium-long-term strategic objectives. This process is generally carried out at least twice a year to identify, assess, treat, and monitor risks and opportunities, ensuring that the Group’s risk exposure and opportunities are regularly reviewed.

Risks considered highly significant, including new, emerging, or rapidly evolving risks, are assessed more frequently. Detailed and in-depth risk assessments (“Risk Deep-Dives”) are also conducted on specific risks requiring granular analysis and the adoption of customised evaluation methodologies and tools (e.g., project-related risks, contract risks, climate-change risks).

The ERM process covers all types of risks and opportunities potentially relevant for the Group, grouped into five main categories:

- **Risks related to the business and sector in which Prysmian operates:** Risks arising from external or internal factors such as changes in the market environment, incorrect and/or inadequate corporate decisions, poor responsiveness to competitive or market changes, and risks caused by events or situations that – by reducing the effectiveness and efficiency of key processes and impacting value creation – could threaten Prysmian’s competitive position and achievement of objectives;
- **Environmental, Social and Governance Risks:** Risks linked to the management of processes, systems, and company resources that may compromise operational efficiency or business continuity; risks associated with environmental impacts generated by corporate activities (e.g., air, water, or soil pollution) and risks arising from natural events affecting operations; risks associated with relationships with internal and external stakeholders, worker safety, human-rights protection, and community expectations; risks related to governance structure, internal controls, compliance, and transparency;

- **Legal and Compliance Risks:** risks related to non-compliance with national, international and industry-specific legal and regulatory requirements, and to unprofessional conduct in conflict with company ethics, exposing Prysmian to potential penalties and undermining its reputation in the marketplace;
- **Financial Risks:** risks associated with the extent of availability of financial resources and the ability to manage currency and interest rate volatility effectively;
- **Planning and Reporting Risks:** risks related to the adverse effects of disclosing incomplete, inaccurate and/or untimely information, which may affect Prysmian’s strategic, operational and financial decisions as well as compliance aspects.

The assessment of exposure to the risks identified within the above categories – similarly to opportunities – is carried out through a clearly defined and shared methodology, which includes measuring impact, probability of occurrence, and adequacy of existing internal controls:

- **Economic-financial impact on EBITDA or cash flow,** net of existing countermeasures and/or insurance coverage, and/or qualitative impact in terms of **reputation, operational efficiency/continuity, and sustainability,** measured on a scale from “low” (1) to “very high” (4);
- **probability** of a particular event occurring, measured on a scale going from remote (1) to probable (4);
- **Risk-management capability,** meaning the maturity and effectiveness of existing internal-control and risk-management systems, measured on a scale from “adequate” to “inadequate/non-existent”.

The results of risk-measurement and evaluation activities are represented on a Heatmap, a 4×4 matrix that, by combining these variables, provides a clear overview of the most significant risk events. Risk exposure also takes into account the evolution and future outlook of risks and opportunities (i.e., whether exposure is expected to increase, remain stable, or decrease over the relevant time horizons). In addition, risk exposure is assessed by considering the potential impact of acquisitions and integrations that may modify Prysmian’s risk profile and/or strategic opportunities.

For double-materiality analysis purposes, the ERM process also includes mapping and updating ESG risks, linking them to relevant ESRS standards and assessing their potential economic effects.

Risk assessment criteria

The Group-wide view of risks and opportunities provided by the ERM process enables the Board of Directors and Management to periodically reflect on the risk-appetite level and evaluate whether the current exposure is aligned with it, assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of risk-management strategies, prioritising mitigation actions, and ensuring proper monitoring over time. The appropriate risk-management strategy may depend on the nature of the identified risk:

- *external risks outside* the Group's control, scenario-assessment tools and response plans can be implemented (e.g., continuous monitoring activities, business-plan stress testing, insurance arrangements, disaster-recovery plans).
- *risks partially manageable* by the Group, risk-transfer systems, monitoring of specific risk indicators, hedging activities, etc., can be used.
- *internal risks manageable* by the Group, since these are inherent to the business, targeted risk-prevention and impact-minimisation actions can be implemented through adequate internal-control systems and related monitoring and auditing activities.

In 2025, the process involved Management across Prysmian's main business segments, regions, and functions – including Top Management – enabling the identification, assessment, monitoring, and management of the most significant risks for the Group, including sustainability- and climate-related risks.

Starting in 2021, Prysmian conducted a detailed analysis of climate-change and energy-transition issues, preparing a TCFD report through 2023. Beginning in 2024, risk and opportunity assessments related to decarbonisation-driven transformation were fully integrated into the "Sustainability Reporting" section, Chapter E1 Climate-related activities.

These enhancements have enabled the development of an increasingly integrated and multidisciplinary risk-management and assurance process, aimed at ensuring long-term value creation for shareholders and stakeholders. In recent years, particular attention has also been dedicated to emerging technologies and artificial intelligence, which offer significant opportunities across various applications. Strategic and careful adoption of such technologies may represent a competitive advantage. However, their increasingly pervasive use also represents an emerging and rapidly evolving risk area, including algorithmic bias, inaccurate data, lack of transparency in sources and datasets, and sustainability and/or regulatory-compliance concerns (e.g., European Regulation 2024/1689, the "European AI Act").

In 2025, the development of an AI-adoption strategy, the definition of corporate policies and guidelines for responsible use, and the promotion of training and awareness activities on related risks represented key pillars in building an effective management framework for associated risks and opportunities.

Finally, in 2025 – as in previous years but with increased attention to context-related developments – particular focus was placed on competitive-landscape changes, geopolitical and macroeconomic conditions, and regulatory developments, all considered rapidly evolving external factors requiring close monitoring.

Financial risks are described in greater detail in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Financial Risk Management). As indicated in the Notes (Basis of Preparation), the Directors verified the absence of financial, operational, or other indicators suggesting concerns regarding Prysmian's ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future, particularly in the next 12 months.

Based on recent financial performance and cash generation, as well as available financial resources as of 31 December 2025, the Directors believe that – absent extraordinary, unforeseeable events – no significant uncertainties exist regarding the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Among the main risk factors, those related to ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) topics have also been assessed and are reported below, taking into account the results obtained from the latest materiality analysis conducted by Prysmian for the Sustainability Reporting. For further details, please refer to the dedicated section in the Sustainability Reporting chapter.

Below are the main risk factors, organised according to the classification described above, aligned with Prysmian's business model and operating context.

Risks related to the business and sector in which Prysmian operates

Risks related to the competitive environment

Many of the products offered by Prysmian, primarily in the Industrial & Construction and Power Distribution businesses, are manufactured to specific industrial standards and are therefore interchangeable with those offered by major competitors. Price is therefore a key factor in customer choice of supplier. The entry into mature markets (e.g. Europe) of non-traditional competitors, i.e. small to medium-sized manufacturing companies with low production costs, and the need to saturate production capacity, together with the possible occurrence of a contraction in market demand, translate into strong competitive pressure on prices, with possible consequences for Prysmian's expected margins.

Moreover, despite the existence of certain barriers to entry (such as those related to ownership of technology and know-how), high value-added businesses such as high-voltage underground and submarine cables and optical cables are witnessing an escalation in competition from both existing operators and new players, not necessarily within the sector, but with leaner and more flexible organizational models and/or significant financial resources, with a potentially negative impact on both Prysmian's sales volumes and prices.

In addition, the acceleration in technological innovation observed in recent years, with the increasing use of renewable energy and a shift towards digitalization, represents another area of competition in the medium and long term.

Prysmian may be unable either to reduce its costs sufficiently to offset the reduction in demand and the increased pricing pressure, or to effectively limit the greater competition from both new entrants and existing players, which could have a material adverse effect on its economic and financial condition and/or results of operations.

The strategy of rationalizing manufacturing footprint currently in progress, the consequent optimization of cost structure, the policy of geographical diversification and, last but not least, the ongoing pursuit of innovative technological solutions, all help Prysmian to address the potential effects arising from the competitive environment.

Risks related to changes in macroeconomic conditions and demand

Factors such as trends in GDP and interest rates, the ease of access to credit, the cost of raw materials, the introduction of tariffs by foreign Governments and the general level of energy costs, have a significant impact on market demand. In such circumstances, government incentives for alternative energy sources and the development of telecommunication networks could diminish.

Shortages of equipment, materials and labor in some sectors could hamper the production of goods, causing delays in contract execution and slowing economic recovery. In situations of economic downturn, Prysmian's business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

To counter this risk, Prysmian pursues a policy of geographical diversification along with a strategy of cost reduction.

In addition, Prysmian constantly monitors developments on the global geopolitical stage which, for example, as a result of the introduction of specific industrial policies by individual countries, may require it to revise existing business strategies and/or adopt mechanisms to safeguard its competitive position.

There is also a risk associated with the introduction of US tariffs, a more detailed analysis of which can be found in the "Financial Risk Management" section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Risks related to non-compliance with contractual terms in turnkey projects

Turnkey projects involve operational and management complexities that may affect delivery times, the quality of the cables manufactured, the costs estimated in the contract and, consequently, the agreed consideration and any warranty costs. Prysmian accounts for these projects using the percentage of completion method, whereby the margins recognized in the financial statements depend on project progress and estimated margins at completion. Accordingly, work in progress and margins on uncompleted projects may not be correctly recognized if the revenue and costs of completion, including any contractual variations and cost overruns and penalties that might reduce the expected margins, have not been correctly estimated. The percentage of completion method requires Prysmian to estimate the costs to complete projects and involves making estimates based on factors that may change over time and therefore have a significant impact on the recognition of revenue and margins. Although Prysmian has policies and procedures in place to manage and monitor the execution of each project, there can be no guarantee that such problems will not arise. This could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations. Specifically, projects for high/medium voltage submarine or underground power cables are characterized by types of contract entailing "turnkey" or end-to-end project management that therefore requires compliance with deadlines and quality standards, guaranteed by penalties calculated as an agreed percentage of the contract value and which may also lead to contract termination if Prysmian (or its subcontractors and/or other third parties used by Prysmian in the execution of these projects) fails to meet certain deadlines and quality standards.

The application of such penalties, the obligation to pay damages, as well as indirect effects on the supply chain in the event of late delivery or manufacturing problems, could have a significant impact on project performance and therefore on Prysmian's margins. Possible damage to market reputation cannot be ruled out.

Any of these elements could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Given the complexity of turnkey projects, Prysmian has implemented a quality management process involving an extensive series of tests on cables and accessories before delivery and installation, as well as specific insurance coverage, often through insurance syndicates, to mitigate exposure to risks running from the manufacturing stage through to delivery. Moreover, in order to ensure effective project risk management, with particular reference to the Transmission segment, Prysmian has implemented a systematic project risk management process, integrated into project management activities that follow the entire project lifecycle – from the tender phase through to delivery. This process, which is continuously reviewed and improved, aims to ensure that risks related to projects are effectively managed by promptly identifying the necessary prevention and mitigation actions, as well as by promoting proactive and transparent behaviors from all stakeholders involved in risk assessment and management activities.

As part of this process, alongside risk management activities at the individual project level, periodic assessments are also conducted at the portfolio level, analyzing risks at the business level, including the risk of potential domino effects across the project portfolio. Additional scenario analyses are carried out by examining risks related to the possible unavailability of strategic assets (such as manufacturing facilities and vessels used for installation activities), and implementing, as needed, the appropriate prevention and mitigation actions deemed adequate.

Prysmian has set aside specific provisions for such risks that represent the best estimate of the related liabilities based on available information.

Business interruption risk due to dependence on key assets

The submarine cables business is heavily dependent on certain key assets, particularly the plants in Pikkala (Finland) and Arco Felice (Italy) for the manufacture of a specific type of cable, and Prysmian's cable-laying vessels, some of whose technical capabilities are hard to find on the market. The new vessel, the "Monna Lisa", sister to the "Leonardo da Vinci", entered in service in 2025, as well as the "Marco Polo" vessel, while the "Alessandro Volta" is currently under construction (due to enter service in 2027).

The loss, if only partial, of one of these assets due to unforeseen natural events (e.g. earthquakes, storms, or other natural disasters) or other incidents (including fires, terrorist attacks, or other events) and the resulting prolonged business interruption could have a critical economic impact on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations. Prysmian addresses asset dependency risk by having:

- a systematic Loss Prevention program, managed centrally by the Insurance function, which, through periodic on-site inspections, makes it possible to assess the adequacy of existing systems of protection and to decide any necessary remedial actions to mitigate the estimated residual risk. As at December 31, 2025, the Group's operating facilities were sufficiently protected and there were no significant risk exposures. Almost all the facilities have been classified as "Excellent Highly Protected Rated (HPR)", "Good HPR" or "Good not HPR", in accordance with the methodology defined by internationally recognized best practices in the field of Risk Engineering & Loss Prevention; there are limited exceptions, in a defined geographical area, that have been classified as "Fair", for which a plan for improvement and progress monitoring has accordingly been initiated and is still ongoing;
- specific Disaster Recovery & Business Continuity plans that make it possible to activate, as quickly as possible, suitable countermeasures to contain the impact following a catastrophic event and manage any resulting crisis;
- specific insurance programs covering damage to assets and loss of associated contribution margin due to business interruption, so as to minimize the financial impact of this risk on cash flow.

Risk of instability in Prysmian's countries of operation

Prysmian has operations and production facilities and/or companies in Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe. Prysmian's operations in these countries are exposed to various risks related to local regulatory and legal systems, the imposition of duties or taxes, exchange rate volatility, and political and economic instability affecting the ability of business and financial partners to meet their obligations.

Some of Prysmian's facilities, particularly in certain locations, are at greater risk of economic and political destabilization, international conflicts, restrictive measures by foreign governments, nationalization or expropriation, and changes in regulatory requirements. Other difficulties may arise from terrorist activities, natural disasters, the introduction of adverse tax legislation and the development of potential pandemics in countries that do not have the resources to deal with such outbreaks.

Significant changes in the macroeconomic, political (for instance, the current geopolitical crises, such as the one between Russia and Ukraine and those in the Middle East), fiscal or legislative environment in such countries could have an adverse impact on Prysmian's business, results of operations, assets and financial condition.

Consequently, as indicated earlier, Prysmian constantly monitors developments on the global geopolitical stage that could require it to revise existing business strategies and/or to adopt mechanisms to safeguard its competitive position and performance.

Commodity price volatility risk

Prysmian's operating results could be affected by changes in the prices of raw and materials (such as copper, aluminum, lead, resins and polyethylene compounds as well as fuel and energy), which are subject to market volatility.

The main raw materials purchased by Prysmian are copper, aluminum and lead, whose cost represents over 50% of the total raw materials used in the manufacture of its products.

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2. Business environment and financial markets
3. Group performance and results
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Prysmian neutralizes the impact of possible variations in the price of copper, aluminum and, to a lesser extent, lead through hedging activities and automatic price adjustment mechanisms. Hedging activities are based on sales contracts or sales forecasts which, if not met, could expose Prysmian to the risk of price volatility in the underlying assets. This could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

A dedicated team within the Group Purchasing department centrally monitors and coordinates those sales transactions requiring the purchase of metals and the related hedging activities carried out by each subsidiary, ensuring that the level of exposure to risk is kept within defined tolerance limits.

A more detailed analysis of this risk is given in the "Financial Risk Management" section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Risks related to the outbreak and continuation of conflict between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East

On February 24, 2022, Russia launched its invasion of Ukraine, marking a significant escalation in the Russia-Ukraine conflict (the Conflict). The Conflict is still having a major impact on the global economy and the resulting negative effects could continue for an unpredictable period of time.

The Conflict has prompted a number of other countries to impose or tighten sanctions against Russia. These measures have created uncertainty about the potential impact on global economies, particularly for Europe, whose geographical proximity and trade relations make it the macro-area most vulnerable to the effects of the crisis. Russia has responded to these sanctions with counter-sanctions against so-called "unfriendly" states (including, in particular, the members of the European Union). If economic sanctions were to escalate further, Russia could take further legal action that could affect European businesses (located in what Russia considers to be an "unfriendly state").

In addition, the economic consequences of the Conflict include, inter alia, (i) a significant disruption of energy markets with a sharp increase in the price of gas, oil and other related products, that could lead to higher energy prices for businesses and households in those countries most dependent on Russian fossil resources; (ii) the risk of a deterioration in the credit profile of many countries that are highly dependent on imports from Russia; and (iii) serious financial difficulties for many businesses; (iv) increasing complexity of the international economic sanctions regime and export controls, which are rapidly evolving.

In addition, tensions in the Middle East, including the conflict between Israel and Hamas that began in October 2023, the escalation of a series of direct clashes between Israel and Iran in April 2024, and the escalation of hostilities between Israel and the militant group Hezbollah in September 2024, have caused volatility and instability, and there is a risk that these events could potentially spiral into a wider regional conflict. Moreover, since November 2023, the Al-Houthi militia in Yemen has launched several attacks on commercial vessels in the Red Sea, causing significant disruption to global trade routes. The current situation is having an impact on consumer price pressure and could also affect economic growth in the Eurozone. These elements of uncertainty could lead to a disruption of normal market dynamics and, more generally, of business operating conditions. As a result, Prysmian could be affected by price volatility for commodities originating from countries affected by the Russia-Ukraine and Middle East conflicts, with a possible general rise in inflation, particularly for energy commodities (e.g., oil, gas and coal), especially as the cash flows of many of Prysmian's customers are highly dependent on energy prices, with the consequent possibility of default and earnings problems.

The extent and duration of the conflicts, the sanctions and the resulting market disruptions have already been significant and could potentially continue to have a substantial impact on the global economy and Prysmian's business for an unspecified period of time. Any of the above factors could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business and results of operations.

Liability for product quality/defects

Any defect in the design and manufacture of Prysmian's products could give rise to civil or criminal liability towards its customers or third parties. As a result, Prysmian, like other companies in the industry, is exposed to the risk of product liability claims in the countries in which it operates. In line with the practice of many companies in the industry, Prysmian has taken out insurance which it believes provides adequate protection against the risks arising from such liability. However, should this insurance cover prove insufficient, Prysmian's results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Risks of dependence on key distributors and resellers for the non-exclusive sale of Prysmian products

Distributors and resellers account for a significant portion of Prysmian's sales. These distributors and resellers are not contractually obliged to purchase the Group's products on an exclusive basis. Therefore, they may purchase competing products or stop purchasing Prysmian products at any time. The loss of one or more major distributors could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Key supplier dependence risks

Prysmian relies on a large number of suppliers of goods and services to carry out its activities, some of which are important suppliers of raw materials, including certain metals (copper, aluminum and lead) and some polymer compounds, particularly for the high-voltage and submarine cable businesses.

Dependence on key suppliers may expose the company to risks of delivery delays, quality issues, or increased supply prices – particularly in light of the current macroeconomic and geopolitical environment – as well as to localized events that can create vulnerabilities along an increasingly complex and global supply chain.

Prysmian periodically monitors its exposure to the risk of dependence on suppliers considered critical, including through scenario analyses that take into account the unavailability of a specific raw material and its potential impact on Prysmian's business, financial conditions, and/or operating results.

Moreover, with the aim of preventing and mitigating this risk, Prysmian has implemented a robust qualification system to collaborate with selected and reliable suppliers of goods and services, and, where possible, to identify alternative options that help avoid situations of dependence on a single supplier.

The mitigation strategy is therefore based on developing long-standing relationships with suppliers considered key, closely monitoring the performance of selected suppliers, and finally investing in R&D projects aimed at developing alternative solutions that reduce exposure to risk while supporting efficiency and sustainability.

Risks related to acquisitions and divestments

Prysmian constantly evaluates potential acquisition targets and, whenever it acquires new companies, their integration may be challenging, particularly if the management information and accounting systems are significantly different from those used elsewhere in the Group. It is also possible that unforeseen problems may arise in one or more of the acquired businesses.

In addition, Prysmian may need to incur additional debt to finance the acquisitions.

With particular reference to the policies for the management of strategic metals, such as copper and aluminum, and the hedging of the related price risk, as well as the management of forex risk, trade credit risk and inventory obsolescence risk, it cannot be excluded that any delays in the implementation of the processes to harmonize the Group's policies following the Acquisition may have an adverse effect in the future on Prysmian's prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Furthermore, with reference to the Encore Wire acquisition completed in 2024, Prysmian has agreed, for a period of six years following completion of the merger, to indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, all current and former directors and officers of Encore Wire Corporation, as well as any person who served at the request of Encore Wire Corporation as a director, officer, employee, trustee or fiduciary of any other company, entity or joint venture, against any and all costs, expenses, legal judgements, fines, losses, claims, damages or liabilities incurred by any such person in connection with any claim,

action, proceeding or investigation (whether civil, criminal or administrative) arising out of activities performed for Encore Wire Corporation prior to the effective date of the merger (including those relating to the Acquisition and other activities contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger).

More generally, Prysmian may also dispose of some of its businesses through M&A transactions, themselves subject to uncertainty. Agreements entered into in connection with divestment transactions typically contain reciprocal covenants, as well as representations and warranties and the seller's obligation to indemnify the buyer for any liability arising from the breach of such representations and warranties. In addition, such agreements typically contain conditions precedent that must be satisfied prior to completion, failing which the buyer's right of termination will be triggered, which means that there is no guarantee that any outstanding transactions that have not yet been completed will actually be completed within the specified timeframe.

Any of the above circumstances could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations. A more detailed analysis of this risk is given in the note on "Employee benefit obligations" within the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial risks

Risks related to the availability and cost of financing

The volatility of the international banking and financial system could be a potential risk factor in relation to the availability and cost of financing. In addition, failure to comply with the financial and non-financial covenants contained in Prysmian's credit agreements could limit its ability to increase its net debt, other factors remaining equal. Failure to comply with any of these covenants would trigger an event of default which, unless remedied under the terms of the respective agreements, could result in their termination and/or early repayment of any borrowings. In such a situation, Prysmian may not be able to repay the amounts requested

early, thus creating a liquidity risk.

Given the current level of cash and cash equivalents and undrawn committed credit facilities, totaling over Euro 3.3 billion at December 31, 2025, and the six-monthly monitoring⁵ of compliance with the financial covenants (fully met at December 31, 2025), Prysmian believes that it has significantly mitigated this risk and that it is able to raise sufficient funding at a competitive cost. A more detailed analysis of this risk, including a description of the Group's principal sources of finance, is given in the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Exchange rate volatility

Prysmian operates internationally and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk on the currencies of the various countries in which it operates. Foreign exchange risk arises when future transactions or assets and liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the company undertaking the transaction.

To manage foreign exchange risk arising from future trade transactions and from the recognition of foreign currency assets and liabilities, most Prysmian companies use forward contracts arranged by Group Treasury, which manages the various positions in each currency. However, as Prysmian prepares its consolidated financial statements in Euro, fluctuations in the exchange rates used to translate the financial statements of subsidiaries, originally denominated in foreign currencies, could affect Prysmian's business, financial conditions and/or results of operations. Exchange rate volatility is monitored both locally and centrally, by Group Finance, also using specific indicators designed to intercept potential risk situations which, if deemed to exceed the defined tolerance limits, will trigger immediate action to mitigate the impact.

A more detailed analysis of this risk is given in the "Financial Risk Management" section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

⁵ The financial covenants are measured at the time of the semi-annual report on June 30 and the annual financial statements on December 31.

Interest rate volatility

Changes in interest rates affect the market value of Prysmian’s financial assets and liabilities and net finance costs.

The interest rate risk to which Prysmian is exposed mainly relates to long-term financial debt, both fixed and variable rate.

Fixed rate debt exposes Prysmian to fair value risk. Prysmian does not adopt specific policies to hedge the risk arising from such contracts, as it considers this risk to be immaterial.

Variable rate debt exposes Prysmian to interest rate volatility risk (cash flow risk). To hedge this risk, Prysmian uses interest rate swap (IRS) contracts, which convert the variable rate into a fixed rate, thereby reducing the interest rate volatility risk. IRS contracts allow the difference between the contracted fixed rates and the variable rate calculated on a loan’s notional amount to be swapped at pre-determined dates.

A potential increase in interest rates could be a risk factor in future periods and could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian’s business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

A more detailed analysis of this risk is given in the “Financial Risk Management” section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Credit risk

Credit risk is Prysmian’s exposure to potential losses arising from the failure of business or financial partners to meet their obligations.

This risk is monitored centrally by Group Finance, while customer-related credit risk is managed operationally by the individual subsidiaries.

Prysmian does not have excessive concentrations of credit risk, but given the economic and social difficulties in some of the countries in which it operates, its exposure could deteriorate, which would require closer monitoring. Accordingly, Prysmian has put procedures in place to ensure that its business partners are of proven reliability and that its financial partners have high credit ratings. In addition, Prysmian has a global trade credit insurance program covering almost all of its operating companies; this program is centrally managed by the Insurance Management function, which, with the support of Prysmian’s Credit Management function, monitors the level of risk exposure and intervenes when tolerance limits are exceeded due to the difficulty of finding cover on the market.

However, any delay or non-payment, in whole or in part, of amounts due from major counterparties could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian’s business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

A more detailed analysis of this risk is given in the “Financial Risk Management” section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk indicates the sufficiency of an entity’s financial resources to meet its payment obligations to business or financial partners in the agreed manner on the established due dates.

Prysmian’s working capital liquidity requirements increase significantly in the first half of the year, when production ramps up in anticipation of order intake, resulting in a temporary increase in net financial debt.

Prudent management of liquidity risk involves maintaining adequate levels of cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities, having sufficient committed credit lines and renegotiating loans in a timely manner before they mature. Given the dynamic nature of the business in which Prysmian operates, the Group Finance department prefers flexible forms of financing in the form of committed credit lines. At December 31, 2025, Prysmian’s cash and cash equivalents and undrawn committed credit lines amounted to over Euro 3 billion.

Should Prysmian be unable to meet its payment obligations to counterparties due to seasonal fluctuations in working capital, this could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

A more detailed analysis of this risk is given in the “Financial Risk Management” section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Risk of impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets

Prysmian's statement of financial position includes certain amounts recognized as intangible assets, including goodwill.

Goodwill is subject to an impairment test at least once a year.

As this test is based on estimates derived from Prysmian's business and performance, interest rates, growth rates and other factors existing at the time of the test, there may be discrepancies between estimates and actual developments. Any future deterioration in business and financial conditions could result in an impairment loss.

Risks related to pension plan obligations

Prysmian companies have defined benefit pension plans in place around the world, into which they are required to pay specific contributions. Under these plans, Prysmian is required to provide a defined level of benefits to plan participants and is therefore exposed to the risk that the related assets may not be sufficient to cover the benefits. If a plan has a deficit, its managing trustee will require Prysmian to fund the plan. In addition, Prysmian may be required to make significant prepayments or provide additional financial support to certain plans if their creditworthiness deteriorates or if beneficiaries withdraw en masse from the plans and require immediate coverage of their deficits.

The cost of defined benefit pension plans is determined using a number of actuarial assumptions, including the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets and the discount rate. The use of these assumptions causes the pension expense and cash contributions to fluctuate from year to year.

The above risks may have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Prysmian has taken measures to mitigate its exposure to these risks, including by preventing new participants from joining funded plans and requiring ongoing contributions from the original beneficiaries, but there can be no assurance that these measures will be sufficient to mitigate the relevant risks.

Environmental, social and governance risks

Sustainability risks in Prysmian's supply chain

Prysmian's business model, with a global presence in more than 50 countries and a high diversification of product applications, is based on a complex supply chain that requires continuous interface with numerous suppliers of different sizes and cultural backgrounds. Without prior investigation and control, the management of a complex supply chain could lead Prysmian to source goods and services from suppliers that do not comply with its guidelines and policies, with the risk of supporting suppliers that do not operate in accordance with international standards. In addition, Prysmian believes that it has a responsibility that goes beyond its organizational boundaries and, therefore, by managing the sustainability of its supply chain (upstream and downstream activities and customers), it is also able to limit any reputational risks. In addition to its commitment to assess its business partners, Prysmian has adopted guidelines and policies that its suppliers must comply with (e.g. the Code of Ethics and the Code of Business Conduct). Prysmian will react immediately if it is found that third parties involved in the supply chain have taken actions that do not comply with the principles of environmental and social sustainability, which would expose Prysmian to potentially significant image and reputation risks. If the reported issues are not promptly resolved and corrected, Prysmian reserves the right to initiate a procedure to terminate existing business activities and to temporarily or, in the most serious cases, permanently exclude the supplier from its supplier list. Third-party sustainability risk assessment is a fundamental step in the overall supply chain management

process which defines clear rules for (i) adding new suppliers, (ii) periodically assessing the supply chain and (iii) monitoring and improving the supply chain management strategy. In this context, Prysmian has defined a supply chain strategy and related actions that embed ESG factors throughout the value chain in order to improve its social and environmental policies within the supply chain.

Any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Risk of loss of competitiveness or leadership in the energy transition sector

New energy transition policies and the resulting new market opportunities are rapidly transforming an already competitive environment, with the potential entry or expansion of new players and the development of new technologies, that could reduce or disrupt Prysmian's leadership. The exposure to this risk has been analyzed over the 2022-2035 time horizon, taking into account the International Energy Agency's four emission scenarios: Stated Policy Scenario (STEPS), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), Sustainable Developed Scenario (SDS) and Net Zero Emissions (NZE). The impact in terms of reduced revenue and/or profitability has been assessed as medium-low in the medium term and medium-high in the long term.

Any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Prysmian has carried out an in-depth analysis of its activities in relation to the entry of new competitors in the HV Underground, Submarine Energy and Submarine Telecom sectors. The risk assessment of new entrants also considered companies with significant financial resources, not necessarily active in the cable sector, which could see an attractive business opportunity in the energy transition sector.

In terms of mitigation measures, Prysmian's diversified portfolio of activities with a global geographical presence is a strength: it is the only world leader with a business model balanced between areas with different profiles, where each segment plays a specific role in the overall strategy, taking into account stability, growth potential and the generation of opportunities.

Risks Related to Cybersecurity Attacks and Other Technological Risks

Prysmian is exposed to cybersecurity attacks and other technological risks. In a rapidly evolving world, where information has significant value and there is increasing interoperability between networks, systems, and applications, managing and protecting information assets – while ensuring compliance with current regulations – has become increasingly complex. This greater complexity, combined with the proliferation and evolution of persistent cyber threats, exposes companies to new types of risks whose harmful effects could severely impact financial performance, brand reputation, compliance, data leakage, and business continuity, including production processes and connected industrial systems. Moreover, the acceleration of technological innovation in recent years exposes Prysmian's cultural and organizational model to the risk of needing to promptly adapt skills, processes, and controls to this rapid change.

Cyber risk is integrated into the Group's Enterprise Risk Management model and is subject to periodic monitoring by top management and governance bodies to ensure management aligned with the organization's overall risk profile. In this constantly evolving scenario, creating a secure environment while minimizing potential negative impacts on business activities and ensuring compliance with applicable network and information system security requirements becomes increasingly challenging.

This complexity is particularly relevant for manufacturing companies that continue to focus on significant innovation of products, services, production processes, and industrial ecosystems in order to remain competitive in a continuously evolving global market, adopting new technologies to ensure customer centricity and increase value-added services and operational efficiency, also through growing integration between IT and OT environments and the adoption of IoT solutions.

In this context, Prysmian adopts an approach oriented toward industrial operational resilience, aimed at ensuring the continuity of production processes and the protection of critical OT assets.

Prysmian carried out a quantitative assessment – including scenario and sensitivity analyzes – of the impact of cyber-attack risks on manufacturing activities, considering the entire asset lifecycle, the growing use of IoT systems in operations, and the likely acceleration of these technologies driven by energy transition programs. Based on future “possible” scenarios defined by the IEA, this analysis confirms a medium impact in the medium term, with increasing operating costs, and a medium-high impact in the long term.

In this context, Prysmian developed its Information Security Strategy, whose main objective is to establish general guidelines to effectively and efficiently manage, monitor, and protect Prysmian’s information assets and support the Group’s operational resilience.

The Group’s approach to information security is risk-based and focused on protecting critical assets and processes, with priorities defined according to operational, financial, and reputational relevance.

Prysmian has adopted a comprehensive set of policies, procedures, and operational instructions aimed at managing and governing, at different levels of detail, issues and processes related to information security, in line with the Information Security Strategy and related Framework, and consistent with recognized international standards and best practices.

Prysmian has completed the second Group Cyber Security Program, successfully implemented the three-year strategic roadmap, and carried out activities aimed at strengthening information security and consolidating the maturity achieved, through a set of actions intended to reduce overall cyber and compliance risks and enhance prevention, detection, and incident-response capabilities.

Cybersecurity initiatives are also integrated with the Group’s business continuity and crisis management processes to support organizational resilience and responsiveness to adverse events.

The Group also adopts a continuous and proactive monitoring model of security posture and emerging threats, aimed at supporting timely decision-making and the evolution of security controls.

The Group’s reliance on suppliers and on outsourced products and services supporting critical IT operations increases the Company’s exposure to risks and cyberattacks. The most recent and advanced cyber-attack vectors target suppliers, making further supervision and constant monitoring of the Group’s third-party security necessary, including risks relating to the digital supply chain.

Prysmian continuously and constantly monitors the security of its digital footprint with the support of cyber scoring agencies, and this discipline is applied throughout the extended ecosystem.

Security incidents – as well as identifiable and attributable vulnerabilities – can negatively affect the overall evaluation and must be considered and resolved promptly. Prysmian is committed to ensuring and maintaining a score above 85/100.

Prysmian continued the collaborations established through participation in associations and consortia, as well as agreements with national and international institutions, through information-sharing activities on relevant cyber events, including attacks on its IT infrastructure and emerging threats.

Growing concerns about an increasingly fragmented and unpredictable world have also triggered an important change in the perception of the effectiveness of cybersecurity and privacy regulations.

Some aspects of current standards pose significant compliance challenges; however, certification and attestation standards – both local and international – are increasingly viewed as an appropriate and effective approach to ensuring greater cybersecurity and system resilience.

Furthermore, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have significant potential to transform society and people’s lives – from commerce to healthcare, transport to cybersecurity, the environment and the planet. AI technologies can foster inclusive economic growth and support scientific progress that improves global conditions, including within its sector. However, AI technologies also entail risks that may negatively affect individuals, groups, organizations, communities, society, the environment, and the planet. As with other technologies, AI-related risks may emerge in various ways and can be characterized as long- or short-term, high- or low-probability, systemic or localized, high- or low-impact, including risks related to security, reliability, misuse, and new attack surfaces.

In this context, Prysmian is developing its AI Strategy, whose main objective is to establish general guidelines for effectively and efficiently leveraging and managing this new technology, minimizing potential negative impacts through a governance model and controls proportional to the use cases.

Any of the circumstances described above could have a significant adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition, and/or operating results.

Compliance risks related to the improper use of artificial intelligence systems

Prysmian is potentially exposed to compliance risks associated with the evolving regulatory framework on Artificial Intelligence, including regulations such as the European AI Act. The applicable regulatory landscape introduces strict obligations in terms of governance, risk management, transparency and traceability, as well as human oversight, with potential impacts on business processes and organizational structures, emphasizing the need to ensure the responsible use of new technologies.

To mitigate these risks, Prysmian has implemented organizational and technical safeguards, along with personnel training initiatives, aimed at ensuring compliance with regulatory developments as well as with the internal policy framework.

Risks related to human resources management (lack or loss of key resources, talent management, etc.)

Prysmian promotes the creation and development of an experienced and skilled workforce and supports its diversity in order to create an ever more inclusive working environment. Prysmian remains exposed to the risk of a shortage or loss of key resources in strategic operational functions, especially in a new market context in which the energy transition and the strong push towards innovation and digitalization are demanding new skills. These individuals, who can be identified by their management responsibilities and/or specific know-how required to implement business strategies, are difficult to replace in the short term.

In order to ensure business continuity in line with its strategic objectives, Prysmian has defined various programs to encourage continuous training, professional growth and employee involvement, as well as appropriate remuneration systems. These include: global recruitment and development programs – Build The Future, Stem It, Sell It and Sum It; performance and talent management systems – Group Academies and Local Schools, the MyMentorship project, Internal Job Postings and Job Banding; short- and long-term variable remuneration mechanisms, also linked to sustainability objectives; non-compete agreements and wide share ownership.

In addition, each year Prysmian organizes a global engagement survey, to which all employees are invited to respond and share their opinions anonymously. This allows global and local action plans to be initiated for the continuous improvement of the working environment.

Despite Prysmian's adoption of certain measures including, among others, the "Long-Term Incentive" scheme and certain recruitment programs aimed at creating a pipeline of professionals and managers for the future, the inability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel and competent managers capable of managing growth could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Risks related to the social sustainability of the organizational structure and business model

Prysmian is faced every day with the complexity of managing organizational and business activities carried out by people from different social and cultural backgrounds. Despite constant efforts, careful supervision and periodic awareness raising, through the provision of specific information and training, it isn't possible to rule out the possibility of episodic misconduct in violation of policies, procedures and the Code of Ethics, and therefore in violation of applicable human rights legislation, by those who carry out activities on behalf of Prysmian, with possible sanctions, significant reputational damage and impact on the business.

As an international company operating in many countries and communities, Prysmian is passionately committed to respecting and protecting the human rights of all employees and all those affected by its activities. The aim is to ensure that Prysmian is not involved in any way, either directly or indirectly, in activities that violate human rights.

The Group Human Rights Policy was introduced in 2017, with an update in 2025, for this purpose. This policy, available on Prysmian's corporate website, is based on various international standards (such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Global Compact, etc.) and is applied in all of Prysmian's offices and activities.

In addition, a Human Rights Due Diligence process has been in place since 2018 and is available on the corporate website, allowing Prysmian to map the potential impact of its activities on respect for human rights.

Any of the above circumstances could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Health and safety risks

The main health and safety risks faced by Prysmian's personnel and contractors are related to the activities they carry out at production sites, on ships and at construction sites.

Prysmian has always been committed to protecting the integrity, health and well-being of its employees in the workplace and has implemented a centralized management system based on the identification and assessment of critical factors at various levels: Group, Country and Business Unit. This approach provides a complete picture of the risks associated with each production activity in order to manage, monitor and minimize health and safety risks.

In order to apply the health and safety standards defined at Group level, Prysmian uses tools and procedures to centrally collect, assess, aggregate and report data, to implement and verify corrective and preventive actions and to monitor significant events (accidents, near misses, non-conformities and reports). Prysmian is also committed to training its employees, not only to impart technical knowledge, but also to convey an understanding of the approach taken and

the risks related to non-compliance with H&S rules and procedures.

In 2025, Prysmian continued a multi-year audit program (the Safety Assessment Program) carried out by a third party, with the aim of measuring the maturity of the safety culture at Prysmian's sites through a customized protocol to assess safety performance through 4 main criteria (Governance, Employee Engagement, Risk Assessment and Frequency Index). Through the Safety Assessment Program, Prysmian aims to raise awareness of a site's main risks and issues at each organizational level and, through specific improvement plans, to cultivate a culture of continuous improvement, identifying the strengths and weaknesses of each site and aiming to reduce accidents.

Notwithstanding the above, any of the circumstances described above could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Environmental risks

Prysmian's manufacturing activities are subject to specific environmental regulations. These include the management of raw materials, energy resources, hazardous substances, water discharges, air emissions and waste, as well as the prevention of pollution and the minimization of the impact on environmental matrices (soil, subsoil, water resources, atmosphere, biodiversity and impact on nature). In addition, the evolution of these regulations tends to impose increasingly stringent requirements on companies, often requiring the improvement of technologies (best available techniques) and associated risk prevention systems, which generate additional costs. For these reasons, notwithstanding Prysmian's strong and constant commitment to environmental protection, its activities could still have an impact on environmental matrices, with possible implications for the continuity of production and economic and reputational consequences that could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Prysmian could face a possible increase in production costs resulting from the adoption of more restrictive laws and regulations on greenhouse gas emissions, either in the form of taxation (carbon tax) or participation in the emissions market (Emission Trading Schemes – ETS).

The risk exposure over the 2022-2035 time horizon and with respect to the IEA scenarios analyzed, namely STEPS, APS, SDS and NZE, does not appear to be critical as a whole, with a low impact in the medium term and a medium impact in the long term, although the impact on operating costs could vary significantly in the different geographical areas.

Prysmian is committed to constantly monitoring changes in laws and regulations governing greenhouse gas emissions internationally, particularly in the countries where its production facilities are located. In addition, Prysmian has defined a strategic plan, reflected in the Sustainability Scorecard, which includes, among other things, quantitative targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The emission reduction targets have been scientifically validated by the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi).

In addition, Prysmian continuously monitors the exposure of all its production sites to atmospheric events such as storms, floods, hail, etc., over the entire life cycle of the assets, using CatNet®, a profiling tool developed by Swiss Re to measure exposure to geo-specific risks. This tool has been used to carry out an exposure assessment up to 2035 under a conservative high CO₂ emissions scenario (RCP 8.5), confirming a low overall exposure. In addition, a sensitivity analysis has been performed for the period 2023-2040, assuming a further increase in the severity and frequency of extreme weather events that have affected Prysmian's assets over the last 20 years. The analysis has confirmed a medium exposure to this risk, resulting in increased operating costs. The risk assessment of the increased severity of extreme weather events has been extended to the entire supply chain, for both upstream and downstream activities, taking into account a selection of strategic suppliers and customers.

In addition, Prysmian monitors the risk of climate-related Impacts, and in particular sea-level rise, to assess the potential impact on all production sites, taking into account the full life cycle of key assets. A detailed analysis of the exposure to sea-level rise is carried out each year and has confirmed that there is no direct impact on Prysmian's production sites over a time horizon extending to 2080. However, sea-level rise could increase exposure to the risk of coastal flooding from storms, but this would affect a very limited number of production sites (< 2%). The impact, mainly in terms of increased operating costs or lost sales, would be low. Exposure will be monitored so that action can be taken in advance, including the introduction of additional control systems if necessary. The risk assessment of sea-level rise has been extended to the entire supply chain for both upstream and downstream activities, taking into account a selection of strategic suppliers and customers.

Another environmental risk is related to the fact that Prysmian facilities consume water mainly for industrial purposes, in particular, for cooling certain processes.

Every year Prysmian performs a water stress analysis, taking into account the relationship between water demand and available water. The assessment of risks related to water availability has been extended to the entire supply chain (upstream and downstream activities and customers), taking into account a selection of strategic suppliers and customers. Prysmian regularly measures the amount of water used at its production sites and analyzes and controls the parameters of the cooling process to ensure the efficiency of water consumption; in this regard, water supply systems are properly maintained to avoid significant losses.

Taking into account the quantity and quality of water sources, the way they are used and the recirculation systems in place, it has been determined that the most significant water-related impacts are not directly related to the organization's activities, but rather to the supply chain and in particular to the production cycles of suppliers of raw materials, especially metals. This is why, in addition to continuing to monitor and verify "critical" suppliers against sustainability criteria and indicators, in 2021 Prysmian extended the assessment of water availability risks to the entire supply chain.

Finally, biodiversity of animal and plant species is one of the environmental aspects conceivably affected by Prysmian with a potential negative impact on the state of the biosphere. In line with its HSEE Policy, updated in 2023, Prysmian is committed to identifying and assessing any risks related to biodiversity, applying a hierarchical mitigation approach (avoid, minimize, restore and compensate) to all operations.

With respect to its operating units, Prysmian has drawn up a list of protected areas, which shows that most of its facilities are not located in or near protected areas or where endangered species may be present.

In order to meet and reinforce its commitments, Prysmian decided in 2025 to quantify any impact on flora and/or fauna in the vicinity of the areas in which it operates, as well as any impact/dependency on ecosystem services on which the Group's units depend, in order to seek ways to reduce and mitigate these risks.

Prysmian applies best practices to ensure that any material used for erosion protection and offshore cables consists of natural or engineered stone, so as not to inhibit the growth of epibenthic species and to provide three-dimensional complexity in height and interstitial spaces, wherever possible. Prysmian decided to use bioactive concrete (i.e. containing bio-enhancers) to bolster primary erosion protection (e.g. concrete mattresses) and to promote biotic growth. Furthermore, as this type of mattress mimics the local marine environment, marine species use the infrastructure as a habitat, resulting in a more environmentally sustainable alternative that provides better protection than traditional concrete mattresses.

Bird populations, whether wintering, migratory, regular and/or breeding species, are protected in accordance with the European Nature Directives (Habitats Directive 79/409/EC and Birds Directive 92/43/EC).

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or endangered species, as well as for all regularly migrating species, are identified and monitored during project implementation, with particular attention paid to the presence of watercourses, lakes, swamps and marshes of international relevance.

In 2025, project-related risk analyzes, including an assessment of environmental aspects related to biodiversity impacts, identified a residual risk that considers the occurrence of potentially relevant scenarios to be unlikely.

Notwithstanding the above, any of the circumstances described above could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Legal and compliance risks

Risks related to non-compliance with antitrust laws, rules and regulations

Its strong international presence in more than 50 countries means that Prysmian is subject to antitrust laws in Europe and in all the other countries in the world in which it operates, each with its own rules governing the civil, administrative and criminal liability of the perpetrators of anti-competitive practices. Over the past decade, local antitrust authorities have shown increased attention to the commercial activities of market participants, with a trend towards international cooperation between such authorities.

At December 31, 2025, Prysmian's financial statements included specific provisions of Euro 200 million in relation to antitrust investigations. To prevent the commission of infringements, Prysmian has adopted an Antitrust Policy applicable, at Group level, to all Prysmian employees as well as to third parties acting in the name and on behalf of Prysmian. The Antitrust Policy provides a framework of the risks related to the failure or incorrect application of competition rules, particularly with regard to agreements (both horizontal and vertical) and abuse of dominant position and sets out principles and practical rules to be followed in order to mitigate the risk of any potential violation.

This Policy is complemented by specific procedures and/or operational instructions, as well as training activities aimed at raising awareness of antitrust compliance among all those who operate in the name and on behalf of Prysmian.

However, there is no guarantee that personnel will not undertake actions in violation of Prysmian's policies or of the applicable antitrust laws, rules, and regulations. Such violations could expose Prysmian to reputational damage, as well as to fines and claims for damages by third parties, which could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition, and/or operating results.

Risks related to compliance with anti-corruption laws and regulations applicable to international transactions

In recent years, legislators and regulators have made significant efforts to combat bribery and corruption, with a growing tendency to extend liability to legal entities as well as natural persons. With increasing globalization, organizations are ever more often operating in places and contexts where there is a risk of corruption and must comply with the numerous regulations in this area, such as Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001, the Anti-Corruption Act (Italian Law 190/2012), the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 as amended (FCPA) and the UK Bribery Act of 2010. With a global presence in more than 50 countries and a wide range of applications for Prysmian's products, the Group and its subsidiaries have regular contact with a large number of third parties (including suppliers, intermediaries, agents and customers). In particular, the management of large international projects entails business dealings with local commercial agents and public officials in countries with a potential risk of corruption.

Prysmian has implemented a number of policies and measures to prevent bribery and corruption and has adopted a whistleblowing policy to facilitate the reporting of any wrongdoing occurring within the organization, including that by its subsidiaries and business partners, but these policies and measures may still fail to prevent future violations of relevant laws and regulations, exposing Prysmian to the risk of litigation, investigations and material penalties. Any failure to comply with ongoing anti-corruption and anti-bribery obligations could result in additional criminal and/or civil penalties and/or additional requirements imposed by applicable regulatory authorities and continued or increased expenses related to additional compliance costs and/or additional investigation and defense costs, which could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Despite Prysmian's compliance policies and procedures, there can be no assurance that employees, contractors and agents will not take actions in violation of these policies. Such violations could expose Prysmian to civil or criminal penalties, including substantial fines or prohibitions on Prysmian's ability to offer its products in one or more countries, and could also materially damage its reputation and brand, which could have a significant adverse effect on its business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Risks related to the introduction of export restrictions, trade tariffs and other changes in trade policy

Some of Prysmian's activities require the shipment and transfer of finished products, semi-finished goods and raw materials from one country to another, exposing Prysmian to risks related to changes in the tax regimes, customs tariffs and trade policies of different jurisdictions. Failure to promptly comply with such changes could expose Prysmian to fines and penalties. In addition, many countries regulate international commerce and apply laws and regulations that govern trade in products, software, technology and services, including financial transactions and intermediation. For example, international economic sanctions and trade controls, governed by the laws of the United States, the EU (article 215 and 207 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU) and the United Nations (Chapter VII of the UN Charter), identify the parties (natural or legal persons) to whom targeted restrictions (e.g. arms embargoes, travel bans, financial or diplomatic sanctions, etc.) must be applied. Non-compliance may result in the imposition of fines and criminal and/or civil penalties, including imprisonment. Any of the above circumstances could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations. In order to prevent and mitigate export-related risks, Prysmian has adopted an export management and control policy which, among other things, provides for the following measures:

- monitoring of restricted countries and parties and the level of restrictions in place;
- due diligence on restricted parties to avoid transactions with prohibited parties;

- product classification to determine the applicable export compliance requirements and to understand where and to whom they can be exported, and whether a license or other authorization is required;
- basic training on the topic for all employees and specific training for those in positions responsible for international trade transactions and export controls;
- requirement for an end-user declaration certifying that the buyer or end-user of the goods/technology complies with applicable export regulations.

Risks related to possible infringement of third-party patents

The increase in new product offerings and the opening up of new markets, partly accelerated by decarbonization policies, increases the likelihood that Prysmian Group's products will include solutions patented by third parties, involving a risk of litigation. Any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

In order to mitigate these risks, Prysmian's Intellectual Property department, supported by external experts when necessary and for specific issues, constantly analyzes the possible existence of third-party patents in relation to new products and new markets, and is committed to respecting third-party intellectual property rights when it becomes aware of them. Prysmian's strong patent portfolio is an important deterrent against potential litigation.

Employees and others acting on Prysmian's behalf may violate laws and regulations to which Prysmian is subject

There can be no assurance that those acting on behalf of Prysmian will not engage in misconduct, violate applicable laws and regulations and incur legal or administrative sanctions, significant financial loss or reputational damage.

Prysmian has implemented a series of organizational measures, including a management and control model aimed at preventing the offences envisaged by Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 and a Code of Ethics, and Commercial Code of Conduct, which sets out the ethical standards and

behavioral guidelines applicable to anyone acting on its behalf (including managers, officers, employees, agents, representatives, contractors, suppliers and consultants). In addition, Prysmian's value system applies to the conduct of individuals inside and outside the business. Prysmian also has a Whistleblowing Policy, which facilitates whistleblowing by stakeholders and includes systems designed in line with ethical and compliance best practices, as well as a Whistleblowing Committee that meets at least quarterly and evaluates reports received, conducts investigations and takes appropriate action.

Despite these efforts, there can be no assurance that those acting on behalf of Prysmian will not engage in misconduct or violate its policies, procedures or Code of Ethics and applicable rules and regulations, which could result in legal sanctions, fines or reputational damage. This could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Risks related to compliance with environmental legislation, health and safety legislation and to environmental accountability

Prysmian's production activities are subject to specific environmental regulations, including those relating to soil and subsoil contamination and the presence/use of hazardous materials and substances. These regulations impose increasingly stringent standards on companies, resulting in significant costs.

Prysmian's large number of facilities expose it to the risk of accidents that could have an impact on the environment and the continuity of production, which could have significant economic and reputational consequences.

Despite the risk management measures adopted by Prysmian, such as the constant monitoring of HSE regulatory requirements, the use of external certification bodies (e.g. ISO, OSHA, etc.) and the monitoring and auditing of its sites, there can be no guarantee that environmental damage will not occur in the normal course of business. This may result in criminal and/or civil penalties and, in some cases, safety violations. There are also costs associated with Prysmian's compliance with environmental, health and safety rules and regulations.

Prysmian's production activities are subject to national and international health and safety laws and regulations. Future legislative and/or regulatory changes, which are more or less predictable, could affect Prysmian's operations, its ability to compete in the marketplace and its financial results, unless such changes are identified, anticipated and managed in a timely manner.

The occurrence of environmental incidents or non-compliance with environmental, health, safety and security legislation could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Risks related to changes in data protection legislation and improper control of personal information

Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on data protection ("GDPR"), which entered into force in May 2018, has become one of the main international benchmarks for the protection of personal data. The GDPR provides for significant penalties in the event of non-compliance. If Prysmian does not properly adhere to these regulatory requirements or does not successfully implement – or, as applicable, adjust – its processes, particularly in light of the large number of employees and the increasing trend toward global data management (including cloud storage and the use of mobile devices), it may be exposed to the risk of individual claims arising from alleged unlawful processing of personal data, as well as to fines imposed by the competent authorities and reputational damage.

Furthermore, any future amendments to the regulations by the competent authorities may introduce new obligations and requirements, with the risk of untimely compliance by Prysmian.

Any of the circumstances described above could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's reputation, business, financial condition, and/or operating results.

Risks related to changes in industry standards and regulatory requirements

Prysmian companies are required to comply with specific federal, state, local and foreign legal and regulatory requirements, as well as certain industry standards. Changes in applicable laws and regulations may affect the growth of the markets in which Prysmian operates. Growth in the cable industry is driven in part by legislation on energy and alternative and renewable energy sources, as well as by incentives for investing in utilities and infrastructure. It is not possible to foresee any future change in legislation and/or industry standards that would be detrimental to Prysmian's business. Although Prysmian's business is managed to mitigate these risks, there can be no assurance that changes in applicable standards, laws and regulations will not result in significant costs that could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Changes in tax rates, exposure to various tax laws and/or challenges to Prysmian's transfer pricing policies could have an adverse impact on Prysmian's financial condition

Prysmian is subject to taxation not only in Italy, but also in numerous other jurisdictions worldwide, each with its own tax regime, in which Prysmian operates. Effective tax rates may be adversely affected by changes in the mix of earnings by jurisdiction, or by changes in tax legislation. In addition, Prysmian companies are subject to audits and assessments in various jurisdictions. Although Prysmian's management believes that the tax estimates are reasonable and appropriate, these estimates are subject to uncertainties that could result in material adjustments. As a result, Prysmian companies may be required to pay additional taxes and/or penalties that may not be sufficiently covered by Prysmian's provisions. There can be no assurance that such situations will not have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Prysmian's financial position and its ability to meet its debt obligations may also be adversely affected by new legislation or changes in the interpretation of existing tax laws, including legislation implementing the OECD Pillar 2 rules.

Prysmian is also at risk of double taxation. The Group and its subsidiaries conduct intercompany transactions in accordance with national and international transfer pricing principles and guidelines, including those established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding tax treaties entered into between certain countries, the jurisdictions in which Prysmian companies operate could challenge decisions made by such companies and issue tax assessments that could result in cases of double taxation or expose such companies to other penalties. There can be no assurance that such situations will not have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Risks related to possible misapplication (interpretation and/or errors and omissions) of tax regulations

The complexity of Prysmian's activities and its international dimension mean that tax regulations (interpretations and/or errors and omissions) may not be correctly applied, especially when the correct tax treatment of transactions that are not easy to classify is unclear, partly due to the rapid evolution of tax regulations in many of the jurisdictions in which Prysmian operates. This exposes the business to potential legal proceedings, reputational damage and/or financial loss, including fines/penalties.

Prysmian adopts a tax strategy applicable to all Group companies, approved by the Board of Directors of Prysmian S.p.A. This strategy is in line with the fundamental values of honesty and fairness contained in the Code of Ethics, in order to minimize the significant impact of any tax and reputational risks.

In the event of uncertainty as to the correct tax treatment of transactions that are not easily classifiable, Prysmian applies the tax treatment that it considers to be the most correct and appropriate, taking into account legitimate tax saving opportunities (if any), the opinions of experts in the field and industry best practices. The business is committed to embracing valid and reasonable interpretations and to adopting a prudent approach in order to avoid any negative impact on Prysmian.

Any of the above circumstances could have a material adverse effect on Prysmian's reputation, business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Planning and reporting risks

Planning and reporting risks relate to the adverse impact that any irrelevant, untimely or inaccurate information could have on Prysmian's strategic, operational and financial and non-financial decisions. Taking into account the reliability and effectiveness of internal reporting and planning procedures, these risks are currently not considered to be material at Group level.



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5 – OTHER INFORMATION

Incentive plans

Information about incentive plans can be found in the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and in the sustainability reporting contained in chapter “S – Information on social aspects”.

Related party transactions

Related party transactions are neither atypical nor unusual as they are part of the normal business activities of Prysmian companies. These transactions are conducted on an arm’s length basis, taking into account the characteristics of the goods and services provided.

Prysmian has published, including on its website, the procedures adopted to ensure the transparency and substantive and procedural fairness of related party transactions.

Information about related party transactions, including that required by the Consob Communication dated July 28, 2006, is presented in Note 34 to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2025.

Atypical and/or unusual transactions

In accordance with the disclosures required by Consob Communication DEM/6064293 dated July 28, 2006, it is reported that no atypical and/or unusual transactions took place during 2025.

Secondary locations and basic corporate information

The list of secondary locations and basic corporate information about the legal entities that make up Prysmian can be found in Appendix A of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial risk management

The management of financial risks is discussed in the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Financial risk management).

Treasury shares

Information about treasury shares can be found in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2025.

6 – BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Prysmian is setting its 2026 guidance based on its strong track record of delivery, with all business segments expected to have a positive impact, despite foreign exchange rate headwinds:

- Adjusted EBITDA in the range of Euro 2,625 to Euro 2,775 million
- Free cash flow in the range of Euro 1,300 to Euro 1,400 million
- Sustainability-linked Revenues expected in the range of 47 to 49 percent of total Group Revenues.

This guidance assumes no material changes in the geopolitical situation, excludes extreme dynamics in the prices of production factors and significant supply chain disruptions, and does not include any potential impacts from the US tariff regime. The forecasts are based on the Company's business perimeter (also including the acquisitions of ACSM and Xtera), on a EUR/USD yearly average exchange rate of 1.17, and do not include impacts on cash flows related to Antitrust issues.



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7 – CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ART. 2.6.2 OF THE ITALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE MARKET REGULATIONS

It is hereby certified that adequate measures have been taken to ensure compliance with art. 15 of the Regulations issued by Consob, Italy's financial markets regulator, under Resolution no. 20249 of December 28, 2017, concerning conditions for the listing of shares of parent

companies that control companies incorporated under and regulated by the law of countries other than EU member states and which are material to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and that the requirements of art. 15 have been met.

Milan, February 25, 2026

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
THE CHAIRMAN
Francesco Gori

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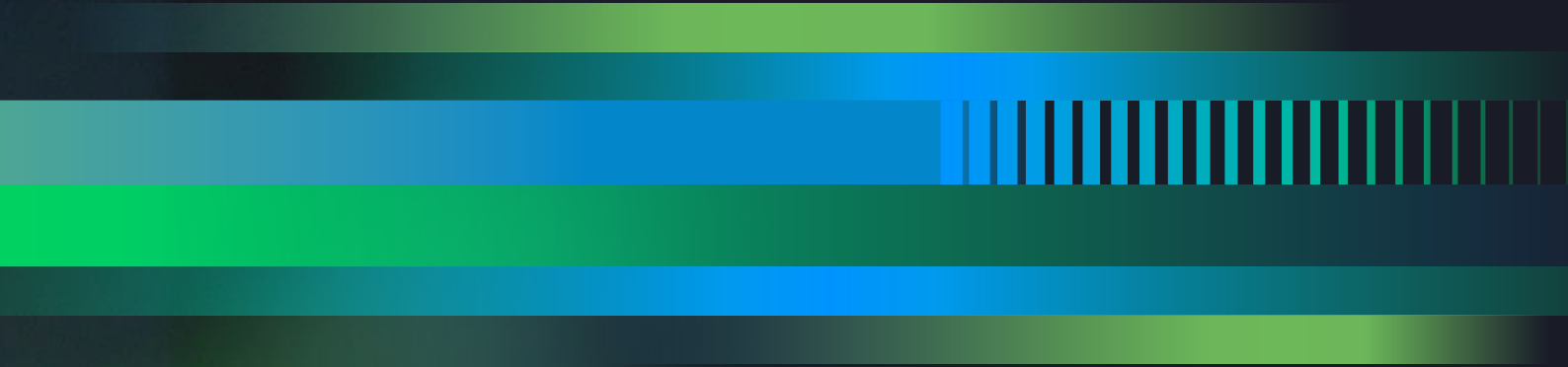
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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



1 – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SCHEMES

Consolidated statement of financial position

(Euro/million)

	Note	12.31.2025	of which related parties	12.31.2024*	of which related parties
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	1	5,279		4,922	
Goodwill	2	3,647		3,492	
Other intangible assets	2	1,610		1,424	
Equity-accounted investments	3	43	43	248	248
Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	5		12	
Financial assets at amortized cost		4		4	
Derivatives	8	120		63	
Deferred tax assets	17	370		328	
Non-current direct tax assets	11	8		–	
Other receivables	5	40		42	
Total non-current assets		11,126		10,535	
Current assets					
Inventories	6	3,066		2,858	
Trade receivables	5	2,428	–	2,433	1
Contract assets	5	567		554	
Other receivables	5	574		549	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	48		32	
Derivatives	8	216		107	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	11		11	
Current direct tax assets	11	113		44	
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,025		1,033	
Total current assets		9,048		7,621	
Assets held for sale	10	16		1	
Total assets		20,190		18,157	
Equity					
Share capital	12	30		30	
Reserves	12	5,174		4,328	
Group share of net profit/(loss)	12	1,270		729	
Equity attributable to the Group		6,474		5,087	
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	12	206		210	
Total equity		6,680		5,297	
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	13	4,984		5,158	
Employee benefit obligations	16	279		310	
Provisions for risks and charges	15	62		66	
Deferred tax liabilities	17	700		581	
Derivatives	8	28		30	
Other payables	14	39		36	

Continues >>

>> Continued
(Euro/million)

	Note	12.31.2025	of which related parties	12.31.2024*	of which related parties
Non-current direct tax liabilities	11	32		33	
Total non-current liabilities		6,124		6,214	
Current liabilities					
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	13	224		257	
Provisions for risks and charges	15	690	8	735	11
Derivatives	8	72		58	
Trade payables	14	2,798	5	2,462	9
Contract liabilities	14	2,325		2,074	
Other payables	14	1,042	2	961	2
Current direct tax liabilities	11	229		99	
Total current liabilities		7,380		6,646	
Liabilities held for sale	10	6		-	
Total liabilities		13,510		12,860	
Total equity and liabilities		20,190		18,157	

(*) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

Consolidated Income Statement

(Euro/million)

	Note	2025	of which related parties	2024	of which related parties
Revenues	18	19,650	2	17,026	-
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	19	192		22	
Other income	20	506	3	117	-
Total revenues and income		20,348		17,165	
Raw materials, consumables and supplies	21	(12,337)	(6)	(10,762)	-
Fair value change in commodity derivatives		(24)		19	
Personnel costs	22	(2,212)	(15)	(1,965)	(14)
Amortization, depreciation, impairment and impairment reversals	23	(646)		(509)	
Other expenses	24	(3,220)	(6)	(2,783)	(6)
Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	25	19	19	41	41
Operating income		1,928		1,206	
Finance costs	26	(973)		(1,036)	
Finance income	27	699		811	
Profit before taxes		1,654		981	
Income taxes	28	(358)		(233)	
Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations		(2)		-	
Net profit		1,294		748	
Of which:					
- attributable to non-controlling interests		24		19	
- Group share		1,270		729	
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (in Euro)	29	4.32		2.59	
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (in Euro)	29	4.30		2.52	

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Other comprehensive income (note 12)

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024
Net profit	1,294	748
Other comprehensive income:		
A) Change in cash flow hedge reserve:	136	57
- Profit/(loss) for the year	172	79
- Taxes	(36)	(22)
B) Other changes relating to cash flow hedges:	(8)	(6)
- Profit/(loss) for the year	(11)	(8)
- Taxes	3	2
C) Change in currency translation reserve	(819)	240
D) Fair value change in equity investments at FVOCI:	(3)	-
- Profit/(loss) for the year	(3)	-
- Taxes	-	-
E) Actuarial gains/(losses) on employee benefits (*):	17	11
- Profit/(loss) for the year	20	17
- Taxes	(3)	(6)
Total other comprehensive income (A+B+C+D+E):	(677)	302
Total comprehensive income	617	1,050
Of which:		
- <i>attributable to non-controlling interests</i>	3	28
- <i>Group share</i>	614	1,022

(*) Components of comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity (Note 12)

(Euro/million)

	Share capital	Cash flow hedge reserve	Currency translation reserve	Other reserves	Group share of net profit/ (loss)	Equity attributable to the Group	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	28	35	(367)	3,556	529	3,781	191	3,972
Allocation of prior year net profit	–	–	–	529	(529)	–	–	–
Fair value share-based payment	–	–	–	57	–	57	1	58
Dividend distribution	–	–	–	(191)	–	(191)	(11)	(202)
Share buy-back	–	–	–	(328)	–	(328)	–	(328)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	–	–	–	1	–	1	(1)	–
Effect of hyperinflation	–	–	–	12	–	12	2	14
Conversion of Convertible Bond 2021	2	–	–	731	–	733	–	733
Total comprehensive income	–	57	232	4	729	1,022	28	1,050
Balance at December 31, 2024	30	92	(135)	4,371	729	5,087	210	5,297

(Euro/million)

	Share capital	Cash flow hedge reserve	Currency translation reserve	Other reserves	Group share of net profit/ (loss)	Equity attributable to the Group	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	30	92	(135)	4,371	729	5,087	210	5,297
Allocation of prior year net profit	–	–	–	729	(729)	–	–	–
Fair value share-based payment	–	–	–	88	–	88	2	90
Dividend distribution	–	–	–	(229)	–	(229)	(10)	(239)
Share buy-back and other equity movements	–	–	–	(47)	–	(47)	–	(47)
Effect of hyperinflation	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	6
Perpetual hybrid bond	–	–	–	956	–	956	–	956
Total comprehensive income	–	134	(796)	6	1,270	614	3	617
Balance at December 31, 2025	30	226	(931)	5,879	1,270	6,474	206	6,680

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Consolidated statement of cash flows (Note 38)

(Euro/million)

	2025	of which related parties	2024	of which related parties
Profit before taxes	1,654		981	
Amortization, depreciation and impairment	646		509	
Net Gains realized on disposal of fixed assets	(390)		–	
Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	(19)	(19)	(41)	(41)
Dividends received from equity-accounted companies	11	11	16	16
Share-based payments	90	6	58	4
Fair value change in commodity derivatives	24		(19)	
Net finance costs	274		225	
Changes in inventories	(375)		(203)	
Changes in trade receivables/payables	340	(3)	268	7
Changes in other receivables/payables and contract assets/ liabilities	227	–	400	(1)
Change in employee benefit obligations	(16)		(20)	
Change in provisions for risks	(35)		20	
Net income taxes paid	(269)		(261)	
A. Cash flow from operating activities	2,162		1,933	
Cash flow from acquisitions and/or divestments	(952)		(4,126)	
Investments in property, plant and equipment	(751)		(768)	
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	44		–	
Investments in intangible assets	(40)		(25)	
Investments in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(18)		–	
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1		44	
Investments in financial assets or equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	–		(13)	
Disposal of assets and liabilities held for sale	91		9	
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–		25	
Cash flow from investments	566		–	
B. Cash flow from investing activities	(1,059)		(4,854)	
Perpetual hybrid bond	976		–	
Purchase of treasury shares and other movements in equity	(47)		(327)	
Dividend distribution	(239)		(202)	
Proceeds from borrowings	345		5,379	
Repayment of borrowings	(542)		(2,381)	
Changes in other net financial receivables/payables and other movements	(320)		(124)	
Finance costs paid	(335)		(251)	
Finance income received	102		109	
C. Cash flow from financing activities	(60)		2,203	
D. Net currency translation difference on cash and cash equivalents	(47)		10	
E. Net cash flow for the year (A+B+C+D)	996		(708)	
F. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,033		1,741	
G. Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (E+F)	2,029		1,033	
Cash and cash equivalents shown in statement of financial position	2,025		1,033	
Cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale	4		–	



2 – EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. General information

Prysmian S.p.A. ("the Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in Italy and organized under the laws of the Italian Republic. The Company has its registered office in Via Chiese 6, Milan (Italy).

Prysmian S.p.A. was listed on the Italian Stock Exchange on May 3, 2007 and since September 2007 has been included in the FTSE MIB index, which comprises the top 40 Italian companies by market capitalization and stock liquidity. Since October 18, 2021, the stock has been included in the MIB® ESG, the first "Environmental, Social and Governance" index dedicated to Italian blue chips, featuring the most important listed issuers that demonstrate their espousal of ESG best practices.

The company and its subsidiaries (together "the Group" or "Prysmian") produce power and telecom cables and systems and related accessories, and distribute and sell them around the globe.

These consolidated financial statements were approved on February 25, 2026 by the Board of Directors of Prysmian S.p.A., which also authorized their publication in accordance with the law.

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. has been appointed to conduct the statutory audit of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the accounts of the Parent Company and the Group's main companies.

A.1 Significant events in 2025

Significant events in the year are reviewed in the Directors' Report in the section entitled "SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR".

B. Accounting policies

The material accounting policies used to prepare the consolidated financial statements and Group financial information are discussed below.

B.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2025 have been prepared on a going concern basis, with the directors having assessed that there are no financial, operating or other kind of indicators that might provide evidence of material uncertainties as to the Group's ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future and particularly in the next 12 months.

The assessments carried out confirm Prysmian's ability to operate in compliance with the going concern presumption and with its financial covenants.

The Group's consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), based on the text published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU).

The primary reporting formats adopted have the following characteristics:

- the consolidated income statement is prepared in a multi-step format with individual items classified by nature, and other comprehensive income, reporting components of profit or loss deferred in equity, shown separately;
- the consolidated statement of financial position presents assets and liabilities according to maturity, with current balances shown separately from non-current ones;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows presents cash flows using the "indirect method", as permitted by IAS 7.

In application of art. 264b HGB of the German Commercial Code ("Handelsgesetzbuch"), the present consolidated financial statements constitute an exemption from the requirement to present statutory financial statements for Draka Comteq Berlin GMBH & Co.KG and Draka Comteq Germany GMBH & Co.KG.

All the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements are expressed in millions of Euros, unless otherwise stated.

B.2 Newly adopted accounting standards and principles

The accounting principles and policies and basis of consolidation used to prepare the 2025 consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used for the 2024 consolidated financial statements. Full details can be found in Note 40. Basis of consolidation and accounting policies.

The following is a list of new standards, interpretations and amendments whose application became mandatory from January 1, 2025 but which, based on the assessments performed, have not had a material impact on the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2025:

- *Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability.*

B.3 Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet applicable and not adopted early by the group

The following new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations had been issued at the date of preparing the present report but are not yet applicable and have not been adopted early by the Group.

New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations	Mandatory application as from
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (approved by EU on May 27, 2025)	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (approved by EU on June 30, 2025)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18 – Presentation and disclosure in financial statements (issued on April 9, 2024)	January 1, 2027



Preliminary review has indicated that the first two of the new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations listed above are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. Starting from the current financial year, Prysmian will not only assess the effects of the new presentation and disclosure requirements introduced by IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, issued by the IASB on April 9, 2024, which aim to improve the comparability and transparency of primary financial statements, it will also analyze the expected impacts applicable on the effective date set by the IASB.

B.4 Principal changes in the scope of consolidation

The Group's scope of consolidation includes the financial statements of Prysmian S.p.A. (the Parent Company) and the companies over which it exercises direct or indirect control, which are consolidated from the date when control is obtained until the date when such control ceases. The changes in the scope of consolidation at December 31, 2025, with respect to December 31, 2024, are reported below.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Newco	Nation	Date
Prysmian Repeaters Limited	UK	December 29, 2025

ACQUISITIONS

Acquired companies	Nation	Date
Channell Commercial Canada Inc.	Canada	June 10, 2025
Channell Commercial Corporation	USA	June 10, 2025
CC Holdings Inc.	USA	June 10, 2025
CCC 100 Aviation LLC.	USA	June 10, 2025
A.C. Egerton (Holdings) Ltd.	UK	June 10, 2025
Channell Commercial Europe Ltd.	UK	June 10, 2025
Channell Ltd.	UK	June 10, 2025
Comercializadora Channell Limited, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	June 10, 2025
Channell Pty Ltd.	Australia	June 10, 2025

LIQUIDATIONS

Liquidated companies	Nation	Date
Rodco Ltd	UK	April 8, 2025
Prysmian Projects North America, LLC	USA	November 5, 2025
P.O.R. S.A.S.	France	December 19, 2025
General Cable Investments, SGPS, Sociedade	Portugal	December 29, 2025

In addition, in December 2025, the company CCC100 Aviation LLC was sold.

MERGERS

Merged company	Surviving company	Nation	Date
Draka Comteq Cabos Brasil S.A.	Prysmian Cabos e Sistemas do Brasil S.A.	Brazil	July 30, 2025
Silec Cable S.A.S.	Prysmian Cables et Systèmes France S.A.S.	France	October 1, 2025
EHC Germany GmbH	Kaiser Kabel GmbH	Germany	October 2, 2025

NAME CHANGES

For a clearer understanding of the scope of consolidation, the following table shows the name changes made during the year:

Previous name	New name	Nation	Date
Omnisens S.A.	EOSS S.A.	Switzerland	April 11, 2025
General Cable Celcat, Energia e Telecomunicações S.A.	Prysmian Celcat, S.A.	Portugal	April 15, 2025
General Cable Peru S.A.C	Prysmian Peru S.A.C.	Peru	October 28, 2025

Appendix A contains a complete list of the companies included in the scope of consolidation at December 31, 2025.

C. Restatement of comparative figures

The statement of financial position forming part of the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the originally published figures as a result of:

- final accounting for the Warren & Brown business combination. After acquiring control of Warren & Brown on November 29, 2024, the fair values at December 31, 2024 of the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities were determined on a provisional basis, in accordance with IFRS 3 - Business Combinations, insofar as the related valuation processes were still in progress. These valuations, subject to revision within

twelve months of the acquisition date, as permitted by IFRS 3 - Business Combinations, have resulted in restatement of the consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024;

- separate presentation of the following new captions within the statement of financial position, in order to improve the overall understanding of the Group's financial position even though the relevant disclosures were already included in the explanatory notes: *Contract assets*, *Contract liabilities* and *Direct tax assets*;
- presentation of the following new caption within the statement of financial position for the sake of greater presentational clarity and reclassification of provisions for legal disputes involving direct taxes to this caption: *Direct tax liabilities*.

The restated consolidated statement of financial position is presented below:

	12.31.2024 published	W&B PPA Reclassifications		12.31.2024 restated
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4,921	1	–	4,922
Goodwill	3,499	(7)	–	3,492
Other intangible assets	1,416	8	–	1,424
Equity-accounted investments	248	–	–	248
Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	–	–	12
Financial assets at amortized cost	4	–	–	4
Derivatives	63	–	–	63
Deferred tax assets	328	–	–	328
Other receivables	42	–	–	42
Total non-current assets	10,533	2	–	10,535

Continues >>

>> Continued

	12.31.2024 published	W&B PPA Reclassifications		12.31.2024 restated
Current assets				
Inventories	2,858	-	-	2,858
Trade receivables	2,433	-	-	2,433
Other receivables	1,194	-	(645)	549
Contract assets	-	-	554	554
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	32	-	-	32
Derivatives	107	-	-	107
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	-	-	11
Current direct tax assets	-	-	44	44
Cash and cash equivalents	1,033	-	-	1,033
Total current assets	7,668	-	(47)	7,621
Assets held for sale	1	-	-	1
Total assets	18,202	2	(47)	18,157
Equity				
Share capital	30	-	-	30
Reserves	4,328	-	-	4,328
Group share of net profit/(loss)	729	-	-	729
Equity attributable to the Group	5,087	-	-	5,087
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	210	-	-	210
Total equity	5,297	-	-	5,297
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	5,158	-	-	5,158
Employee benefit obligations	310	-	-	310
Provisions for risks and charges	99	-	(33)	66
Deferred tax liabilities	579	2	-	581
Derivatives	30	-	-	30
Other payables	36	-	-	36
Non-current direct tax liabilities	-	-	33	33
Total non-current liabilities	6,212	2	-	6,214
Current liabilities				
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	257	-	-	257
Provisions for risks and charges	734	-	1	735
Derivatives	58	-	-	58
Trade payables	2,462	-	-	2,462
Other payables	3,066	-	(2,105)	961
Contract liabilities	-	-	2,074	2,074
Current tax payables	116	-	(116)	-
Current direct tax liabilities	-	-	99	99
Total current liabilities	6,693	-	(47)	6,646
Total liabilities	12,905	2	(47)	12,860
Total equity and liabilities	18,202	2	(47)	18,157

D. Financial risk management

The Group's activities are exposed to various types of risk: market risk (including exchange rate, interest rate and price risks), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group has not identified any concentration risk, either in relation to receivables, for which no individual customer accounts for more than 10% of total receivables, as reported in Note 5. Trade receivables, contract assets and other receivables, or in relation to cash and cash equivalents, for which the Group operates with financially reputable counterparties.

The Group's risk management strategy focuses on the unpredictability of markets and aims to minimize the potentially negative impact on the Group's results. Certain types of risk are mitigated using derivative instruments.

Monitoring of key financial risks is centrally coordinated by the Group Finance Department, and by the Purchasing Department where price risk is concerned, in close cooperation with the Group's operating companies. Risk management policies are approved by the Group Finance, Administration and Control Department, which provides written guidelines on managing the above risks and on using (derivative and non-derivative) financial instruments.

The impact on profit and equity presented in the subsequent sensitivity analyzes has been determined net of tax, calculated using the Group's weighted average theoretical tax rate.

(a) Exchange rate risk

The Group operates worldwide and is therefore exposed to exchange rate risk caused by changes in the value of commercial and financial flows expressed in a currency other than the unit of account of individual Group companies.

The principal exchange rates affecting the Group are:

- Euro/British Pound: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the British market and vice versa;
- Euro/Australian Dollar: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Australian market and vice versa;
- Euro/US Dollar: in relation to commercial and financial transactions in US dollars by Eurozone companies on the American market and vice versa;
- Euro/Canadian Dollar: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Canadian market and vice versa;
- Euro/Chinese Renminbi (Yuan): in relation to commercial transactions by companies operating on the Chinese market;
- US Dollar/Omani Rial: in relation to commercial transactions by companies operating on the Omani market;
- Euro/Romanian Leu: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Romanian market and vice versa;
- Euro/Hungarian Forint: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Hungarian companies on the Eurozone market and vice versa;
- US Dollar/Brazilian Real: in relation to commercial transactions by companies operating on the Brazilian market;
- Euro/Hong Kong Dollar: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Hong Kong market and vice versa;
- Euro/Singapore Dollar: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Singapore market and vice versa;
- Euro/Norwegian Krone: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Norwegian market and vice versa;
- Euro/Mexican Peso: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Mexican market and vice versa;
- Euro/Czech Koruna: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Czech market and vice versa;
- US Dollar/Turkish Lira: in relation to commercial transactions by companies operating on the Turkish market;
- Euro/Swedish Krona: in relation to commercial and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Swedish market and vice versa.

In 2025, commercial and financial flows exposed to the above exchange rates accounted for around 93% of the total exposure to exchange rate risk arising from commercial and financial transactions.

The Group is also exposed to exchange risks on other exchange rates. None of these exposures, taken individually, accounted for more than 1% of the overall exposure to transactional exchange rate risk in 2025.

It is the Group's policy to hedge, where possible, exposures in currencies other than the unit of account of its individual companies. In particular, the Group hedges:

- firm cash flows: invoiced commercial flows and exposures arising from loans receivable and payable;
- projected cash flows: commercial and financial flows arising from firm or highly probable contractual commitments.

Such hedges are arranged using derivative contracts.

The following sensitivity analysis shows the post-tax effects on net profit of a 5% and 10% increase/decrease in the exchange rates of the local currencies shown below on the actual rates at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(Euro/million)				
	2025		2024	
	-5%	+5%	-5%	+5%
Euro	(0.75)	0.68	(0.74)	0.67
US Dollar	(0.77)	0.70	(0.51)	0.46
British Pound	(0.12)	0.11	(0.05)	0.05
Other currencies	(1.95)	1.77	(1.21)	1.09
Total	(3.59)	3.26	(2.51)	2.27

(Euro/million)				
	2025		2024	
	-10%	+10%	-10%	+10%
Euro	(1.59)	1.30	(1.57)	1.28
US Dollar	(1.62)	1.33	(1.07)	0.88
British Pound	(0.26)	0.21	(0.11)	0.09
Other currencies	(4.12)	3.37	(2.54)	2.08
Total	(7.59)	6.21	(5.29)	4.33

When assessing the potential impact of the above, the assets and liabilities of each Group company in currencies other than their unit of account were considered, net of any derivatives hedging the above-stated cash flows.

The following sensitivity analysis shows the post-tax effects on equity reserves of an increase/decrease in the fair value of designated cash flow hedges following a 5% and 10% increase/decrease in the exchange rates of the local currencies shown below on the actual rates at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(Euro/million)				
	2025		2024	
	-5%	+5%	-5%	+5%
US Dollar	4.58	(5.07)	8.94	(9.88)
Euro	2.97	(3.29)	6.04	(6.67)
British Pound	14.89	(16.46)	20.61	(22.78)
Other currencies	3.26	(3.60)	3.24	(3.61)
Total	25.70	(28.42)	38.83	(42.94)

(Euro/million)				
	2025		2024	
	-10%	+10%	-10%	+10%
US Dollar	8.75	(10.69)	17.07	(20.87)
Euro	5.68	(6.94)	11.53	(14.09)
British Pound	28.42	(34.74)	39.34	(48.08)
Other currencies	6.22	(7.60)	6.19	(7.56)
Total	49.07	(59.97)	74.13	(90.60)

The above analysis ignores the effects of translating the equity of Group companies whose functional currency is not the Euro. Further details can be found in the individual notes to the financial statements.

(b) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk to which the Group is exposed is mainly on long-term financial liabilities, carrying both fixed and variable rates.

Fixed rate debt exposes the Group to a fair value risk. The Group does not operate any particular hedging policies in relation to the risk arising from such contracts.

Variable rate debt exposes the Group to a cash flow risk originating from rate volatility. In order to hedge this risk, the Group can use derivative contracts that limit the impact of interest rate changes on profit or loss.

The Group Finance Department monitors the exposure to interest rate risk and adopts appropriate hedging strategies to keep the

exposure within the limits defined by the Group Administration, Finance and Control Department, arranging derivative contracts, if necessary.

The following sensitivity analysis shows the effects on consolidated net profit of a 25 b.p. and 50 b.p. increase/decrease in interest rates versus the interest rates applying at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, assuming that all other variables remain equal.

The potential effects shown below refer to net liabilities representing the bulk of Group debt at the reporting date, for which the impact of the change in interest rates on net finance costs has been calculated on an annualized basis.

The net liabilities considered for sensitivity analysis include variable rate financial receivables and payables, cash and cash equivalents and derivatives whose value is influenced by rate volatility.

(Euro/million)				
	2025		2024	
	-0.25%	+0.25%	-0.25%	+0.25%
Euro	(0.44)	0.44	1.28	(1.28)
US Dollar	(0.51)	0.51	(0.45)	0.45
British Pound	(0.12)	0.12	(0.07)	0.07
Other currencies	(0.89)	0.89	(0.96)	0.96
Total	(1.96)	1.96	(0.20)	0.20

(Euro/million)				
	2025		2024	
	-0.50%	+0.50%	-0.50%	+0.50%
Euro	(0.88)	0.88	2.56	(2.56)
US Dollar	(1.02)	1.02	(0.89)	0.89
British Pound	(0.23)	0.23	(0.15)	0.15
Other currencies	(1.77)	1.77	(1.92)	1.92
Total	(3.90)	3.90	(0.40)	0.40

At December 31, 2025, the Group had interest rate swap agreements in place that transform the variable rate into a fixed one. These agreements have been accounted for as cash flow hedges. An analysis of all these risks can also be found in the Risk Factors chapter of the Directors' Report.

(c) Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk in relation to purchases and sales of strategic materials, the price of which is subject to market volatility. The main raw materials used by the Group in its production processes consist of strategic metals such as copper, aluminum and lead. The cost of purchasing such strategic materials accounted for approximately 64.01% of the Group's total cost of materials in 2025 (63.7% in 2024), forming part of its overall production costs.

In order to manage the price risk on future commercial transactions, the Group negotiates derivative contracts on strategic metals, setting the price of expected future purchases or the value of stocks.

The derivative contracts entered into by the Group are negotiated with leading financial institutions on the basis of strategic metal prices quoted on the London Metal Exchange ("LME"), the New York market ("COMEX") and the Shanghai Futures Exchange ("SFE").

The following sensitivity analysis shows the effect on consolidated equity of a 10% increase/decrease in strategic material prices versus prices at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, assuming that all other variables remain equal.

(Euro/million)				
	2025		2024	
	-10%	+10%	-10%	+10%
LME	(91.73)	91.73	(101.17)	101.17
COMEX	44.61	(44.61)	18.47	(18.47)
SME	(2.05)	2.05	(3.07)	3.07
Total	(49.17)	49.17	(85.77)	85.77

The potential impact shown above is solely attributable to increases and decreases in the fair value of derivatives on strategic material prices which are directly attributable to changes in the prices themselves. It does not refer to the impact on the income statement of the cost of purchasing strategic materials.

(d) Credit risk

There is a credit risk in relation to trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments, and deposits with banks and other financial institutions.

Customer-related credit risk is managed by the individual subsidiaries and monitored centrally by the Group Finance Department. The Group does not have excessive concentrations of credit risk. It nonetheless has procedures aimed at ensuring that sales of goods and services are made to reliable customers, taking account of their financial situation, track record and other factors. Credit limits for major customers are based on internal and external assessments within ceilings approved by local country management. The utilization of credit limits is periodically monitored at local level. During 2025 the Group had a global insurance policy in place to provide coverage for part of its trade receivables against any credit losses, net of the deductible.

As for credit risk relating to the management of financial and cash resources, this risk is monitored by the Group Finance Department, which implements procedures intended to ensure that Group companies deal with independent, highly rated, reliable counterparties. In fact, at December 31, 2025 (like at December 31, 2024) the vast majority of the Group's financial and cash resources were held with investment grade counterparties. Credit limits relating to the principal financial counterparties are based on internal and external assessments, within ceilings set by the Group Finance Department.

(e) Liquidity risk

Prudent management of the liquidity risk arising from the Group's normal operations implies maintaining an adequate level of cash and short-term deposits, as well as ensuring the availability of funds by having an adequate amount of committed credit lines.

The Group Finance Department uses cash flow forecasts to monitor the projected level of the Group's liquidity reserves.

The amount of cash reserves at the reporting date is as follows:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Cash and cash equivalents	2,025	1,033
Cash and cash equivalents in assets held for sale	4	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	48	32
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	11
Undrawn committed lines of credit	1,344	1,252
Total	3,432	2,328

Undrawn committed lines of credit at December 31, 2025 refer to the Revolving Credit Facility 2023 (Euro 1,000 million), the Revolving Credit Facility 2025 (Euro 200 million) and the EIB loan (Euro 144 million).

The following table presents a due date analysis of debt, at its repayment value, other liabilities, and derivatives settled on a net basis; the various

due date categories refer to the period between the reporting date and the contractual maturity of the obligations.

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025			
	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 - 2 years	Due between 2 - 5 years	Due after 5 years
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	279	1,279	2,457	1,267
Derivatives	72	13	4	11
Trade and other payables	3,840	39	–	–
Total	4,191	1,331	2,461	1,278

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2024			
	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 - 2 years	Due between 2 - 5 years	Due after 5 years
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	402	758	3,851	915
Derivatives	59	16	8	5
Trade and other payables	5,528	36	–	–
Total	5,989	810	3,859	920

In completion of the disclosures about financial risks, the following is a reconciliation between the classes of financial assets and liabilities

reported in the Group's statement of financial position and the categories used by IFRS 7 to identify financial assets and liabilities:

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025					
	Financial assets at FVPL	Receivables and other assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at FVOCI	Financial liabilities at FVPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	CFH derivatives
Other investments at FVOCI	–	–	5	–	–	–
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	11	–	–	–
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	4	–	–	–	–
Trade receivables	–	2,428	–	–	–	–
Contract assets	–	567	–	–	–	–
Other receivables	–	319	–	–	–	–
Financial assets at FVPL	48	–	–	–	–	–
Derivatives (assets)	19	–	–	–	–	317
Cash and cash equivalents	–	2,025	–	–	–	–
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	–	–	–	–	5,208	–
Trade payables	–	–	–	–	2,798	–
Contract liabilities	–	–	–	–	2,325	–
Other payables	–	–	–	–	526	–
Derivatives (liabilities)	–	–	–	33	–	67
Total	67	5,343	16	33	10,857	384

(Euro/million)

12.31.2024 ^(*)						
	Financial assets at FVPL	Receivables and other assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at FVOCI	Financial liabilities at FVPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	CFH derivatives
Other investments at FVOCI	–	–	12	–	–	–
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	11	–	–	–
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	4	–	–	–	–
Trade receivables	–	2,433	–	–	–	–
Contract assets	–	554	–	–	–	–
Other receivables	–	299	–	–	–	–
Financial assets at FVPL	32	–	–	–	–	–
Derivatives (assets)	12	–	–	–	–	158
Cash and cash equivalents	–	1,033	–	–	–	–
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	–	–	–	–	5,416	–
Trade payables	–	–	–	–	2,462	–
Contract liabilities	–	–	–	–	2,074	–
Other payables	–	–	–	–	449	–
Derivatives (liabilities)	–	–	–	12	–	76
Total	44	4,323	23	12	10,401	234

(*) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

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D.1 Capital risk management

The Group's objective in capital risk management is mainly to safeguard business continuity in order to guarantee returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Group also aims to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of debt and to comply with a series of covenants required by the various credit agreements (Note 33. Financial covenants).

The Group also monitors capital using a gearing ratio (i.e. the ratio between net financial debt and capital). Details of how net financial debt is determined can be found in Note 13. Borrowings from banks and other lenders. Capital is equal to the sum of equity, as reported in the Group consolidated financial statements, and net financial debt.

The gearing ratios at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are shown below:

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024
Net financial debt	3,097	4,296
Equity	6,680	5,297
Total capital	9,777	9,593
Gearing ratio	31.68%	44.78%

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D.2 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

IFRS 13 requires assets and liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value to be classified according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in measuring fair value.

Financial instruments are classified according to the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

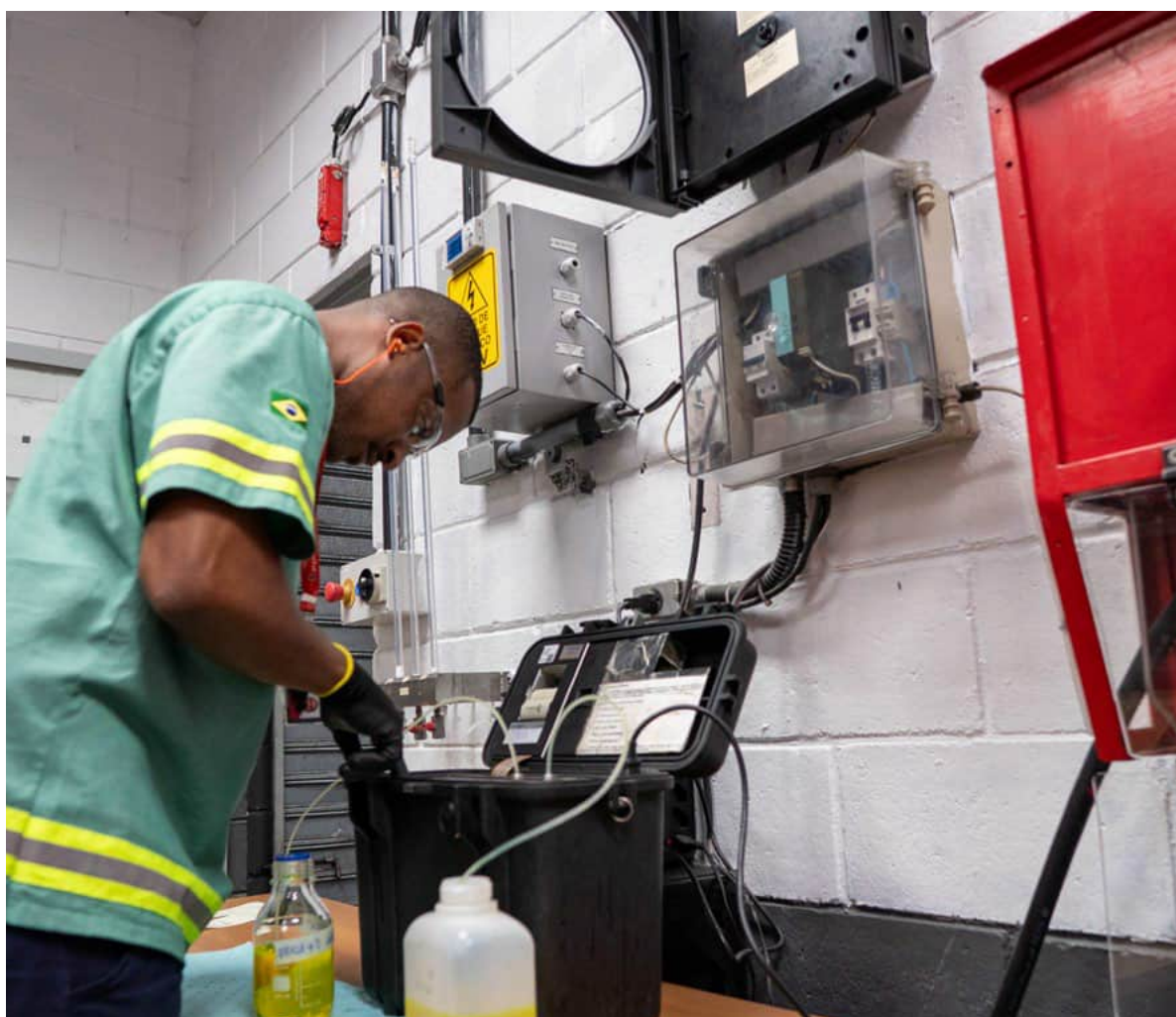
Level 1: Fair value is determined with reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments. Therefore, the emphasis within Level 1 is on determining both of the following:

- a. the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability; and
- b. whether the entity can enter into a transaction for the asset or liability at the price in that market at the measurement date.

Level 2: Fair value is determined using valuation techniques where the input is based on observable market data. The inputs for this level include:

- a. quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- b. quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active;
- c. inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, for example:
 - i. interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals;
 - ii. implied volatilities;
 - iii. credit spreads;
- d. market-corroborated inputs.

Level 3: Fair value is determined using valuation techniques where the input is not based on observable market data.



The following tables present the assets and liabilities that are recurrently measured at fair value:

(Euro/million)				
12.31.2025				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<i>Financial assets at fair value:</i>				
Derivatives at FVPL	–	19	–	19
CFH derivatives	–	317	–	317
Financial assets at FVPL	48	–	–	48
Other investments at FVOCI	–	–	5	5
Financial assets at FVOCI	11	–	–	11
Total assets	59	336	5	400
Liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at fair value:</i>				
Derivatives at FVPL	–	33	–	33
CFH derivatives	–	67	–	67
Total liabilities	–	100	–	100

(Euro/million)				
12.31.2024				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<i>Financial assets at fair value:</i>				
Derivatives at FVPL	–	12	–	12
CFH derivatives	–	158	–	158
Financial assets at FVPL	32	–	–	32
Other investments at FVOCI	–	–	12	12
Financial assets at FVOCI	11	–	–	11
Total assets	43	170	12	225
Liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at fair value:</i>				
Derivatives at FVPL	–	12	–	12
CFH derivatives	–	76	–	76
Total liabilities	–	88	–	88

Financial assets classified in fair value Level 3 have reported no significant movements in either 2025 or 2024.

Given the short-term nature of trade receivables and trade payables, their carrying amounts, net

of any allowance for expected credit losses, are treated as a good approximation of fair value.

During 2025 there were no transfers of financial assets and liabilities between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy.

D.3 Risks related to climate-related impacts

As explained in more detail in the section “Sustainability Strategy: New economic and social targets for 2028, Net Zero and Net Gain by 2035” within the Directors’ Report, the core of Prysmian’s sustainability strategy is its focus on CLIMATE, with an ambitious commitment to achieve Net Zero across the entire value chain by 2035.

To implement this strategy, Prysmian has continued its program of investments in sustainability. These investments involve different strands, including the installation of photovoltaic systems at some of the Group’s plants, various measures to reduce energy consumption, and a multi-year plan to reduce the use of SF6 gas.

In this context, the Group analyzes and assesses the risks, impacts and opportunities of climate-related Impacts and has set targets to reduce Scope 3 emissions (generated by the value chain) to zero by 2050. For further information, please refer to the “Environmental information” section of the Directors’ Report.

The consequences in terms of investments, costs and other cash flow impacts are considered when preparing the accounting estimates. The impairment tests carried out for the purposes of these financial statements have taken into account the impacts on investment flows, as far as they can be currently estimated, without any significant effects on the test results. In addition, challenges associated with climate-related commitments have been considered, and the Group has not identified any additional issues that may have a material impact on the impairment tests. More details about the impact of climate-related Impacts on impairment testing can be found in Note 2. Goodwill and other intangible assets.

It is also possible that in the future the carrying amount of assets or liabilities recognized in the Group’s financial statements may be subject to different impacts as the strategy of managing climate-related risks evolves. Although these aspects are not currently foreseeable, they are the subject of increasingly frequent and coordinated monitoring by the various company departments.

Other climate-related impacts are discussed in Note 1. Property, plant and equipment as regards investments and in Note 13. Borrowings from banks and other lenders and in Note 33. Financial covenants as regards sustainability-linked loans and covenants.

D.4 Risks related to the introduction of US tariffs

In response to persisting trade tensions, the US administration introduced new customs tariffs in 2025. These tariffs have been placed on raw materials, semi-finished goods, and copper-intensive finished products, as well as aluminum. Prysmian has closely monitored developments in this situation to assess the potential impact and adapt, by responding to any changes in the macroeconomic environment.

Prysmian maintains a strong and widespread manufacturing presence in the United States, with over 30 plants, bolstered by the recent acquisitions of Encore Wire and Channell. This local presence enables the Group to mitigate potential risks resulting from changes in US trade policy.

At present, Prysmian has not identified any significant impact in the preparation of this financial statement, anyway Prysmian continues to monitor developments concerning US tariffs to evaluate potential impacts also on operations and take appropriate mitigation measures where necessary.

E. Business combinations

Warren & Brown Technologies

Prysmian obtained control of Warren & Brown Technologies on November 29, 2024. For accounting purposes, the acquisition date has been taken as December 1, 2024.

The total consideration for the acquisition was Euro 36 million.

The assets and liabilities of Warren & Brown have been determined on a final basis, since the acquisition accounting processes had been completed at the date of preparing the present report. In compliance with IFRS 3, the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities has therefore been finalized as at the current reporting date.

The excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of net assets acquired has been recognized as goodwill, amounting to Euro 18 million. Such goodwill is primarily justified by expected future income from integrating the company into the Group, including the run-rate synergies.

(Euro/million)

Cash outflow	36
Total purchase consideration (A)	36
Fair value net assets acquired (B)	18
Non-controlling interests	-
Goodwill (A-B)	18
Acquisition cash flow	36

Details of the fair values of the assets/liabilities acquired are as follows:

(Euro/million)

Property, plant and equipment	6
Intangible assets	8
Deferred taxes	(2)
Inventories	10
Trade and other payables	(4)
Fair value net assets acquired (B)	18

Channell Commercial Corporation

As described in “Significant events during the year” presented in the Directors’ Report, Prysmian obtained control of Channell Commercial Corporation on June 10, 2025. For accounting purposes, the acquisition date is being taken as June 1, 2025.

The consideration paid at closing was Euro 878 million (USD 1,001 million). This amount has subsequently undergone a contractual adjustment of Euro 11 million (USD 13 million), Euro 6 million (USD 8 million) of which was paid in December 2025. In December 2025, an earn-out of Euro 172 million (USD 200 million) was paid, corresponding to the maximum amount agreed under the contract.

Direct acquisition-related costs, amounting to around Euro 6 million, before approximately Euro 1 million in tax effects, have been expensed to income as “other expenses”.

The assets and liabilities of Channell Commercial Corporation have been determined on a provisional basis, since the main acquisition accounting processes had not yet been completed at the date of preparing the present report. In compliance with IFRS 3, the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities may be subject to final adjustments within twelve months of the acquisition date.

The excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of net assets acquired has been provisionally recognized as goodwill, as permitted by IFRS 3, quantified at Euro 495 million. Such goodwill is primarily justified by the expected future income from integrating the company into the Group, including the benefits of run-rate synergies and higher values, not currently recognized, of the net assets acquired.

Details of the net assets acquired and goodwill are as follows:

(Euro/million)	06.01.2025
Purchased considerations	889
Disbursement for Earn-out	172
Total Purchased Considerations	1,061
Fair value net assets acquired	566
Goodwill	495

Details of the provisional fair values of the assets/liabilities acquired are as follows:

(Euro/million)	06.01.2025
Property, plant and equipment	146
Intangible assets	429
Inventories	21
Trade and other receivables	56
Assets held for sale net of liabilities held for sale	9
Net deferred tax liabilities	(85)
Trade and other payables	(28)
Cash and cash equivalents	117
Gross financial payables	(99)
Fair value net assets acquired	566

Intangible assets include customer relationships amounting to Euro 403 million, patents amounting to Euro 14 million, and Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights amounting to Euro 12 million. All intangible assets have a finite useful life.

If the acquisition had taken place on January 1, 2025, the Group would have earned Euro 139 million in additional revenues and Euro 23 million in additional net profit.

F. Segment information

The Group's operating segments are:

- *Transmission*, whose CGUs are identifiable in the High Voltage Direct Current, Network Components High Voltage, Submarine Power, Submarine Telecom, Offshore Specialties and EOSS High Voltage businesses;
- *Power Grid*, whose CGUs are identifiable in the Regions depending on the specific organizational structure;
- *Electrification*, whose CGUs are identifiable in the Regions depending on the specific organizational structure;

- *Digital Solutions*, whose CGU is the operating segment itself.

Segment information is structured in the same way as the report periodically prepared for the purpose of reviewing business performance. This management report presents operating performance by macro type of business (Transmission, Power Grid, Electrification and Digital Solutions), and the results of operating segments primarily on the basis of Adjusted EBITDA, defined as earnings (loss) for the period before income and expense considered non-recurring, non-operating or related to business reorganizations, the fair value change in commodity derivatives and in other fair value items, amortization, depreciation and impairment, finance costs and income and taxes. All Corporate fixed costs are allocated to the Transmission, Power Grid, Electrification and Digital Solutions segments. Revenues and costs are allocated to each operating segment by identifying all directly attributable revenues and costs and allocating the related indirect costs. Group operating activities are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided: each segment offers different products and services to different markets. Revenues from sales of

goods and services are analyzed geographically on the basis of the location of the registered office of the company that issues the invoices, regardless of the geographic destination of the products sold. All transfer prices are set using the same conditions applied to other transactions between Group companies and are generally determined by applying a mark-up on production costs.

Assets and liabilities by operating segment are

not included in the data reviewed by management and so, as permitted by IFRS 8, the Group's statement of financial position is not presented by operating segment.

F.1 Operating segments

The following tables present information by operating segment:

(Euro/million)

2025					
	Transmission	Power Grid	Electrification	Digital Solutions	Totale Prysmian
Revenues ⁽¹⁾	3,262	3,811	10,959	1,618	19,650
Costs	(2,680)	(3,338)	(9,894)	(1,359)	(17,271)
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	582	473	1,065	259	2,379
% Revenues	17.8%	12.4%	9.7%	16.0%	12.1%
Adj. EBITDA (A)	582	480	1,068	268	2,398
% Revenues	17.8%	12.6%	9.7%	16.6%	12.2%
Adjustments	(3)	9	(50)	334	290
EBITDA (B)	579	489	1,018	602	2,688
% Revenues	17.8%	12.8%	9.3%	37.2%	13.7%
Amortization and depreciation (C)	(191)	(68)	(283)	(96)	(638)
Adj. Operating income (A+C)	391	412	785	172	1,760
% Revenues	12.0%	10.8%	7.2%	10.6%	9.0%
Fair value change in commodity derivatives (D)					(24)
Fair value share-based payment (E)					(90)
Asset (impairment)/ impairment reversal (F)					(8)
Operating income (B+C+D+E+F)					1,928
% Revenues					9.8%
Finance income					699
Finance costs					(973)
Income taxes					(358)
Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations					(2)
Net profit					1,294
% Revenues					6.6%
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent					1,270
Non-controlling interests					24

(1) Operating segment revenues are reported net of intercompany transactions and net of transactions between operating segments, consistent with the presentation adopted in the regularly reviewed reports.

(Euro/million)

2024					
	Transmission	Power Grid	Electrification	Digital Solutions	Totale Prysmian
Revenues ⁽¹⁾	2,481	3,544	9,695	1,306	17,026
Costs	(2,119)	(3,073)	(8,769)	(1,161)	(15,123)
Adj. EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	361	472	925	145	1,903
% Revenues	14.6%	13.3%	9.5%	11.0%	11.2%
Adj. EBITDA (A)	361	474	931	161	1,927
% Revenues	14.6%	13.4%	9.6%	12.4%	11.3%
Adjustments	(4)	(10)	(107)	(52)	(173)
EBITDA (B)	357	464	824	109	1,754
% Revenues	14.4%	13.1%	8.5%	8.4%	10.3%
Amortization and depreciation (C)	(111)	(79)	(211)	(64)	(465)
Adj. Operating income (A+C)	250	395	720	97	1,462
% Revenues	10.1%	11.1%	7.4%	7.4%	8.6%
Fair value change in commodity derivatives (D)					19
Fair value share-based payment (E)					(58)
Asset (impairment)/impairment reversal (F)					(44)
Operating income (B+C+D+E+F)					1,206
% Revenues					7.1%
Finance income					811
Finance costs					(1,036)
Income taxes					(233)
Net profit					748
% Revenues					4.4%
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent					729
Non-controlling interests					19

(1) Operating segment revenues are reported net of intercompany transactions and net of transactions between operating segments, consistent with the presentation adopted in the regularly reviewed reports.

F.2 Geographical areas

The following table presents revenues from sales of goods and services by geographical

area. The breakdown is determined on the basis of the location of the registered office of the company that issues the invoices, regardless of the geographic destination of the products sold.

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024
Revenues	19,650	17,026
EMEA^(*)	9,376	8,379
(of which Italy)	3,116	2,172
North America	7,812	6,110
Latin America	1,443	1,474
Asia Pacific	1,019	1,063

(*) EMEA: Europe, Middle East and Africa.

1. Property, plant and equipment

Details of this line item and related movements are as follows:

(Euro/million)

	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Equipment	Other assets	Assets under construction and advances	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	444	1,302	1,287	394	239	1,256	4,922
Movements 2025:							
– Business combinations	–	24	72	19	11	20	146
– Investments	1	52	336	11	22	381	803
– Disposals	(3)	(21)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(13)	(44)
– Depreciation	–	(97)	(184)	(56)	(158)	(2)	(497)
– Impairment	(2)	(4)	–	–	(2)	–	(8)
– Currency translation differences	(27)	(87)	(72)	(42)	(5)	(31)	(264)
– Increases for leases (IFRS 16)	9	63	20	14	149	–	255
– Monetary revaluation for hyperinflation	1	2	1	–	–	–	4
– Other	(12)	190	146	112	10	(484)	(38)
Balance at December 31, 2025	411	1,424	1,603	449	265	1,127	5,279
Of which:							
– Historical cost	425	2,119	3,577	689	656	1,159	8,625
– Acc. depreciation & impairment	(14)	(695)	(1,974)	(240)	(391)	(32)	(3,346)
Net book value	411	1,424	1,603	449	265	1,127	5,279

(Euro/million)

(*)	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Equipment	Other assets	Assets under construction and advances	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	306	819	1,174	44	198	860	3,401
Movements 2024:							
– Business combinations	123	311	61	283	14	187	979
– Investments	3	26	53	13	6	668	769
– Disposals	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	(1)
– Depreciation	–	(67)	(156)	(43)	(97)	–	(363)
– Impairment	–	(5)	(4)	–	–	(35)	(44)
– Currency translation differences	7	20	18	11	–	8	64
– Increases for leases (IFRS 16)	1	20	1	5	84	–	111
– Monetary revaluation for hyperinflation	2	4	–	–	–	–	6
– Other	2	174	141	81	34	(432)	–
Balance at December 31, 2024	444	1,302	1,287	394	239	1,256	4,922
Of which:							
– Historical cost	458	1,961	3,226	604	580	1,287	8,116
– Acc. depreciation & impairment	(14)	(659)	(1,939)	(210)	(341)	(31)	(3,194)
Net book value	444	1,302	1,287	394	239	1,256	4,922

(*) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

The value of gross investments, including those in intangible assets, reached Euro 843 million in 2025, up from Euro 794 million the previous year, mainly due to higher investment in production and installation capacity, key factors in responding to the demands of the energy transition. In addition, following the acquisition of Channel Commercial Corporation, located in Rockwall, Texas (USA), this company's investments have been included in the consolidation with effect from June 1, 2025.

During 2025, the Group invested in further enhancing safety within its production facilities and offices. At the same time, steps were taken to promote business sustainability, including the installation of photovoltaic panels.

Projects to increase and technologically upgrade production capacity and develop new products/markets

Investments amounted to Euro 623 million, representing about 74% of total capital expenditure:

Transmission segment

- Cable-laying vessels: Investments, started at the end of 2023, for the construction of two new cable-laying vessels are proceeding according to schedule; with a total budget of about Euro 350 million, these investments are in response to growing demand for submarine cable systems serving interconnections and offshore wind farms.
 - The Alessandro Volta, the first of these vessels and an evolution of the Monna Lisa, will be equipped with state-of-the-art cable installation technology and have a 19,000-tonne load capacity. It will be operational by early 2027.
 - The Marco Polo, the second vessel and an evolution of the Ulisse, entered into service during 2025.
 - Both vessels have green credentials, including high-voltage shore connection systems, biofuel-compatible diesel generators and, in the case of the deep-sea vessel, hybrid batteries.
 - The Monna Lisa, construction of which began in 2022 with an investment of about Euro 200 million (plus Euro 40 million for cable-laying equipment) was successfully completed on schedule and entered into service during 2025.
- Increased production capacity:
 - Pikkala (Finland): The plant expansion is progressing according to plan. The

185-metre tower houses new vertical extrusion lines for manufacturing 525 kV DC submarine cables, with a production capability of approximately 1 km per day. Meanwhile, installation of the production lines needed to complete the next stages of the production process is progressing according to schedule.

- Gron (France): Investments have continued in the installation of silicone oil insulation lines, which will support the production of 525 kV HVDC cables with either XLPE or P-Laser insulation, and of all the machinery necessary to complete the other stages of the production process.
- Quattordio (Italy): An investment of over Euro 20 million to expand HVDC and mechanical testing capacity, in support of research into new materials and technologies, is proceeding according to plan. Further investments to enhance production and testing capacity were approved in 2025, also involving the R&D laboratories in Milan Ansaldo (Italy) and Bishopstoke (UK).

Power Grid segment:

- Expansion in the USA:
 - DuQuoin (Illinois): The expansion of the site was completed during 2025, adding 9,300 m² of extra space, creating 80 new jobs, and enabling increased cable manufacturing capacity. The expansion project also includes a new photovoltaic system that can generate 50% of the plant's production energy requirements, significantly reducing energy consumption.
 - Encore Wire (Texas): A project is planned for the construction of a state-of-the-art plant dedicated to medium-voltage cable manufacturing. The new facility will cover an area of over 60,000 m² and will be operational from 2027, creating 120 new jobs. This investment is part of a larger project that plans to invest USD 500 million over five years.
- Expansion in Europe:
 - Montereau (France): Work continued on the investment of over Euro 39 million investment to install a new CCV insulation line and machinery needed to produce HVAC underground cables up to 400 kV, in response to the growing demand for energy transition infrastructure. The project is due to be completed by early 2027.

- Slatina (Romania): Work continued on building a new medium-voltage cable production line, involving an investment of Euro 23 million. The three-year project will increase production capacity by 12,000 tonnes per year, improving the efficiency and resilience of European distribution networks. The project is due to be completed in 2026.

Electrification segment:

- Investments have continued in expanding Encore Wire's Service Center in Texas. The now completed work has involved enlarging the logistics facility by over 18,000 m². These investments aim to increase production capacity and efficiency, with the goal of further improving the already high standards of service.
- Numerous investments are also underway in Europe and Latin America to increase capacity and expand low-voltage cable capability in response to growing market demand.

Digital Solutions segment

- Targeted investments have been approved for specific products and geographic areas within this business segment, in line with market needs. Production of high-performance MMS cables is being expanded at the Lawrenceburg plant in Kentucky.
- In North America, an investment project has got underway at the Lexington plant in South Carolina, aimed at offering high-density fiber solutions and ensuring superior performance in data center applications.
- Additional investments are planned in Vilanova to increase Optical Ground Wire production capacity.
- Investments have continued at the Eindhoven plant in the Netherlands, aimed at developing hollow-core fiber, which has become particularly strategic following the acceleration of AI-driven applications.
- As of June 1, 2025, the Group has consolidated over Euro 8 million in investments by Channell Commercial Corporation, whose acquisition was completed during the year.

Multiple projects to improve industrial efficiency and rationalize production capacity

The Group has invested Euro 28 million (about 3% of the total).

These investments have focused on:

- Reducing variable and fixed costs, with particular attention to product design and materials used.
- Optimizing the supply chain and upgrading machinery to the latest production technologies.

Sustainability and recycled materials

Prysmian has continued its ten-year Euro 100 million sustainability program, with investments of around Euro 4 million in 2025 dedicated to:

- Installing photovoltaic systems at a number of plants;
- Reducing energy and gas consumption;
- A multi-year plan to reduce the use of SF6 gas.

These investments represent Prysmian's commitment to achieving its goal of reducing global CO₂eq emissions by 60% by 2030 (from the 2019 baseline) and Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 90% by 2035.

In addition, a strategic investment has been approved to increase the use of recycled materials in cable manufacturing, with a particular focus on recycled polyethylene, which will be incorporated into the production processes of several plants, marking a step forward in the sustainability and innovation strategy.

Structural work

The Group has invested Euro 133 million (about 16% of the total) in structural work, focusing on:

- Modernization and maintenance of offices, cable-laying vessels and production sites to improve employee well-being and safety.
- Improving machinery safety, with investments to ensure higher standards of protection and operational reliability.

IT and R&D investments

The Group has invested Euro 59 million in these areas (approximately 7% of the total).

In 2025, in accordance with Prysmian Group's IT integration strategy, work continued on rolling out the group ERP system (SAP 1C) in the USA and Latin America, strengthening the adoption of a single enterprise management platform to support more consistent, efficient and controllable processes.

- In the Operations area, the Corporate MES (FastTrack) has continued to be implemented successfully. In addition, a Smart Factory pilot project has been launched, based on a global solution that acts as a virtual control room. This platform collects and analyzes process data in real time, providing advanced AI-based decision-making tools and new automation opportunities.
- In 2025, the Central Planning project was accelerated to promote integrated, end-to-end planning using advanced tools that support demand and S&OP processes.
- The Customer Centricity commercial initiative has continued, strengthening the Group's ability to offer a consistent, digital experience throughout the entire customer cycle, enabling more effective management of commercial and cross-selling opportunities.
- A digital strategy, or AI Program, has been developed to guide the adoption of artificial intelligence solutions. This promotes the responsible use of AI in compliance with evolving regulations. Applications include improving operational efficiency, creating

predictive demand models, and developing digital tools for managing commercial and contractual cycles with the aim of enhancing productivity, decision-making quality, and value for customers.

At December 31, 2025, the value of machinery pledged as collateral against long-term loans was approximately Euro 1 million.

During the reporting period just ended, the Group reviewed whether there was any evidence that its CGUs might be impaired, but did not identify any. The reorganization, effective from January 1, 2025, involving a revision of the CGUs within the Power Grid and Electrification segments, had no impact on impairment testing. The Group also performed the impairment tests using the pre-reorganization CGU structure and verified that even with the previous CGU structure there would have been no impact in terms of impairment.

However, as a result of specific market situations, impairment losses have been recognized against certain specific assets belonging to broader CGUs for which no explicit indicators of impairment had been found. This has involved the recognition in 2025 of Euro 8 million in impairment losses, attributable to the write-down of assets intended for sale and owned by two companies, namely Fiber Ottiche Sud S.r.l. and P.O.R. S.A.S..

Among the disposals, it should be noted that during the period certain assets related to the automotive business, belonging to foreign subsidiaries, were sold.

2. Goodwill and other intangible assets

Details of this line item and related movements are as follows:

	Patents	Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	Goodwill	Software	Customer relation- ships	Other intangible assets	Intangibles in progress and advances	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	3	151	3,492	68	1,171	9	22	4,916
Movements 2025:								
– Business combinations	14	12	495	–	403	–	–	924
– Investments	1	1	–	9	–	6	23	40
– Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Amortization	(2)	(18)	–	(24)	(95)	(2)	–	(141)
– Currency translation differences	(2)	(16)	(340)	–	(140)	–	–	(498)
– Other	–	1	–	10	–	16	(11)	16
Balance at December 31, 2025	14	131	3,647	63	1,339	29	34	5,257
Of which:								
– Historical cost	78	311	3,647	269	1,863	55	55	6,278
– Acc. amortization & impairment	(64)	(180)	–	(206)	(524)	(26)	(21)	(1,021)
Net book value	14	131	3,647	63	1,339	29	34	5,257

(Euro/million)

(*)	Patents	Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	Goodwill	Software	Customer relation- ships	Other intangible assets	Intangibles in progress and advances	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	4	59	1,660	73	258	–	17	2,071
Movements 2024:								
– Business combinations	–	104	1,722	–	935	8	–	2,769
– Investments	–	1	–	9	–	–	15	25
– Amortization	(1)	(18)	–	(22)	(61)	–	–	(102)
– Currency translation differences	–	4	110	–	39	–	–	153
– Other	–	1	–	8	–	1	(10)	–
Balance at December, 31 2024	3	151	3,492	68	1,171	9	22	4,916
Of which:								
– Historical cost	65	313	3,492	250	1,600	33	43	5,796
– Acc. amortization & impairment	(62)	(162)	–	(182)	(429)	(24)	(21)	(880)
Net book value	3	151	3,492	68	1,171	9	22	4,916

(*) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

In 2025, the value of gross investments in intangible assets was Euro 40 million (Euro 25 million at December 31, 2024). Further details can be found in Note 1. Property, plant and equipment.

Goodwill

At December 31, 2025, the Group reported Euro 3,647 million in Goodwill (Euro 3,492 million at December 31, 2024). The net increase is due to the acquisition of Channell, as described in section E. Business Combinations,

and which operates exclusively in the Digital Solutions segment.

Goodwill impairment test

As reported in Note 41 (b) Estimates and assumptions, the Group's activities are organized in four business segments: *Transmission*, *Power Grid*, *Electrification* and *Digital Solutions*. The *Transmission* segment consists of the High Voltage, Submarine Power, Submarine Telecom, Offshore Specialties and EOSS High Voltage CGUs; the *Power Grid* segment consists of a number of CGUs corresponding to the Regions consistent with the specific organizational structure; the *Electrification* segment consists

of a number of CGUs corresponding to the Regions consistent with the specific organizational structure; lastly, the *Digital Solutions* segment consists of a single CGU that coincides with the operating segment itself.

Goodwill, acquired on the occasion of business combinations, has been allocated to groups of CGUs, corresponding to the operating segments, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of such combinations and which represent the lowest level at which management monitors business performance.

Goodwill has therefore been allocated to each of the operating segments: *Transmission*, *Power Grid*, *Electrification* and *Digital Solutions*:

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2024*	Business combinations	Currency translation differences	12.31.2025
Transmission goodwill	246	–	(17)	229
Power Grid goodwill	455	–	(25)	430
Electrification goodwill	2,467	–	(264)	2,203
Digital Solutions goodwill	324	495	(34)	785
Total goodwill	3,492	495	(340)	3,647

(*) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

Cash flows for all CGUs were determined as follows:

- post-tax cash flow for 2026 was based on the Group's 2026 budget, approved by the Board of Directors on January 23, 2026;
- cash flow forecasts for 2027-2028 were based on the multi-year plan developed by management and presented on March 26, 2025 during the Capital Markets Day. Risks and opportunities related to sustainability and climate-related challenges were implicitly considered in the cash flow forecasts. For example, in the Transmission segment, the explicit flows used in the impairment test took into account the opportunities arising from electrification and the transition to renewable energy. The flows used in the impairment test for the Power Grid and Electrification segments took into account the impact of electrification and energy transition, while flows in the Digital Solutions segment took into account the impact of digitalization;
- terminal value was calculated using a 2% perpetual growth rate, below expected long-term world growth forecasts;

- impairment tests took into account sustainability-related investments in line with the target of reducing global CO₂ equivalent emissions by 60% by 2030 (from the 2019 baseline) and Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 90% by 2035. Investments in health and safety were also considered as were assessments of the risks and opportunities posed by climate-related challenges;
- with regard to macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty, no significant direct impacts were identified.

The rate used to discount cash flows was determined on the basis of market information about the cost of money and asset-specific risks (Weighted Average Cost of Capital, WACC). The outcome of the test has shown that the recoverable amount of the individual operating segments is higher than their net invested capital (including the share of allocated goodwill). In particular, recoverable amount exceeded carrying amount not only for the Transmission operating segment (where the headroom is extremely wide since the segment has a very high value in use for negligible net

invested capital), but also for the Power Grid operating segment (292%), the Electrification operating segment (31%), and the Digital Solutions operating segment (22%). A WACC of 9.1% was used for the Transmission segment. The theoretical WACC, which would make recoverable amount equal to carrying amount, would have an implausibly high positive value in view of the extremely wide headroom described above. A WACC of 8.7% was used for the Power Grid operating segment. For recoverable amount to be equal to carrying amount, a theoretical WACC of 25.5% would have to be used for this segment. A WACC of 8.9% was used for the Electrification segment. For recoverable amount to be equal to carrying amount, a theoretical WACC of 11% would have to be used for this segment. A WACC of 9.8% was used for the Digital Solutions segment. For recoverable amount to be equal to carrying amount, a

theoretical WACC of 11.5% would have to be used for this segment. For recoverable amount to be equal to carrying amount, the growth rate in terminal value for all segments would have to be negative.

Sensitivity analyzes have been performed by increasing and decreasing the WACC and the terminal growth rate g by 5% without significant impact on the CGUs' headroom.

3. Equity-accounted investments

This balance, amounting to Euro 43 million, reports a net decrease of Euro 205 million since December 31, 2024, when it amounted to Euro 248 million, reflecting the effects shown in the following table:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025
	Investments in associates
Opening balance	248
Movements:	
– Currency translation differences	(16)
– Share of net profit/(loss)	19
– Decreases	(197)
– Dividends	(11)
Closing balance	43

(Euro/million)	12.31.2024
	Investments in associates
Opening balance	218
Movements:	
– Currency translation differences	5
– Share of net profit/(loss)	41
– Decreases	–
– Dividends	(16)
– Other movements	–
Closing balance	248

Details of investments in equity-accounted companies are as follows:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Yangtze Optical Fiber and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company	–	201
Yangtze Optical Fiber & Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	11	19
Kabeltrommel Gmbh & Co.K.G.	6	9
Elkat Ltd.	11	9
Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd	15	10
Total equity-accounted investments	43	248

The value of investments includes Euro 19 million for the share of net profit (loss) of equity-accounted companies.

As of 31 December 2025, the Shareholders' Equity of Yangtze Optical Fibre & Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. amounts to EUR 42 million (EUR 44 million as of 31 December 2024), while that of Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd amounts to EUR 33 million (EUR 20 million as of 31 December 2024).

At the time of preparing this Integrated Annual Report, the figures as of 31 December 2025 for the subsidiaries Kabeltrommel GmbH & Co. K.G. and Elkat Ltd. are not yet available. The Shareholders' Equity of the two companies as of 31 December 2024 amounted to EUR 11 million and EUR 29 million, respectively.

Investments in associates

Information about the nature of the main investments in associates:

Company name	Location	% owned
Yangtze Optical Fiber & Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd	China	25.00%
Kabeltrommel GmbH & Co.K.G.	Germany	44.93%
Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	40.00%
Elkat Ltd.	Russia	40.00%

At December 31, 2024, Prysmian held a 23.73% equity interest in Yangtze Optical Fiber and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company (YOFC). Between April 14, 2025 and September 16, 2025 Prysmian sold all its H class shares in YOFC (totaling 179,827,794 shares), eliminating its investment and realizing a gain of Euro 354 million.

Yangtze Optical Fiber & Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd, formed in 2002 and based in Shanghai (China), is an associate company, 25% of whose share capital is held by Prysmian. The reduction from 42.81% in 2024 to 25% in 2025 is due to the disposal of the investment in YOFC.

The company specializes in the manufacture and sale of optical fiber and cables, offering a wide range of optical fiber cables and accessories, services and FTTx solutions.

Kabeltrommel GmbH & Co. K.G. is a German company that heads a consortium for the

production, procurement, management and sale of disposable and reusable cable carrying devices (drums). The services offered by the company include both the sale of cable drums, and the complete management of logistical services such as drum shipping, handling and subsequent retrieval. The company operates primarily in the German market.

Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd, a company based in Malaysia, manufactures and sells power cables and conductors, with its prime specialism high voltage products.

Elkat Ltd. is based in Russia and manufactures and sells copper conductors; it is the only company certified by the LME to test copper cathodes for the local market.

For none of the investments described above were any indicators of impairment identified.

4. Other investments and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-current)	5	12
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (current)	11	11
Total	16	23

Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-current) report shareholdings that are not intended for sale in the near term.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (current) include securities that mature within 12 months of the reporting date and those that could possibly be sold in the near term.

Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income amount at Euro 5 million (Euro 12 million at 31 December 2024) and are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, while Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and refer to investments in Italian government bonds.



5. Trade receivables, contract assets and other receivables

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)			12.31.2025
	Non-current	Current	Total
Trade receivables	–	2,511	2,511
Allowance for expected credit losses	–	(83)	(83)
Total trade receivables	–	2,428	2,428
Contract assets	–	567	567
Other receivables:			
Financial receivables	7	21	28
Prepaid finance costs	4	3	7
Receivables from employees	–	5	5
Pension plan receivables	–	4	4
Advances to suppliers	–	76	76
Other	29	465	494
Total other receivables	40	574	614
Total	40	3,569	3,609

(Euro/million)			12.31.2024(*)
	Non-current	Current	Total
Trade receivables	–	2,532	2,532
Allowance for expected credit losses	–	(99)	(99)
Total trade receivables	–	2,433	2,433
Contract assets	–	554	554
Other receivables:			
Financial receivables	4	28	32
Prepaid finance costs	3	3	6
Receivables from employees	3	6	9
Pension plan receivables	–	2	2
Advances to suppliers	–	83	83
Other	32	427	459
Total other receivables	42	549	591
Total	42	3,536	3,578

(*) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

No individual customer accounted for more than 10% of the Group's net receivables in 2025, like in 2024.

Trade receivables

The gross amount of past due receivables that are totally or partially impaired is Euro 340 million at December 31, 2025 (Euro 369 million at December 31, 2024).

Past due impaired receivables are aged as follows:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
1 to 30 days	149	185
31 to 90 days	90	71
91 to 180 days	16	22
181 to 365 days	34	33
More than 365 days	52	58
Total	340	369

The value of trade receivables past due but not impaired is Euro 81 million at December 31, 2025 (Euro 83 million at December 31, 2024). These receivables mainly relate to customers in the

Transmission operating segment which, given the nature of the counterparties, are not considered necessary to impair.

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
1 to 30 days	10	10
31 to 90 days	1	1
91 to 180 days	–	–
181 to 365 days	–	1
More than 365 days	70	71
Total	81	83

The total value of trade receivables not past due is Euro 2,071 million at December 31, 2025 (Euro 1,642 million at December 31, 2024). There are no particular problems with the quality of these receivables and there are no material amounts that would otherwise be past due if their original due dates had not been renegotiated.

Trade receivables, contract assets and other receivables by currency

The following table breaks down trade receivables, contract assets and other receivables, according to the currency in which they are expressed:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024 ^(*)
Euro	1,402	1,414
US Dollar	1,301	1,191
Brazilian Real	171	169
Chinese Renminbi (Yuan)	70	91
Turkish Lira	55	67
British Pound	52	85
Canadian Dollar	49	68
Columbian Peso	25	27
Russian Ruble	24	18
Swedish Krona	23	23
Australian Dollar	20	26
Hungarian Forint	19	18
Thai Baht	19	16
Mexican Peso	15	40
Other currencies	364	325
Total	3,609	3,578

^(*) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

The allowance for expected credit losses amounts to Euro 83 million at December 31, 2025 (Euro 99 million at December 31, 2024). Movements in this allowance are shown in the following table:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Opening balance	99	98
Movements:		
– Increases in allowance	14	13
– Releases	(19)	(11)
– Bad debt write-offs	(3)	(1)
– Currency translation differences and other movements	(8)	–
Closing balance	83	99

Increases in and releases from the allowance for expected credit losses are recorded in “Other expenses” in the income statement. There are no credit risk categorizations based on different risk profiles.

Contract assets

“Contract assets” represent the value of contracts in progress, determined as the difference between costs incurred plus related profit margin, net of recognized losses, and the amount billed by the Group.

The following table shows how these amounts are reported between assets and liabilities:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Contract revenue to date	20,230	18,091
Amounts billed	(21,987)	(19,611)
Net amount due from/(to) customers for contracts	(1,758)	(1,520)
Of which:		
Contract assets	567	554
Contract liabilities	(2,325)	(2,074)

6. Inventories

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Raw materials	1,030	928
<i>of which allowance against raw materials</i>	<i>(93)</i>	<i>(105)</i>
Work in progress and semi-finished products	748	662
<i>of which allowance against work in progress and semi-finished products</i>	<i>(30)</i>	<i>(31)</i>
Finished goods (*)	1,288	1,268
<i>of which allowance against finished goods</i>	<i>(140)</i>	<i>(123)</i>
Total	3,066	2,858

(*) Finished goods also include those for resale.

7. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Listed securities	48	32
Total	48	32

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, amounting to Euro 48 million (Euro 32 million at December 31, 2024), refer to funds in which Brazilian subsidiaries have temporarily invested their liquidity.

Movements in these assets are analyzed as follows:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Opening balance	32	85
Movements:		
– Currency translation differences	(1)	(11)
– Securities purchased	18	–
– Securities sold	(1)	(42)
Closing balance	48	32



8. Derivatives

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025	
	Asset	Liability
Interest rate derivatives (CFH)	2	18
Forex derivatives on commercial transactions (CFH)	8	5
Commodity derivatives (CFH)	110	5
Total non-current	120	28
Forex derivatives on commercial transactions (CFH)	5	3
Interest rate derivatives (CFH)	1	–
Commodity derivatives (CFH)	191	36
Forex derivatives on commercial transactions	3	12
Forex derivatives on financial transactions	3	1
Commodity derivatives	13	20
Total current	216	72
Total	336	100

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2024	
	Asset	Liability
Interest rate derivatives (CFH)	2	6
Forex derivatives on commercial transactions (CFH)	4	12
Commodity derivatives (CFH)	56	7
Commodity derivatives	1	5
Total non-current	63	30
Forex derivatives on commercial transactions (CFH)	7	27
Interest rate derivatives (CFH)	6	–
Commodity derivatives (CFH)	83	24
Forex derivatives on commercial transactions	–	2
Forex derivatives on financial transactions	3	4
Commodity derivatives	8	1
Total current	107	58
Total	170	88

Forex derivatives have a notional value of Euro 2,822 million at December 31, 2025 (Euro 3,545 million at December 31, 2024); total notional value at December 31, 2025 includes Euro 1,298 million in derivatives designated as cash flow hedges (Euro 1,513 million at December 31, 2024). Interest rate derivatives designated as cash flow hedges (CFH) refer to:

- interest rate swaps for an overall notional value of Euro 1,200 million, arranged with the objective of hedging variable rate interest flows over the period 2022-2027;
- interest rate swaps for an overall notional value of USD 1,070 million, arranged with the

objective of hedging variable rate interest flows over the period 2024-2029.

Hedge ineffectiveness is immaterial, being almost zero.

At December 31, 2025, like at December 31, 2024, almost all the derivative contracts had been entered into with major financial institutions.

Commodity price derivatives have a gross notional value of Euro 3,101 million at December 31, 2025 (Euro 2,827 million at December 31, 2024), for a gross total of 544 thousand tonnes hedged.

The following tables show the impact of offsetting assets and liabilities for derivative instruments, done on the basis of master netting arrangements (ISDA and similar agreements).

They also show the effect of potential offsetting in the currently unforeseeable case of events of default:

(Euro/million)

12.31.2025					
	Gross derivatives	Amounts offset	Derivatives recognized in statement of financial position	Amounts not offset ⁽¹⁾	Net derivatives
Assets					
Forex derivatives	19	–	19	(12)	7
Interest rate derivatives	3	–	3	–	3
Commodity derivatives	314	–	314	(56)	258
Total assets	336	–	336	(68)	268
Liabilities					
Forex derivatives	21	–	21	(12)	9
Interest rate derivatives	18	–	18	–	18
Commodity derivatives	61	–	61	(56)	5
Total liabilities	100	–	100	(68)	32

(Euro/million)

12.31.2024					
	Gross derivatives	Amounts offset	Derivatives recognized in statement of financial position	Amounts not offset ⁽¹⁾	Net derivatives
Assets					
Forex derivatives	14	–	14	(13)	1
Interest rate derivatives	8	–	8	–	8
Commodity derivatives	147	–	147	(27)	120
Total assets	169	–	169	(40)	129
Liabilities					
Forex derivatives	45	–	45	(13)	32
Interest rate derivatives	–	–	–	–	–
Commodity derivatives	32	–	32	(27)	5
Total liabilities	77	–	77	(40)	37

(1) Derivatives potentially offsettable in the case of events of default in accordance with master netting arrangements.

The following table shows movements in the cash flow hedge reserve for designated hedging derivatives in the current and previous reporting periods:

(Euro/million)				
	2025		2024	
	Gross reserve	Tax effect	Gross reserve	Tax effect
Opening balance	126	(34)	48	(12)
Changes in fair value	172	(36)	79	(22)
Reserve for other finance costs/(income)	–	–	1	–
Release to contract costs/(revenues)	–	–	(3)	–
Other	(2)	–	1	–
Closing balance	296	(70)	126	(34)

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)		
	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Cash and cheques	7	3
Bank and postal deposits	2,018	1,030
Total	2,025	1,033

Cash and cash equivalents, deposited with major financial institutions, are managed centrally through the Group's treasury company and by its various operating units.

Cash and cash equivalents managed by the Group's treasury company amounted to Euro 1,470 million at December 31, 2025, compared with Euro 520 million at December 31, 2024.

The change in cash and cash equivalents is commented on in Note 38. Statement of cash flows.

10. Assets and liabilities held for sale

Assets held for sale of Euro 16 million at December 31, 2025, including Euro 4 million in cash and cash equivalents, consist of Euro 15 million in assets of a foreign subsidiary for which a sale agreement has been reached and will be completed in February 2026, and Euro 1 million for a building owned by a foreign subsidiary. Liabilities held for sale amount to Euro 6 million, of which Euro 3 million were financial payables.

11. Direct tax assets and liabilities

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)			
2025			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Direct tax assets	8	113	121
Direct tax liabilities	32	229	261

(Euro/million)			
2024 (*)			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Direct tax assets	–	44	44
Direct tax liabilities	33	99	132

(*) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

Direct tax liabilities comprise Euro 201 million in tax payables and Euro 60 million in provisions for risks relating to expenditure deemed probable, or even only possible, insofar as arising from business combinations carried out in previous years.

- a positive change of Euro 90 million in the share-based payment reserve related to long-term incentive plans and the employee share purchase plan;
- a decrease of Euro 49 million for the purchase of treasury shares, offset by an increase of Euro 2 million for the sale of treasury shares;
- an increase of Euro 17 million in the reserves for actuarial gains and losses on employee benefits;
- an increase of Euro 6 million for the effects of hyperinflation;
- a Euro 3 million remeasurement of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

At December 31, 2025, the share capital of Prysmian S.p.A. consisted of 296,403,802 shares. The extraordinary meeting of Prysmian S.p.A. shareholders held on April 16, 2025 voted to eliminate the indication of the nominal value of the Company's shares.

12. Share capital and reserves

Consolidated equity has recorded an increase of Euro 1,383 million since December 31, 2024, mainly reflecting the net effect of:

- the net profit for the year of Euro 1,294 million;
- an increase upon issuance of the perpetual hybrid bond for Euro 956 million, net of the interest accrued in the period;
- negative currency translation differences of Euro 819 million;
- the distribution of Euro 239 million in dividends;
- the fair value adjustment of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, comprising a positive change of Euro 136 million, partially offset by Euro 8 million in hedging costs, net of the related tax effect;

Movements in the ordinary shares and treasury shares of Prysmian S.p.A. are reported in the following table:

	Ordinary shares	Treasury shares	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	276,534,448	(3,729,074)	272,805,374
Capital increase ⁽¹⁾	19,251,035	–	19,251,035
Purchase of treasury shares	–	(5,346,935)	(5,346,935)
Allotments and sales ⁽²⁾	–	204,949	204,949
Balance at December 31, 2024	295,785,483	(8,871,060)	286,914,423
Capital increase ⁽³⁾	618,319	–	618,319
Purchase of treasury shares	–	(754,213)	(754,213)
Allotments and sales ⁽⁴⁾	–	33,120	33,120
Balance at December 31, 2025	296,403,802	(9,592,153)	286,811,649

(1) Issue of 618,282 new shares under the BE IN plan and 18,632,753 new shares upon conversion of the Convertible Bond 2021.

(2) Allotment and/or sale of treasury shares under the BE IN plan and the YES share purchase plan for Group employees.

(3) Issue of 571,095 new shares under the BE IN plan and 47,224 new shares under the YES plan.

(4) Allotment and/or sale of treasury shares under the BE IN plan and the YES share purchase plan for Group employees.

Treasury shares

The following table shows movements in treasury shares during the reporting period:

	Number of shares	% of share capital	Average unit value (in Euro)	Total carrying value (in Euro)
Balance at December 31, 2023	3,729,074	1.35%	20.0	76,292,200
– Allotments and sales	(204,949)	–	31.0	(6,353,419)
– Purchase of treasury shares	5,346,935	–	61.0	328,367,652
Balance at December 31, 2024	8,871,060	3.00%	44.9	398,306,433
– Purchase of treasury shares	754,213	–	64.9	48,948,424
– Allotments and sales	(33,120)	–	46.5	(1,538,978)
Balance at December 31, 2025	9,592,153	3.24%	46.5	445,715,879

13. Borrowings from banks and other lenders

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	800	75	875
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	1,197	16	1,213
Mediobanca Loan	150	–	150
Unicredit Loan	149	–	149
Term Loan Encore Wire	905	23	928
Bond Euro 850M	847	1	848
Bond Euro 650M	645	1	646
Lease liabilities	291	108	399
Total	4,984	224	5,208

(Euro/million)

12.31.2024			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	455	113	568
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	1,195	23	1,218
Mediobanca Loan	149	–	149
Unicredit Loan	149	–	149
Term Loan Encore Wire	1,022	32	1,054
Bridge Loan C2 Encore Wire	242	2	244
Bridge Loan C1 Encore Wire	228	4	232
Bond Euro 850M	845	1	846
Bond Euro 650M	644	1	645
Lease liabilities	229	81	310
Total	5,158	257	5,415

The following tables provide an analysis by maturity and currency of borrowings from banks and other lenders (excluding lease liabilities) at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

(Euro/million)

12.31.2025							
	Variable interest rate			Fixed interest rate			Total
	Euro	USD	Other currencies	Euro	USD	Other currencies	
Due < 1 year	25	23	–	37	3	27	115
Due 1 -2 years	1,198	–	–	3	–	–	1,201
Due 2-3 years	–	–	–	847	–	–	847
Due 3-4 years	554	905	–	–	–	–	1,459
Due 4-5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Due > 5 years	542	–	–	645	–	–	1,187
Total	2,319	928	–	1,532	3	27	4,809
Average interest rate in period, as per contract	3.2%	5.2%	0.0%	3.7%	2.2%	0.0%	3.7%
Average interest rate in period, including IRS effect ^(a)	2.9%	5.2%	0.0%	3.7%	2.2%	0.0%	3.6%

(a) There are interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk on the variable rate loans in Euro and USD. At December 31, 2025, the total hedged amount equates to 51.6% of Euro-denominated debt and 98% of USD-denominated debt at that date. Interest rate hedges consist of interest rate swaps which exchange a variable rate (Euribor 3M or 6M for loans in Euro and Term SOFR 3M and 6M for loans in USD) with an average fixed rate (fixed rate + spread) of 2.6% for Euro-denominated debt and 5.2% for USD-denominated debt. The percentages representing the average fixed rate refer to December 31, 2025.

(Euro/million)

12.31.2024							
	Variable interest rate			Fixed interest rate			Total
	Euro	USD	Other currencies	Euro	USD	Other currencies	
Due < 1 year	110	36	3	13	11	1	174
Due 1 -2 years	228	239	–	2	–	–	469
Due 2-3 years	1,200	–	–	1	–	–	1,201
Due 3-4 years	–	–	–	845	–	–	845
Due 4-5 years	550	1,024	–	–	–	–	1,574
Due > 5 years	198	–	–	644	–	–	842
Total	2,286	1,299	3	1,505	11	1	5,105
Average interest rate in period, as per contract	4.3%	6.2%	13.7%	3.7%	2.2%	0.0%	4.6%
Average interest rate in period, including IRS effect	3.2%	5.2%	13.7%	3.7%	2.2%	0.0%	3.9%

Risks relating to sources of finance and to financial investments/receivables are discussed in the section entitled “Risks factors” forming part of the Integrated Annual Report contained in this document.

Borrowings from banks and other lenders and Bonds are analyzed as follows:

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
CDP Loans	122	197
EIB Loans	683	338
Sustainability linked Term Loan 2022	1,213	1,218
Term Loan Encore Wire	928	1,054
Bridge Loan C2 Encore Wire	–	244
Bridge Loan C1 Encore Wire	–	232
Mediobanca Loan	150	149
Unicredit Loan	149	149
Other borrowings	70	33
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	3,315	3,614
Bond Euro 850M	848	846
Bond Euro 650M	646	645
Total	4,809	5,105

The Group's principal credit agreements in place at the reporting date are as follows:

Revolving Credit Facility 2023

A Revolving Credit Facility was contracted on June 20, 2023. The Euro 1,000 million facility may be drawn down for business and working capital needs, including the refinancing of existing facilities, and to issue guarantees. It has a five-year term, with an option to extend to six and seven years. The first option to extend the term to six years was exercised in 2024, while the second seven-year option was exercised in 2025. In addition, with the aim of making ESG factors an even more integral part of group strategy,

Prysmian has elected to include important environmental and social KPIs among the parameters determining the terms of credit. The revolving credit facility is in fact Sustainability-Linked, being tied to the decarbonization targets already set by Prysmian (annual GHG emissions from 2023 to 2030), to the ratio of female white-collar and executive hires to total Prysmian hires, and to the number of sustainability audits performed in the supply chain. The achievement or otherwise of these indicators entails a positive or negative adjustment to the annual spread. At December 31, 2025, this facility was not being used.

Revolving Credit Facility 2025

A Revolving Credit Facility was contracted on December 1, 2025 with Unicredit. The Euro 200 million facility may be drawn down for business and working capital needs and it has a five-year term.

At December 31, 2025, this facility was not being used.

CDP Loans

On January 28, 2021, a loan was agreed with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (CDP) for Euro 75 million with a term of 4 years and 6 months, for the purpose of financing part of the Group's expenditure on purchasing the "Leonardo Da Vinci" cable-laying vessel. This loan, drawn down in full on February 9, 2021, was repaid in a lump sum at maturity on July 28, 2025.

On March 6, 2023, another long-term 6-year loan with CDP was announced for Euro 120 million, for the purpose of supporting R&D programs in Italy and Europe (specifically in France, Germany, Spain and the Netherlands). The loan, received on February 15, 2023, is repayable in a lump sum at maturity on February 15, 2029.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the remaining CDP Loan approximated its carrying amount.

EIB Loans

On February 3, 2022, the Group announced that it had finalized a loan from the European Investment Bank (EIB) for Euro 135 million to support its European R&D program in the energy and telecom cable systems sector over the period 2021-2024.

This loan is specifically intended to support projects developed at R&D centers in five European countries: Italy, France, Germany, Spain and the Netherlands.

The loan, received on January 28, 2022, is repayable in a lump sum at maturity on January 29, 2029.

On July 24, 2024, Prysmian and the EIB signed a new Euro 450 million financing package to facilitate electricity transmission and distribution in Europe. In order to support the growing demand for renewable energy, particularly offshore wind power, Prysmian will use the resources made available by the EIB to build new production lines for extra high voltage submarine cables, lines for high voltage onshore cables, as well as to make technical improvements to existing lines at its three flagship plants in Pikkala (Finland), Arco Felice Pozzuoli (Italy) and Gron (France).

The loan will be disbursed in tranches and is repayable in a lump sum eight years after the disbursement of each tranche. The first tranche of Euro 198 million was received on August 1, 2024, while the second of Euro 145 million was received on July 24, 2025.

On October 9, 2025, the financing package was reduced from Euro 450 million to Euro 387 million.

On November 27, 2025, Prysmian signed a Euro 300 million financing package with the European Investment Bank (EIB) to support its European research and development activities over the four-year period from 2025 to 2028, accelerating the adoption of new solutions to foster energy transition and digital transformation. The first tranche of Euro 200 million was received on December 12, 2025, and the second tranche of Euro 100 million on February 24, 2026, with repayment scheduled in a lump sum 8 years from the date of disbursement.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the EIB Loans approximated their carrying amount.

Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022

On July 7, 2022, the Group entered into a medium-term Sustainability-Linked loan for Euro 1,200 million with a syndicate of leading Italian and international banks. This five-year loan was drawn down in full on July 14, 2022 and primarily used to refinance the Euro 1 billion term loan obtained in 2018, which was thus repaid early on the same date. With the aim of strengthening its financial structure and making ESG factors an integral part of its strategy, Prysmian elected to include important environmental and social KPIs among the parameters determining the terms of the loan. In fact, the loan is linked to the decarbonization targets already set by Prysmian (annual GHG emissions from 2023 to 2027), to the ratio of female white-collar and executive hires to total Prysmian hires, and to the number of sustainability audits performed in the supply chain. The achievement or otherwise of these indicators entails a positive or negative adjustment to the annual spread.

Interest rate swaps have been arranged in respect of this loan, for an overall notional value of Euro 1,200 million, with the objective of hedging variable rate interest flows.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the Sustainability-Linked Term Loan approximated its carrying amount.

Unicredit Loan

On December 11, 2024, Prysmian S.p.A. entered into an agreement with Unicredit for a Euro 150 million long-term loan. The loan was disbursed on December 13, 2024 and will be repaid in a lump sum on the agreed maturity date in December 2029.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the Unicredit loan approximated its carrying amount.

Mediobanca Loan

On December 10, 2024, Prysmian S.p.A. entered into an agreement with Mediobanca for a Euro 150 million long-term loan. The loan was disbursed on December 12, 2024 and will be repaid in a lump sum on the agreed maturity date in December 2029.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the Mediobanca loan approximated its carrying amount.

Financing of Encore Wire acquisition

On July 2, 2024, concurrently with the acquisition of Encore Wire, Prysmian drew down a loan divided into a number of short- and medium/ long-term credit facilities as follows:

- **Term Loan:** a medium-long term credit facility for USD 1,070 million, whose maturity date coincides with the 5th (fifth) anniversary of the Acquisition closing date (July 2, 2029);
- **Bridge Loan A:** a bridge credit facility for USD 481 million, which was repaid in full on July 10, 2024;

- **Bridge Loan B:** a bridge credit facility for Euro 925 million, which was repaid in full on November 28, 2024;

- **Bridge Loan C1:** a bridge credit facility for Euro 513 million, which was partially repaid on November 28, 2024, leaving a residual debt of Euro 230 million at December 31, 2024, subsequently repaid in full on February 18, 2025;

- **Bridge Loan C2:** a bridge credit facility for USD 548 million, which was partially repaid on November 28, 2024, leaving a residual debt of USD 250 million at December 31, 2024, subsequently repaid in full on February 18, 2025.

Interest rate swaps have been arranged against the Term Loan of USD 1,070 million with the objective of hedging variable rate interest flows. At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the loan approximated its carrying amount.

The fair value of loans has been determined using valuation techniques that refer to observable market data (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

The following tables summarize the committed lines available to the Group at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, shown at their nominal value:

(Euro/million)

12.31.2025			
	Total lines	Drawn	Undrawn
Revolving Credit Facility 2023	1,000	–	1,000
Revolving Credit Facility 2025	200	–	200
CDP Loans	120	(120)	–
Sustainability Term Loan 2022	1,200	(1,200)	–
EIB Loans	822	(678)	144
Term Loan Encore Wire	1,000	(1,000)	–
Mediobanca Loan	150	(150)	–
Unicredit Loan	150	(150)	–
Total	4,642	(3,298)	1,344

(Euro/million)

12.31.2024

	Total lines	Drawn	Undrawn
Revolving Credit Facility 2023	1,000	–	1,000
CDP Loans	195	(195)	–
Sustainability Term Loan 2022	1,200	(1,200)	–
EIB Loans	585	(333)	252
Term Loan Encore Wire	1,000	(1,000)	–
Bridge Loan C2 Encore Wire	234	(234)	–
Bridge Loan C1 Encore Wire	230	(230)	–
Mediobanca Loan	150	(150)	–
Unicredit Loan	150	(150)	–
Total	4,744	(3,492)	1,252

Bonds

On November 21, 2024, Prysmian announced the placement of a dual-tranche offering of unsecured senior notes for a total of Euro 1,500 million, rated BBB- by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (S&P). The issue consists of a four-year tranche of Euro 850 million due on November 28, 2028, with a fixed annual coupon of 3.625% and an issue price of Euro 99.817, and a second seven-year tranche of Euro 650 million due on November 28, 2031, with a fixed annual

coupon of 3.875% and an issue price of Euro 99.459. The notes have a minimum denomination of Euro 100,000, plus integral multiples of Euro 1,000. Among the objectives of this issuance was repayment of the bridge loans taken out for the acquisition of Encore Wire.

At December 31, 2025, the four-year Euro 850 million bond had a fair value of Euro 864 million, while the seven-year Euro 650 million bond had a fair value of Euro 671 million.



Borrowings from banks and other lenders and Lease liabilities

The following tables report movements in Borrowings from banks and other lenders and in Lease liabilities:

(Euro/million)

	CDP Loans	EIB Loans	Bond € 850M	Bond € 650M	Sustainability-Linked Term loan	Encore Wire Loans	Unicredit, Mediobanca Loans	Other borrowings/Lease liabilities	Total
Balance at Dec 31 2024	197	338	846	645	1.218	1.530	298	343	5.415
Business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	99
Currency translations differences	-	-	-	-	-	(124)	-	(15)	(139)
New funds	-	345	-	-	-	-	-	64	409
Repayments	(75)	-	-	-	-	(467)	-	(297)	(839)
Amortization of bank and financial fees	-	-	2	1	2	4	1	-	10
New IFRS 16 leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	255
Interests and other movements	-	-	-	-	(7)	(15)	-	20	(2)
Balance at Dec 31 2025	122	683	848	646	1.213	928	299	469	5.208

(Euro/million)

	CDP Loans	EIB Loans	Convertible Bond	Bond € 850M	Bond € 650M	Sustainability-Linked Term loan	Encore Wire Loans	Unicredit, Mediobanca Loans	Intesa Loans	Other borrowings/Lease liabilities	Other borrowings/Lease liabilities
Balance at Dec 31 2023	297	248	728	-	-	1.218	-	100	151	354	3.096
Business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Currency translations differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	36
New funds	-	198	-	850	650	-	3.381	300	-	24	5.403
Repayments	(100)	(110)	-	-	-	-	(1.942)	(100)	(150)	(150)	(2.552)
Amortization of bank and financial fees	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Conversion of 2021 Convertible Bond	-	-	(733)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(733)
New IFRS 16 leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	111
Interests and other movements	-	2	5	(4)	(5)	(2)	55	(2)	(1)	-	48
Balance at Dec 31 2024	197	338	-	846	645	1.218	1.530	298	-	343	5.415

NET FINANCIAL DEBT

(Euro/million)

	Note	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
CDP Loans	13	120	120
EIB Loans	13	677	332
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	13	1,197	1,195
Bond Euro 850M	13	847	845
Bond Euro 650M	13	645	644
Unicredit Loan	13	149	149
Mediobanca Loan	13	150	149
Term Loan Encore Wire	13	905	1,022
Bridge Loan C2 Encore Wire	13	–	242
Bridge Loan C1 Encore Wire	13	–	228
Lease liabilities	13	291	229
Interest rate derivatives	8	18	6
Other financial payables	13	3	3
Total long-term financial liabilities		5,002	5,164
CDP Loans	13	2	77
EIB Loans	13	6	6
Current interest on perpetual hybrid bond		20	–
Bond Euro 850M	13	1	1
Bond Euro 650M	13	1	1
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	13	16	23
Term Loan Encore Wire	13	23	32
Bridge Loan C2 Encore Wire	13	–	2
Bridge Loan C1 Encore Wire	13	–	4
Lease liabilities	13	108	81
Forex derivatives on financial transactions	8	1	4
Other financial payables	13	47	30
Financial liabilities related to assets held for sale	10	3	–
Total short-term financial liabilities		228	261
Total financial liabilities		5,230	5,425
Long-term financial receivables	5	7	4
Long-term bank fees	5	4	3
Financial assets at amortized cost		4	4
Non-current interest rate derivatives	8	2	2
Current interest rate derivatives	8	1	6
Current forex derivatives on financial transactions	8	3	3
Short-term financial receivables	5	21	28
Short-term bank fees	5	3	3
Financial assets at FVPL	7	48	32
Financial assets at FVOCI	4	11	11
Financial assets held for sale	10	4	–
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,025	1,033
Total financial assets		2,133	1,129
Net financial debt		3,097	4,296

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Group's net financial debt to the amount reported in accordance with the requirements of CONSOB advice notice no. 5/21 of April 29,

2021 concerning compliance with the "Guidelines on disclosure requirements under the Prospectus Regulation" published by ESMA on March 4, 2021 (reference ESMA32-382-1138)

(Euro/million)

	Note	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Net financial debt – as reported above		3,097	4,296
Adjustments to exclude:			
Long-term financial receivables	5	11	4
Long-term bank fees	5	4	3
Cash flow derivatives (assets)		3	8
Adjustments to include:			
Net non-hedging forex derivatives on commercial transactions, excluding non-current assets	8	9	7
Net non-hedging commodity derivatives, excluding non-current assets	8	7	(7)
Recalculated net financial debt		3,131	4,311



14. Trade payables, contract liabilities and other payables

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)			
12.31.2025			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Trade payables	–	2,798	2,798
Total trade payables	–	2,798	2,798
Contract liabilities	–	2,325	2,325
Other payables:			
Tax and social security payables	–	329	329
Advances from customers	9	27	36
Payables to employees	4	220	224
Accrued expenses	–	166	166
Other	26	300	326
Total other payables	39	1,042	1,081
Total	39	6,165	6,204

(Euro/million)			
12.31.2024 ^(*)			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Trade payables	–	2,462	2,462
Total trade payables	–	2,462	2,462
Contract liabilities	–	2,074	2,074
Other payables:			
Tax and social security payables	–	312	312
Advances from customers	10	128	138
Payables to employees	2	203	205
Accrued expenses	–	154	154
Other	24	164	188
Total other payables	36	961	997
Total	36	5,497	5,533

(*) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

Contract liabilities

(Euro/million)		
	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Contract liabilities	2,325	2,074
Total	2,325	2,074

Contract liabilities represent the excess of amounts billed by the Group over costs incurred plus accumulated profits (or losses),

recognized using the percentage of completion method.

Trade payables, contract liabilities and other payables by currency

The following table breaks down trade payables, contract liabilities and other payables, according to the currency in which they are expressed:

(Euro/million)		
	12.31.2025	12.31.2024 (*)
Euro	3,625	3,354
US Dollar	1,051	852
British Pound	501	422
Chinese Renminbi (Yuan)	154	162
Brazilian Real	126	134
Australian Dollar	109	76
Canadian Dollar	36	48
Turkish Lira	44	64
Thai Baht	29	19
Philippine Peso	29	28
Swedish Krona	17	2
Malaysian Ringgit	13	16
Hungarian Forint	14	16
Other currencies	456	340
Total	6,204	5,533

(*) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

15. Provisions for risks and charges

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)			
12.31.2025 (*)			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Restructuring costs	–	37	37
Legal, contractual and other risks	39	547	586
Environmental risks	1	85	86
Indirect tax risks	22	21	43
Total	62	690	752

(*) Provisions for risks at December 31, 2025 include Euro 79 million for potential liabilities recorded in application of IFRS 3 - Business Combinations.

(Euro/million)			
12.31.2024 (*) (**)			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Restructuring costs	–	53	53
Legal, contractual and other risks	41	557	598
Environmental risks	13	95	108
Indirect tax risks	12	30	42
Total	66	735	801

(*) Provisions for risks at December 31, 2024 include Euro 112 million for potential liabilities recorded in application of IFRS 3 - Business Combinations.

(**) The consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current Integrated Annual Report for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

The following table presents the movements in these provisions during the reporting period:

(Euro/million)	Restructuring costs	Legal, contractual and other risks	Environmental risks	Indirect tax risks	Total
Balance at 31 December 2024	53	598	108	42	801
Increases	13	144	4	6	167
Uses	(26)	(49)	(14)	(3)	(92)
Releases	(2)	(105)	(2)	(2)	(111)
Currency translation differences	(1)	(5)	(8)	(3)	(17)
Other	–	3	(2)	3	4
Balance at 31 December 2025	37	586	86	43	752

The provision for contractual, legal and other risks amounts to Euro 586 million at December 31, 2025 (Euro 598 million at December 31, 2024). This provision mainly includes Euro 200 million (Euro 189 million at December 31, 2024) for ongoing antitrust investigations and legal actions brought by third parties against Group companies as a result of and/or in connection with decisions adopted by the relevant authorities, as described below. The rest of this provision refers to provisions arising from business combinations, for risks related to ongoing and completed contracts and for risks related to commercial disputes.

Antitrust - European Commission proceedings in the high voltage underground and submarine cables business

By way of introduction, it will be recalled that the European Commission started an investigation in late January 2009 into a number of European and Asian electrical cable manufacturers to verify the existence of alleged anti-competitive practices in the high voltage underground and submarine cables markets. This investigation was concluded with the decision adopted by the European Commission, also upheld by the European courts, which found Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. ("Prysmian CS") jointly liable with Pirelli & C. S.p.A. ("Pirelli") for the alleged infringement in the period from February 18, 1999 to July 28, 2005, and Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. jointly liable with Prysmian S.p.A. ("Prysmian") and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc. ("Goldman Sachs") for the alleged infringement in the period from July 29, 2005 to January 28, 2009. Following the conclusion of this case, Prysmian paid the European Commission its share of the related fine within the prescribed term, using provisions previously set aside. Likewise in the case of General Cable, the European courts confirmed the contents of the

European Commission's decision of April 2014, thus definitively upholding the fine levied against it under this decision. As a result, Prysmian went ahead and paid the related fine.

In November 2014 and October 2019 respectively, Pirelli filed two civil actions, since combined, against Prysmian CS and Prysmian in the Court of Milan, seeking (i) to be held harmless from any claim brought by the European Commission in enforcement of its decision and for any expenses incidental to such enforcement; (ii) to be held harmless from any third-party claims for damages relating to the conduct forming the subject of the European Commission's decision and (iii) to be compensated for the damages allegedly suffered and quantified as a result of Prysmian CS and Prysmian having requested, in certain pending legal actions, that Pirelli be held liable for the unlawful conduct found by the European Commission in the period from 1999 to 2005. As part of the same proceedings, Prysmian CS and Prysmian, in addition to requesting full dismissal of the claims brought by Pirelli, filed symmetrical and opposing counterclaims to those of Pirelli in which they sought (i) to be held harmless from any claim brought by the European Commission in enforcement of its decision and for any expenses incidental to such enforcement; (ii) to be held harmless from any third-party claims for damages relating to the conduct forming the subject of the European Commission's decision and (iii) to be compensated for damages suffered as a result of the legal actions brought by Pirelli. In a ruling dated May 13, 2024, the Court entirely dismissed all of the claims brought by Pirelli and partially upheld the claims brought by Prysmian. Pirelli has appealed against the ruling, reiterating its claims and requesting a full review.

In view of the circumstances described and the

developments in the proceedings, the Directors, assisted also by legal counsel, have recognized what they consider to be an adequate level of provisions to cover the related matters in question.

Antitrust - Claims for damages ensuing from the European Commission's 2014 decision

During the first few months of 2017, operators belonging to the Vattenfall Group filed claims in the High Court of London against a number of cable manufacturers, including companies in the Prysmian Group, to obtain compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission. In June 2020, the Prysmian companies concerned presented their defense as well as serving a summons on another party to whom the EU decision was addressed. In July 2022, an agreement was reached for an out-of-court settlement of claims against the Prysmian companies concerned. However, the legal proceedings brought by the Prysmian companies against the other party to whom the EU decision was addressed are continuing.

On April 2, 2019, a writ of summons was served, on behalf of Terna S.p.A., on Pirelli, Nexans and companies in the Prysmian Group, demanding compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission in its April 2014 decision. This action has been brought before the Court of Milan. On October 24, 2019, the Prysmian Group companies concerned responded by presenting their preliminary defense. By an order dated February 3, 2020, the Court upheld the points raised by the defendants, giving Terna until May 11, 2020 to complete its writ of summons and scheduling a hearing for October 20, 2020. Terna duly completed its summons, which was filed within the required deadline. The preliminary investigative phase has now concluded and the case has been referred back for a decision.

On April 2, 2019, a writ of summons was served, on behalf of Electricity & Water Authority of Bahrain, GCC Interconnection Authority, Kuwait Ministry of Electricity and Water and Oman Electricity Transmission Company, on a number of cable manufacturers, including companies in the Prysmian Group, on Pirelli and Goldman Sachs. This action, brought in the Court of Amsterdam, once again involved a claim for

compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission. On December 18, 2019, the Prysmian companies concerned presented their preliminary defense, which was heard on September 8, 2020. On November 25, 2020, the Court of Amsterdam handed down a ruling under which it upheld the submissions made and declined jurisdiction over defendants not based in the Netherlands, thus excluding them from the proceedings. On February 19, 2021, the plaintiffs announced that they had filed an appeal against this ruling. The Prysmian companies concerned, together with the other third-party first-instance defendants, have taken legal action to contest the plaintiff's claims. On April 25, 2023, the Amsterdam Court of Appeal handed down a ruling under which it decided to submit to the European Court of Justice a number of questions on the interpretation of European law, which it considers instrumental to its decision. The case has therefore been stayed pending the European Court of Justice's response.

Furthermore, in February 2023, Prysmian received notification of an application by British consumer representatives requesting authorization from the relevant local court to initiate proceedings against a number of cable manufacturers, including Prysmian S.p.A. and Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l., and which also involved a claim for compensation for damages supposedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission in its April 2014 decision. The court case is pending and the Prysmian companies concerned have submitted their preliminary defenses. Under a decision dated May 3, 2024, the UK court conditionally authorized the British consumer representatives to initiate the aforementioned proceedings. On October 30, 2025, the British court ruled on certain preliminary issues, accepting the arguments put forward by Prysmian and the other defendants, thereby reducing the amount of damages claimed. The proceedings remain ongoing.

In view of the circumstances described and the developments in the proceedings, the Directors, assisted also by legal counsel, have recognized what they consider to be an adequate level of provisions to cover the related matters in question.

In June 2023, a writ of summons, sent on behalf of Saudi Electricity Company, was received by a number of cable manufacturers, including some Prysmian companies. This action, brought before the Court of Cologne, once again involves a claim for compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission. The case is pending.

Based on the information currently available, and believing these potential liabilities unlikely to crystallize, the Directors are of the opinion not to make any provision.

Antitrust - Other investigations

In Brazil, the local antitrust authority started proceedings against a number of manufacturers of high voltage underground and submarine cables, including Prysmian, notified of such in 2011. On April 15, 2020, the CADE Tribunal issued the operative part of the decision under which it held Prysmian liable for the alleged infringement in the period from February 2001 to March 2004 and ordered it to pay a fine of BRL 10.2 million (approximately Euro 1.8 million). Using the provisions already set aside in previous years, Prysmian made these payments within the required deadline.

Prysmian filed an appeal against the CADE decision. Under a ruling dated July 11, 2024, Prysmian's appeal was dismissed, therefore confirming the original decision against which the appeal had been lodged. Prysmian has appealed this ruling by reiterating its request to quash the CADE's decision.

At the end of February 2016, the Spanish antitrust authority commenced proceedings to verify the existence of anti-competitive practices by local low voltage cable manufacturers and distributors, including Prysmian's local subsidiaries. On November 24, 2017, the local antitrust authority notified Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries of a decision under which they were held liable for the alleged infringements in the period from June 2002 to June 2015 and were jointly and severally ordered to pay a fine of Euro 15.6 million. Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries lodged an appeal against this decision.

The appeal was partially upheld by the local court, which ruled on May 19, 2023 that the time period used by the authority to calculate the fine should be reduced, with consequent revision of the fine itself. Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries have appealed against this ruling.

The appeal has been declared inadmissible; however, the ruling is still under appeal by the Spanish Antitrust Authority and is therefore not yet final.

The decision of November 24, 2017 also held the Spanish subsidiaries of General Cable liable for breach of local antitrust law. However, they have obtained immunity from paying the related fine (quantified at about Euro 12.6 million) having filed for leniency and collaborated with the local antitrust authority in its investigations. The General Cable Spanish subsidiaries also appealed against the decision of the local antitrust authority, in both first and second instance. The appeals were ultimately dismissed in rulings by the Spanish Supreme Court, notified to the companies concerned on January 19, 2023, thus rendering the decision of the local antitrust authority against them final.

During June 2022, the antitrust authorities of the Czech Republic and Slovakia conducted inspections at the offices of Prysmian's local subsidiaries with regard to alleged anti-competitive practices in setting metal surcharges. Subsequently, in August 2022 and March 2023, the antitrust authorities of the Czech Republic and Slovakia respectively announced the opening of an investigation into this matter involving, among others, Prysmian's local subsidiaries.

During August 2025, the Slovak antitrust authority notified all parties involved in the investigations of a statement of objections contesting their alleged anti-competitive conduct. This is a preliminary measure and does not affect the final outcome of the proceedings. Prysmian has already submitted its observations on the matter in question. Subsequently, in February 2026, the authority issued a first-instance decision imposing a fine of approximately Euro 46 million on the Prysmian subsidiaries involved in the investigation. However, this decision is not enforceable and will be challenged by Prysmian before the governing body of the same authority, requesting its reform.

In view of the circumstances described and the developments in the proceedings, the Directors, assisted also by legal counsel, have recognized what they consider to be an adequate level of provisions to cover the related matters in question.

In addition, in January 2022, an investigation was initiated by the German antitrust authority

(Federal Cartel Office) concerning alleged coordination in setting the standard metal surcharges applied by the industry in Germany. Prysmian's local subsidiaries have challenged before the courts the search and seizure orders under which the German authorities carried out inspections at their offices and seized company documents.

In December 2024, the Italian Antitrust Authority carried out an inspection at the offices of one of the Group's Italian subsidiaries. The inspection was conducted as part of an Italian Antitrust Authority investigation into a possible anti-competitive cartel aimed at coordinating prices and sales conditions in the Italian low voltage copper cable market.

In October 2025, the Hungarian antitrust authority carried out an inspection at the offices of the Group's local subsidiary. The inspection was conducted as part of the authority's investigation into a possible cartel affecting competition in a number of tenders to supply low and/or medium voltage cables.

Given the high degree of uncertainty as to the timing and outcome of these ongoing investigations, the Directors currently feel unable to estimate the related risk.

Antitrust - Claims for damages ensuing from other investigations

In February 2020, a writ of summons was served on a number of cable manufacturers, including Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries, under which companies belonging to the Iberdrola Group have claimed compensation for damages

supposedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the Spanish antitrust authority in its decision of November 24, 2017. The proceedings, pending before the Court of Barcelona, were settled by a ruling on July 28, 2025, which dismissed all of Iberdrola's claims for damages. Iberdrola lodged an appeal against this ruling in September 2025. In July 2020, a writ of summons was served on a number of cable manufacturers, including Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries, under which companies belonging to the Endesa Group have claimed compensation for damages supposedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the Spanish antitrust authority in its decision of November 24, 2017. The proceedings are pending before the Court of Barcelona.

During 2022, other third-party lawsuits were filed against certain cable manufacturers, including Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries, to obtain compensation for damages supposedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive conduct sanctioned by the Spanish antitrust authority in its decision of November 24, 2017. The proceedings are pending before the Court of Barcelona.

In view of the circumstances described and the developments in the proceedings, the Directors, assisted also by legal counsel and maintaining consistency in the assessment criteria, have adjusted the related provisions for risks to a level deemed appropriate to cover the potential liabilities for the matters in question.

With reference to the above matters, a number of Prysmian companies have received various notices in which third parties have claimed compensation for damages, albeit not quantified, allegedly suffered as a result of Prysmian's involvement in the anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission and the antitrust authorities in Brazil and Spain.

Based on the information currently available, and believing it unlikely that these potential or unquantifiable liabilities will arise, the Directors have decided not to make any provision.

Despite the uncertainty of the outcome of the investigations and legal actions in progress, the amount of the provision set aside, the substance of which explained above, is considered to represent the best estimate of the liability based on the information available to date and the developments in the proceedings described above.

16. Employee benefit obligations

The Group provides a number of post-employment benefits through schemes that include defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans.

The defined contribution plans require the Group to pay, under legal or contractual obligations, contributions into public or private insurance institutions. The Group fulfils its obligations through payment of the contributions. At the financial reporting date, any amounts accrued but not yet paid to such institutions are recorded in "Other payables", while the related costs, accrued on the basis of employee service, are recognized in "Personnel costs".

The defined benefit plans mainly refer to Pension plans, Statutory severance benefit (for Italian companies), Medical benefit plans and other benefits such as seniority bonuses.

The liabilities arising under these plans, net of any assets serving such plans, are recognized in Employee benefit obligations and are measured using actuarial techniques.

Employee benefit obligations are analyzed as follows:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Pension plans	222	249
Italian statutory severance benefit	10	11
Medical benefit plans	11	15
Termination and other benefits	36	35
Total	279	310

Pension plan amendments in 2025

There were no significant amendments to existing pension plans during 2025. The following notes provide further details about the three main types of benefit: pension plans, statutory severance benefit and medical benefit plans.

PENSION PLANS

Pension plans relate to defined benefit pension schemes that can be “Funded” or “Unfunded”. Pension plan liabilities are generally calculated according to employee length of service with the company and the remuneration paid in the period preceding cessation of employment. Liabilities for “Funded pension plans” are funded by contributions paid by the employer and, in

some cases, by employees, into a separately managed pension fund. The fund independently manages and administers the amounts received, investing in financial assets and paying benefits directly to employees. The Group’s contributions to such funds are defined according to the requirements established in the individual countries.

Liabilities for “Unfunded pension plans” are managed directly by the employer who is responsible for paying the benefits to employees. These plans have no assets covering the liabilities.

Pension plan obligations and assets at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are analyzed as follows:

(Euro/million)						
	12.31.2025					
	Germany	Great Britain	France	United States	Other countries	Total
Funded pension obligations:						
Present value of obligation	–	114	1	67	57	239
Fair value of plan assets	–	(99)	(1)	(64)	(72)	(236)
Asset ceiling	–	–	–	–	4	4
Unfunded pension obligations:						
Present value of obligations	163	–	27	2	23	215
Total	163	15	27	5	12	222

(Euro/million)						
	12.31.2024					
	Germany	Great Britain	France	United States	Other countries	Total
Funded pension obligations:						
Present value of obligation	–	123	1	80	57	261
Fair value of plan assets	–	(100)	(1)	(71)	(78)	(250)
Asset ceiling	–	–	–	–	6	6
Unfunded pension obligations:						
Present value of obligations	178	–	28	3	23	232
Total	178	23	28	12	8	249

At December 31, 2025, the value of funded plans in “Other countries” mainly refers to Canada, Mexico and the Netherlands.

At December 31, 2025, unfunded pension plans in “Other countries” primarily refer to Sweden and Chile.

Changes during the year in pension plan obligations are analyzed as follows:

(Euro/million)	2025	2024
Opening defined benefit obligation	493	511
Current service costs	5	5
Interest costs	21	21
Administrative costs and taxes	2	2
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognized in equity - experience	4	3
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognized in equity - demographic assumptions	–	–
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognized in equity - financial assumptions	(18)	(25)
Disbursements from plan assets	(19)	(20)
Disbursements paid directly by the employer	(14)	(13)
Plan settlements	–	–
Currency translation differences	(21)	9
Reclassifications and legislative amendments to existing plans	1	–
Closing defined benefit obligation	454	493

Changes during the year in pension plan assets are analyzed as follows:

(Euro/million)	2025	2024
Opening plan assets	250	245
Interest income on plan assets	11	11
Actuarial gains/(losses) recognized in equity	2	(5)
Contributions paid in by the employer	23	23
Disbursements	(33)	(34)
Plan settlements	–	–
Currency translation differences	(17)	10
Closing plan assets	236	250

At December 31, 2025, pension plan assets consisted of equities (24% versus 27% in 2024), government bonds (38% versus 31% in 2024), corporate bonds (12% versus 15% in 2024), and other assets (26% versus 27% in 2024).

The asset ceiling recorded a value of Euro 4 million at December 31, 2025 (Euro 6 million at December 31, 2024).

Pension plan costs and income recognized in the income statement are analyzed as follows:

(Euro/million)

	2025					
	Germany	Great Britain	France	United States	Other countries	Total
Personnel & administrative costs	1	–	3	–	3	7
Interest costs	6	6	1	4	4	21
Expected returns on plan assets	–	(5)	–	(3)	(3)	(11)
Total pension plan costs	7	1	4	1	4	17

(Euro/million)

	2024					
	Germany	Great Britain	France	United States	Other countries	Total
Personnel & administrative costs	1	–	1	1	4	7
Interest costs	6	6	1	4	4	21
Expected returns on plan assets	–	(5)	–	(3)	(3)	(11)
Total pension plan costs	7	1	2	2	5	17

Further details can be found in Note 22. Personnel costs.

As evident from the preceding tables, the most significant plans at December 31, 2025 in terms of accrued employee benefit obligations are those managed in the following countries:

- Germany;
- Great Britain;

- France;
- United States.

Pension plans in the above countries account for more than 80% of the related liability. The principal risks to which they are exposed are described below:

Germany

There are eight pension plans in Germany, most of which are final salary plans with the retirement age generally set at 65. Although most plans are closed to new members, additional costs may need to be recognized in the future. As of

December 31, 2025, the plans had an average duration of 10 years (11 years as of December 31, 2024).

Total plan membership is made up as follows:

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
	Number of participants	Number of participants
Active	873	962
Deferred	737	776
Pensioners	2,397	2,355
Total membership	4,007	4,093

The German plans do not have any assets that fund the liabilities, in line with the practice in this country; the Group pays these benefits directly.

The benefits payable in 2026 will amount to Euro 10 million (Euro 9 million at December 31, 2024 for 2025).

Changes in benefits, and so in the recorded liability and service costs, mainly depend on inflation, salary growth and the life expectancy of plan members. Another variable to consider when determining the amount of the liability and service costs is the discount rate, identified by reference to market yields of AA corporate bonds denominated in Euro.

Great Britain

Two defined benefit plans were in operation at December 31, 2025: the Draka pension fund and the Prysmian pension fund. Both are final salary plans, in which the retirement age is generally set at 65 for the majority of plan participants. Neither plan has admitted any new members nor incurred any new liabilities since 2013.

Currently all employees participate in defined contribution plans.

As at December 31, 2025, the plans had an average duration of approximately 14 years, in line with the previous year.

Total plan membership is made up as follows:

	12.31.2025			12.31.2024		
	Draka pension fund	Prysmian pension fund	Total	Draka pension fund	Prysmian pension fund	Total
	Number of participants	Number of participants	Number of participants	Number of participants	Number of participants	Number of participants
Active	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred	367	409	776	367	409	776
Pensioners	517	432	949	517	432	949
Total membership	884	841	1,725	884	841	1,725

Both plans operate under trust law and are managed and administered by a Board of Trustees on behalf of members and in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed and Rules and current legislation. The assets that fund the liabilities are held by the Trust, for both plans.

For the purposes of determining the level of funding, the Trustees appoint an actuary to value the plans every three years, with annual updates. The latest valuation of the Draka pension fund and the Prysmian pension fund was conducted at December 31, 2024 and will be finalized by March 31, 2026. The contribution levels are also set every three years when performing the valuations to determine the level of plan funding, but can be revised annually. The Trustees decide on the investment strategy in agreement with the company. The strategies differ for both plans. In particular, the Draka pension fund has invested its assets as follows:

11% in equities, 53% in bonds and 36% in other financial instruments. The Prysmian pension fund has invested its assets as follows: 6% in equities, 72% in bonds and 22% in other financial instruments.

One of the main risks for the Group in Great Britain is that mismatches between the expected return and the actual return on plan assets would require contribution levels to be revised.

The liabilities and service costs are sensitive to the following variables: life expectancy of plan participants and future growth in benefit levels. Another variable to consider when determining the amount of the liability is the discount rate, identified according to market yields of AA-rated corporate bonds denominated in pounds sterling.

The benefits payable in 2026 will amount to Euro 6 million (Euro 6 million at December 31, 2024 for 2025).

France

There were six pension plans in operation in France at December 31, 2025, of which five unfunded retirement benefit plans and one partially funded pension plan.

All plans have a retirement age generally set between 62 and 64 according to the date of birth. They are all open to new members, except for the funded plan which does not admit new members or incur new liabilities.

As at December 31, 2025, the plans had an average duration of approximately 9 years, in line with the previous year.

Total plan membership is made up as follows:

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
	Number of participants	Number of participants
Active	2,454	2,440
Deferred	–	–
Pensioners	21	21
Total membership	2,475	2,461

The principal risk for the Group in France is salary growth, which affects the benefits that the company has to pay the employee. In the case of the retirement benefit plans, the benefits vest only upon attaining retirement age; consequently, the cost to the company will depend on the probability that an employee does not leave the company before that date. There are no life expectancy risks relating to these plans. The liabilities and service costs are sensitive to the following variables: inflation,

salary growth and the discount rate, determined according to market yields of AA corporate bonds denominated in Euro.

The main risks for the funded plan are those associated with inflation and life expectancy, both of which affect contribution levels. The plan's assets are entirely invested in insurance funds, whose main risk is that a mismatch between the expected return and the actual return on plan assets would require a revision of contribution levels.

United States

There were three pension plans in operation in the United States at December 31, 2025, of which two funded plans that pay an income upon retirement and one an unfunded deferred compensation plan.

All the plans provide for a retirement age, generally set at 65. They have all been closed to new members since March 2024 and do not

admit new members or incur new liabilities, except for the "Master Pension Plan" into which it is still possible to pay.

As at December 31, 2025, the plans had an average duration of approximately 7 years (7 years at the end of 2024).

Total plan membership is made up as follows:

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
	Number of participants	Number of participants
Active	261	288
Deferred	445	507
Pensioners	993	997
Total membership	1,699	1,792

The benefits payable in 2026 will amount to Euro 6 million (Euro 3 million at December 31, 2024 for 2025), while pension fund contributions will amount to Euro 1 million.

The weighted average actuarial assumptions used to value the pension plans in the principal countries (Germany, Great Britain, France and United States) are as follows:

	12.31.2025							
	Germany		Great Britain		France		United States	
Interest rate	3.95%		5.51%		3.75%		5.20%	
Expected future salary increase	2.36%		N/A		2.00%		N/A	
Expected increase in pensions	2.30%		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Inflation rate	2.00%		3.00%		2.00%		N/A	
Life expectancy at age 65:	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
People currently aged 65	21.10	24.40	19.82	22.38	19.92	21.96	25.86	29.41
People currently aged 50	23.10	26.10	20.33	23.28	21.10	23.10	27.94	31.62

	12.31.2024							
	Germany		Great Britain		France		United States	
Interest rate	3.35%		5.46%		3.20%		5.50%	
Expected future salary increase	2.48%		N/A		2.06%		2.50%	
Expected increase in pensions	2.00%		3.30%		2.00%		3.00%	
Inflation rate	2.00%		N/A		N/A		2.00%	
Life expectancy at age 65:	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
People currently aged 65	20.87	24.27	19.82	22.38	25.86	29.41	19.85	21.89
People currently aged 50	22.97	25.97	20.33	23.28	27.94	31.62	21.03	23.03

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of the effects of an increase/decrease in the most significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the obligation, namely the interest rate, inflation rate and life expectancy.

Inflation rate sensitivity includes those effects relating to assumptions about salary increases and increases in benefits.

	12.31.2025							
	Germany		Great Britain		France		United States	
Interest rate	- 0.50%	+ 0.50%	- 0.50%	+0.50%	- 0.50%	+ 0.50%	- 0.50%	+ 0.50%
Change in pension plans	5.00%	-4.68%	6.75%	-6.28%	4.30%	-4.11%	3.56%	-3.31%
Inflation rate	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%
Change in pension plans	-2.05%	2.12%	-1.75%	1.79%	-2.19%	2.24%	N/A	N/A

	12.31.2025							
	Germany		Great Britain		France		United States	
1-year increase in life expectancy	5.03%		4.14%		2.82%		0.52%	

	12.31.2024							
	Germany		Great Britain		France		United States	
Interest rate	- 0.50%	+ 0.50%	- 0.50%	+0.50%	- 0.50%	+ 0.50%	- 0.50%	+ 0.50%
Change in pension plans	5.33%	-4.88%	6.85%	-6.38%	4.62%	-4.30%	3.52%	-3.32%
Inflation rate	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%
Change in pension plans	-2.10%	2.18%	-1.78%	1.83%	-2.29%	2.34%	N/A	N/A

	12.31.2024							
	Germany		Great Britain		France		United States	
1-year increase in life expectancy	5.09%		4.19%		0.53%		2.75%	

STATUTORY SEVERANCE BENEFIT

Statutory severance benefit, which refers to Italian companies only, is analyzed as follows:

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	11	12
Current service costs	1	1
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognized in equity	-	-
Disbursements	(2)	(2)
Closing balance	10	11

No actuarial gains or losses were recorded at December 31, 2025. Actuarial gains and losses basically reflect variations in the associated economic parameters (the discount and inflation rates).

Under Italian law, the amount due to each employee accrues with service and is paid when the employee leaves the company. The amount

due upon termination of employment is calculated on the basis of the length of service and the taxable remuneration of each employee. The liability is adjusted annually for the official cost of living index and statutory interest, and is not subject to any vesting conditions or periods, or any funding obligation; there are therefore no assets that fund this liability.

The benefits are paid in the form of a lump sum, in accordance with the related rules. In certain circumstances, the benefit plan also allows the payment of partial advances against the full amount of the accrued benefit.

The main risk is the volatility of the inflation rate

and the interest rate, as determined by the market yield on AA corporate bonds denominated in Euro.

The actuarial assumptions used to value statutory severance benefit are as follows:

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Interest rate	3.70%	3.20%
Expected future salary increase	2.00%	1.80%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of the effects of an increase/decrease in the most significant actuarial assumptions

used to determine the present value of the obligation, namely the interest rate and inflation rate:

	12.31.2025		12.31.2024	
Interest rate	- 0.50%	+ 0.50%	- 0.50%	+ 0.50%
Change in statutory severance benefit	3.74%	-3.59%	3.46%	-3.23%
Inflation rate	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%
Change in statutory severance benefit	-1.14%	1.20%	-1.03%	1.07%

MEDICAL BENEFIT PLANS

Some Group companies provide medical benefit plans for retired employees. In particular, the Group funds medical benefit plans in Brazil, Canada and the United States. The US plans account for approximately 90% of the total obligation for medical benefit plans.

Apart from interest rate and life expectancy risks, medical benefit plans are particularly susceptible to increases in the cost of meeting claims. None of the medical benefit plans has any assets to fund the associated obligations, with benefits paid directly by the employer.

The obligation in respect of medical benefit plans is analyzed as follows:

(Euro/million)		
	2025	2024
Opening balance	15	14
Current service costs	1	(1)
Finance costs	-	1
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognized in equity - experience	(2)	1
Disbursements	(1)	1
Currency translation differences	(2)	(1)
Closing balance	11	15

The actuarial assumptions used to value medical benefit plans are as follows:

	12.31.2025		12.31.2024	
Interest rate	5.50%		5.69%	
Expected future salary increase	–		–	
Expected future pension increase	3.50%		3.50%	
Life expectancy at age 65:	Male	Female	Male	Female
People currently aged 65	20.90	22.95	20.76	22.82
People currently aged 50	22.01	23.98	21.88	23.85

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of the effects of an increase/decrease in the most significant actuarial assumptions used to

determine the present value of the obligation, such as the interest rate, inflation rate/growth in healthcare costs and life expectancy.

	12.31.2025		12.31.2024	
Interest rate	-0.50%	+0.50%	-0.50%	+0.50%
Change in medical benefit plans	5.94%	-5.35%	5.65%	-5.19%
Medical inflation rate	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%	- 0.25%	+ 0.25%
Change in medical benefit plans	2.75%	-2.60%	-2.66%	2.82%
	12.31.2025		12.31.2024	
1-year increase in life expectancy	3.77%		3.96%	

Number of employees

Average headcount in the period is reported below, compared with closing headcount at the

end of each period, expressed in full-time equivalents.

	2025			
	Average	%	Closing	%
Non-desk staff	25,161	73%	24,927	73%
Desk staff and management	8,583	25%	8,611	25%
Channell	838	2%	830	2%
Total	34,582	100%	34,368	100%
	2024			
	Average	%	Closing	%
Non-desk staff	23,237	74%	24,598	74%
Desk staff and management	8,274	26%	8,563	26%
Total	31,511	100%	33,161	100%

17. Deferred taxes

liabilities is Euro 700 million (Euro 581 million at December 31, 2024).

The balance of deferred tax assets at December 31, 2025 is Euro 370 million (Euro 328 million at December 31, 2024) while that of deferred tax

Movements in net deferred taxes are analyzed as follows:

(Euro/million)

	Fixed assets	Provisions ⁽¹⁾	Tax losses	Other	Total
Balance at Dec-31-2023	(184)	227	47	(13)	77
Business combinations	(375)	–	–	26	(349)
Currency translation differences	(20)	1	–	(10)	(29)
Impact on profit or loss	28	13	2	33	76
Impact on equity	–	(6)	–	(20)	(26)
Other and reclassifications	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at Dec-31-2024	(551)	235	49	16	(251)
Business combinations	(103)	–	16	–	(87)
Currency translation differences	54	–	–	9	63
Impact on profit or loss	(27)	(1)	(10)	28	(10)
Impact on equity	–	(3)	–	(33)	(36)
Other and reclassifications	(6)	–	–	(3)	(9)
Balance at Dec-31-2025	(633)	231	55	17	(330)

(1) Provisions for risks and charges (current and non-current) and Employee benefit obligations.

The Group has not recognized any deferred tax assets on Euro 643 million in carryforward tax losses at December 31, 2025 (Euro 659 million at December 31, 2024). Unrecognized deferred tax assets relating to the above carryforward tax losses and to deductible temporary differences amount to Euro 144 million (Euro 157 million at December 31, 2024).

At December 31, 2025, it has nonetheless recognized deferred tax assets of Euro 55 million on carryforward tax losses of Euro 176 million (Euro 49 million at December 31, 2024).

The following table presents details of carryforward tax losses:

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
Carryforward tax losses	819	842
of which recognized as deferred tax assets	176	182
Carryforward expires within 1 year	4	8
Carryforward expires between 2-5 years	6	7
Carryforward expires beyond 5 years	33	8
Unlimited carryforward	777	818

18. REVENUES

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)		
	2025	2024
Finished goods	15,464	13,656
Long-term contracts	3,003	2,309
Services	123	135
Other	1,060	926
Total	19,650	17,026

Further information about revenues can be found in section F. Segment information and Note 40.15 Revenue recognition. "Other" includes income of an ancillary and marginal

nature with respect to the core business, deriving mainly from the recovery and sale of materials not directly used in production.

19. Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)		
	2025	2024
Finished goods	82	(17)
Work in progress	110	39
Total	192	22

20. Other income

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)		
	2025	2024
Rental income	1	2
Insurance reimbursements and indemnities	21	45
Gains on disposal of property	1	1
Other revenue and income	483	69
Total	506	117

Other revenue and income include capital gains realized on the sale of fixed assets and/or equity investments. In 2025, this item includes capital

gains of Euro 354 million realized on the sale of the equity investment in YOFC and of Euro 38 million arising on the sale of the Amsterdam site.

21. Raw materials, consumables and supplies

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)	2025	2024
Raw materials	12,511	10,933
Change in inventories	(174)	(171)
Total	12,337	10,762

22. Personnel costs

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)	2025	2024
Wages and salaries and social security	1,952	1,715
Fair value share-based payments	90	58
Pension plans	8	7
Medical benefit costs	1	–
Termination and other benefits	42	34
Business reorganization	21	57
Other personnel costs	98	93
Total	2,212	1,965

Share-based payments

At December 31, 2025, the Group had share-based compensation plans in place for managers and employees of Group companies and for the Parent Company's executive directors and key management personnel. These plans are described below.

Employee share purchase plan – YES

The YES plan (Your Employee Shares) is based on financial instruments and reserved for employees of Prysmian S.p.A. and/or of its subsidiaries.

The plan has offered the opportunity to purchase Prysmian ordinary shares on preferential terms, i.e. with a maximum discount of 25% on the stock price, given in the form of treasury shares (so-called discount shares), except for managers for whom the discount is 15%, as well as executive directors and key management personnel, for whom the discount is 1%.

All those joining the plan have also received an entry bonus of three free shares, or one free share for employees who had already participated in at least one of the purchase cycles in the previous two years, also taken from

the Company's holding of treasury shares, only on occasion of the first purchase within the same financial year.

The shares purchased by participants, as well as those received by way of discount and entry bonus, are subject to a retention period, during which they cannot be sold and the length of which varies according to relevant local regulations.

On April 16, 2025, the shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. approved an extension of the YES plan for the years 2025, 2026 and 2027.

A maximum of 400,000 treasury shares are expected to be used to service the discount shares, entry bonus shares and loyalty bonus shares over the plan's duration (2025-2027).

The total cost of the YES 2025 plan recognized under "Personnel costs" in the income statement amounted to Euro 7 million at December 31, 2025.

The Information Memorandum, prepared under art. 114-bis of Legislative Decree 58/98 and describing the characteristics of the above plan, is publicly available on the Company's website at <http://www.prysmian.com/>, as well as at its registered offices and Borsa Italiana S.p.A..

Grow long-term incentive plan 2023-2025

On April 19, 2023, the shareholders' meeting of Prysmian S.p.A. approved a long-term incentive plan (2023-2025) covering approximately 1,100 recipients among management and other key Group resources, including Prysmian S.p.A.'s Executive Directors and Key Management Personnel. The Plan involves the grant of new-issue ordinary shares obtained from a bonus issue funded by profits or retained earnings in accordance with art. 2349 of the Italian Civil Code, or a combination of new-issue shares and treasury shares. By means of this plan, Prysmian intends to strengthen the Company's and management's commitment to creating sustainable value over time for all stakeholders, including by involving a wide range of key people in over 40 countries who play an important role in the Group's sustainable success. The plan spans a three-year period and provides for the award of performance shares upon achievement of economic and financial performance conditions, Total Shareholders Return and ESG targets. The plan also allows 50% of the annual bonus, where due, for the years 2023, 2024, 2025 to be deferred in the form of deferred shares. The annual bonus is also linked to the achievement of ESG targets, as well as to economic-financial targets. The deferral of the annual bonus also entails an additional award of 0.5 matching shares for every deferred share which, in the case of the Group's approximately 50 top managers, is also dependent on the achievement of ESG targets

by 2025. The plan has the following objectives:

- to motivate participants to achieve long-term results geared towards sustainable value creation over time;
- to align the interests of management with those of shareholders through the use of share-based incentive instruments;
- to foster stable management ownership of the Company's share capital;
- to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Group's annual performance, by boosting staff engagement and retention, including through the mechanism of deferring part of the annual bonus in shares.

The shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. also authorized a bonus share capital increase to be reserved for Group employees in execution of the plan. This capital increase may reach a maximum nominal amount of Euro 950,000 through apportionment, pursuant to art. 2349 of the Italian Civil Code, of a corresponding amount from profits or retained earnings, with the issue of no more than 9,500,000 ordinary shares.

The actual award of shares, in particular with reference to the performance shares, is subject to the level of achievement of the following performance conditions: cumulative Adjusted EBITDA, cumulative Free Cash Flow, average ROCE, relative TSR measured against an 11-member peer group and ESG, measured by a set of indicators.

The following table provides details about movements in the plan:

	12.31.2025
	Number of shares
Shares vested at start of year	3,028,831
Change in expected participations	(157,349)
Shares vesting in period	2,078,436
Total shares vested at end of year	4,949,918

Costs of Euro 61 million have been recognized as "Personnel costs" in the income statement at December 31, 2025 for the fair value of shares to be granted under this plan.

In accordance with IFRS 2, the shares to be granted have been measured at their grant date

fair value. The fair value of the performance shares, for the entire period of the plan, and of the deferred and matching shares vesting in 2023 has been calculated using the following assumptions:

Grant date	April 19, 2023
Residual life at grant date (in years)	–
Exercise price (Euro)	38.25
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	2.00%
Share fair value (not market based) at grant date (Euro)	28.43
Share fair value (market based) at grant date (Euro)	21.99

As regards deferred and matching shares vesting in 2024, their fair value has been calculated using the following assumptions:

Grant date	April 18, 2024
Residual life at grant date (in years)	–
Exercise price (Euro)	50.22
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	2.00%
Share fair value (market based) at grant date (Euro)	40.73

As regards deferred and matching shares vesting in 2025, their fair value has been calculated using the following assumptions:

Grant date	April 16, 2025
Residual life at grant date (in years)	–
Exercise price (Euro)	44.71
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	1.80%
Share fair value (market based) at grant date (Euro)	40.84

The report on remuneration policy and compensation paid and the information memorandum, prepared under art. 114-bis of Legislative Decree 58/98 and describing the features of the above plan, are publicly available on the Company's website <http://www.prysmian.com/> as well as at its registered office and at Borsa Italiana S.p.A..

BE-IN employee stock grant plan

On April 12, 2022, the shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. approved a stock grant plan for employees of Prysmian S.p.A. and Group companies, except for those already covered by individual incentive schemes; the plan aims to foster wide participation in future value creation and to strengthen the level of employee engagement; the plan is subject to local consultation with the relevant trade union representatives, where required.

The plan, participation in which was voluntary, envisaged three allotment cycles for 2022, 2023 and 2024 and provided for the award of up to 3,000,000 shares. The plan was renewed during the shareholders' meeting on April 16, 2025 for the years 2025, 2026 and 2027, providing for the award of up to 2,000,000 shares.

By voluntarily joining the plan, the employee agrees to receive, in lieu of payment of part of their monetary bonus, or in some cases even without converting a monetary bonus, a value equating to a number of shares, to be calculated on the basis of the award value, defined as the average share price over the 30 trading days preceding definition of the incentive's value. The number of shares awarded may be increased by an additional number of shares, up to a maximum of 50% of the shares awarded.

The number of shares received by each participant is determined according to the amount of the incentive's value.

The shares awarded are freely transferable as from the grant date. If these shares are held for the entire holding period of twelve months from the grant date, the employee is entitled to receive an additional number of shares. If, during the holding period, the employee sells all or part of the shares received, they will no longer be entitled to receive additional shares.

The shares are awarded to participants annually within specific time frames, identified on a local basis when rolling out the plan.

Shares credited to participants in 2026, 2027 and 2028 relate to performance in 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively, while the respective

additional shares will be credited to participants in 2027, 2028 and 2029.

During the course of the plan's rollout, some of these provisions may be adjusted not only to ensure that the plan nonetheless complies with applicable local rules, legislation and tax and social security regulations but also to facilitate its implementation for the sake of wider participation.

Costs of Euro 22 million have been recognized as "Personnel costs" in the income statement at December 31, 2025 for the fair value of shares granted under this plan.

The fair value of shares under this plan has been determined using the following assumptions:

AWARD CYCLE 2023

Grant date of conversion and premium shares	April 30, 2023
Grant date of loyalty shares	April 30, 2024
Residual life at grant date of conversion and premium shares (in years)	–
Residual life at grant date of loyalty shares (in years)	–
Exercise price (Euro)	37.07
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	2.00%
Share fair value at grant date of conversion and premium shares	30.10
Share fair value at grant date of loyalty shares	23.45

AWARD CYCLE 2024

Grant date of conversion and premium shares	April 30, 2024
Grant date of loyalty shares	April 30, 2025
Residual life at grant date of conversion and premium shares (in years)	–
Residual life at grant date of loyalty shares (in years)	–
Exercise price (Euro)	57.82
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	1.20%
Share fair value at grant date of conversion and premium shares	46.27
Share fair value at grant date of loyalty shares	35.05

AWARD CYCLE 2025

Grant date of conversion and premium shares	April 30, 2025
Grant date of loyalty shares	April 30, 2026
Residual life at grant date of conversion and premium shares (in years)	–
Residual life at grant date of loyalty shares (in years)	1
Exercise price (Euro)	86.3
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	1.04%
Share fair value at grant date of conversion and premium shares	71.74
Share fair value at grant date of loyalty shares	57.48

The Information Memorandum, prepared under art. 114-bis of Legislative Decree 58/98 and describing the characteristics of the above plan,

is publicly available on the Company's website at <http://www.prysmian.com/>, as well as at its registered offices and at Borsa Italiana S.p.A..

23. Amortization, depreciation, impairment and impairment reversals

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)		
	2025	2024
Depreciation of buildings, plant, machinery and equipment	289	224
Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment	18	24
Amortization of intangible assets	141	102
Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets (IFRS 16)	190	115
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	8	44
Total	646	509

24. Other expenses

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)		
	2025	2024
Professional services	142	150
Insurance	130	100
Maintenance costs	167	174
Selling costs	139	96
Utilities	251	258
Travel costs	72	59
Rentals and vessel charter	69	72
Increases in/(releases of) provisions for risks	42	54
Sundry expenses	180	156
Donations	1	1
Other costs	2,016	1,638
Business reorganization	11	25
Total	3,220	2,783

Other costs mainly refer to those incurred to fulfil contracts.
The Group expensed Euro 112 million in research

and development costs in 2025 (Euro 114 million in 2024), insofar as lacking the qualifying conditions to justify their capitalization.

25. Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)		
	2025	2024
Share of net profit/(loss) of associates	19	41
Total	19	41

Further information can be found in Note 3. Equity-accounted investments.

26. Finance costs

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)		
	2025	2024
Interest on borrowings	117	156
Interest on Bond Euro 850M	31	5
Interest on Bond Euro 650M	25	-
Interest on Convertible Bond 2021 - non-monetary component	-	5
Interest on lease liabilities	19	15
Amortization of bank and financial fees and other expenses	10	16
Employee benefit interest costs net of interest on plan assets	10	12
Other bank interest	18	21
Costs for undrawn credit lines	3	3
Sundry bank fees	32	24
Other	14	15
Finance costs	279	272
Net losses on forex derivatives	14	14
Losses on derivatives	14	14
Forex losses	680	750
Forex losses	680	750
Total finance costs	973	1,036

27. Finance income

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)	2025	2024
Interest income from banks and other financial institutions	20	44
Interest Rate Swaps	6	36
Finance income related to hyperinflation	7	10
Other finance income	9	11
Finance income	42	101
Forex gains	657	710
Total finance income	699	811

28. Income taxes

Details are as follows:

(Euro/million)	2025	2024
Current income taxes	348	309
Deferred income taxes	10	(76)
Total taxes	358	233

The following table reconciles the effective tax rate with the Group's theoretical tax rate:

(Euro/million)	2025	Tax rate	2024	Tax rate
Profit/(loss) before taxes	1,654		981	
Theoretical tax expense	395	23.9%	230	23.4%
Taxes on distributable reserves and dividends	8	0.5%	4	0.5%
Accruals (Releases)	3	0.2%	(4)	-0.4%
Taxes on equity investment valuation	(4)	-0.2%	(9)	-0.9%
WHT expensed/corporate income tax branch	9	0.6%	6	0.6%
IRAP (Italian regional business tax) and US State tax	40	2.4%	25	2.5%
Gain on disposal of equity investments	(85)	-5.1%	-	-
Interest on Perpetual Hybrid Bond	(9)	-0.5%	-	-
Prior year current taxes	5	0.3%	3	0.3%
Deferred tax effect on carryforward tax losses	(4)	-0.3%	(19)	-2.0%
Non-deductible costs/ (non-taxable income) and other	(1)	-0.1%	(3)	-0.4%
Effective income taxes	358	21.6%	233	23.8%

International Tax Reform - Pillar Two

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Sharing (OECD/G20 BEPS), has published the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules ("Pillar Two") aimed at addressing the tax challenges arising from digitalization of the global economy.

Pillar Two represents the first substantial proposal to renovate international tax rules by proposing new tax mechanisms under which multinational enterprises (MNEs) with consolidated revenues exceeding Euro 750 million will have to pay a minimum level of tax on the income earned in each jurisdiction in which they operate.

The Pillar Two rules have been adopted by several jurisdictions in which the Group operates and applied by the Group.

The analysis of exposure to the Pillar Two rules has been carried out on the basis of data that will feed into the country-by-country report and the reporting data of Group companies. This data shows that, due to the Group passing the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour tests envisaged by the rules, no tax payments are expected to arise from the application of Pillar Two in most of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. A limited number of jurisdictions will not benefit from the exemption from full Pillar Two calculations envisaged by the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour. However, these are jurisdictions in which the Group has a marginal presence or in

which the calculation under the Income Inclusion Rule and/or of the Domestic Top-up tax will generate no tax liability or only one of immaterial amount.

Prysmian has applied the temporary exception envisaged by the amendments to IAS 12 - Income Taxes, whereby a reporting entity does not recognize or disclose information about deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to Pillar Two.

29. Earnings/(loss) and dividends per share

Both basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share have been calculated by dividing the net result for the period attributable to the Group by the average number of the Company's outstanding shares. The net result attributable to the Group has been adjusted to take account of the remuneration of the perpetual hybrid bond.

Diluted earnings/(loss) per share have been affected by the deferred shares and matching shares that have vested for 2023 and 2024 incentives under the 2023-2025 long-term incentive plan. However, diluted earnings/(loss) per share have not been affected by deferred and matching shares for 2025 or by performance shares under the 2023-2025 long-term incentive plan or by BE IN loyalty shares or by shares under the YES plan, insofar as none of these had vested at December 31, 2025.

(Euro/million)		
	2025	2024
Net profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent	1,237	729
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousands)	286,615	281,540
Basic earnings per share (in Euro)	4.32	2.59
Net profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent for purposes of diluted earnings per share ^(*)	1,237	733
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousands)	286,615	281,540
Adjustments for:		
New shares from conversion of bonds into shares (thousands)	-	8,700
Dilution from incremental shares arising from exercise of share-based payment plans and employee share purchase plans (thousands)	1,087	407
Weighted average number of ordinary shares to calculate diluted earnings per share (thousands)	287,701	290,647
Diluted earnings per share (in Euro)	4.30	2.52

(*) This figure has been adjusted for interest accruing on the Convertible Bond, net of the related tax effect.

The dividend paid in 2025 amounted to approximately Euro 229 million (Euro 0.80 per share). With reference to the year ended December 31, 2025, a recommendation to pay a dividend of Euro 0.90 per share, totaling approximately Euro 258 million, based on the number of outstanding shares, will be presented to the shareholders for approval in the meeting convened in single call for April 16, 2026.

30. Contingent liabilities

Operating globally, the Group is exposed to legal risks, including, but not limited to, those concerning product liability, and environmental, antitrust and tax legislation. The outcome of pending legal action and proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. An adverse outcome in one or more of these proceedings could result in the payment of costs that are not covered, or only partially covered, by insurance, which could impact the Group's financial position and results.

As at December 31, 2025, contingent liabilities for which the Group has not recognized any provision for risks and charges, on the grounds that an outflow of resources is considered unlikely, but for which reliable estimates are available, amount to approximately Euro 59 million and mainly refer to legal and tax issues.

31. Commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Contractual commitments already entered into with third parties as at December 31, 2025 and not yet reflected in the financial statements

amounted to Euro 420 million for investments in property, plant and equipment (Euro 473 million at December 31, 2024); commitments to third parties for investments in intangible assets amounted to Euro 4 million at December 31, 2025 (Euro 6 million at December 31, 2024).

32. Receivables factoring

The Group has factored some of its trade receivables on a non-recourse basis. Receivables factored but not yet paid by customers amounted to Euro 202 million at December 31, 2025 (Euro 62 million at December 31, 2024).

33. Financial covenants

The credit agreements in place at December 31, 2025, details of which are presented in Note 13. Borrowings from banks and other lenders, require the Group to comply with a series of covenants on a consolidated basis. The main covenants, classified by type, are listed below:

a. Financial covenants

- Ratio between EBITDA and Net finance costs (as defined in the financial agreements). This covenant does not apply to the Revolving Credit Facility 2023, and all the other loans taken out since June 2023, described in Note 13. Borrowings from banks and other lenders, as long as Prysmian S.p.A. maintains a long-term "Investment Grade" credit rating;
- Ratio between Net Financial Debt and EBITDA (as defined in the financial agreements).

The covenants contained in the relevant credit agreements are as follows:

Net finance costs ⁽¹⁾	EBITDA/ not less than	Net financial debt/ EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ not more than:
	4.00x	3.00x

(1) The ratios are calculated on the basis of the definitions contained in the relevant credit agreements. The Net Financial Debt/EBITDA ratio can go as high as 3.5 following extraordinary transactions like acquisitions, no more than three times, including on non-consecutive occasions.

b. Non-financial covenants

A number of non-financial covenants have been established in line with market practice applying to transactions of a similar nature

and size. These covenants involve restrictions on the grant of secured guarantees to third parties and on amendments to the Company's by-laws.

Events of default

The main events of default are as follows:

- default on loan repayment obligations;
- breach of financial covenants;
- breach of some of the non-financial covenants;
- declaration of bankruptcy by certain major Group companies or their involvement in other insolvency proceedings;
- issuance of particularly significant court orders;

- occurrence of events that may adversely and materially affect the business, the assets or the financial conditions of the Group.

Should an event of default occur, the lenders are entitled to demand full or partial repayment of the amounts lent and not yet repaid, together with interest and any other amount due. No collateral security is required.

Actual financial ratios reported at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	12.31.2025	12.31.2024
EBITDA / Net finance costs ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	9.69x	16.06x
Net financial debt / EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	1.61x	1.93x

(1) The ratios are calculated on the basis of the definitions contained in the relevant credit agreements.

(2) The covenant does not apply to the Revolving Credit Facility 2023 or any of the loans taken out since June 2023, as long as Prysmian S.p.A. maintains a long-term "Investment Grade" credit rating.

The above financial ratios comply with both covenants contained in the relevant credit agreements and there are no instances of non-compliance with the financial and non-financial covenants indicated above.

- recharge of royalties for the use of trademarks, patents and technological know-how by Group companies.

The related party disclosures also include the compensation paid to Directors, Statutory Auditors and Key Management Personnel.

All the above transactions form part of the Group's continuing operations.

The following tables provide a summary of related party transactions and balances for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

(Euro/million)

	12.31.2025				
	Equity-accounted companies	Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel	Total related parties	Total reported amount	Related party % of total
Equity-accounted investments	43	–	43	43	100.0%
Trade receivables	–	–	–	2,428	0.0%
Other receivables	–	–	–	614	0.0%
Trade payables	5	–	5	2,798	0.2%
Other payables	–	2	2	1,081	0.2%
Provisions for risks and charges	–	8	8	752	1.1%

(Euro/million)

12.31.2024

	Equity-accounted companies	Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel	Total related parties	Total reported amount	Related party % of total
Equity-accounted investments	248	–	248	248	100.0%
Trade receivables	1	–	1	2,433	0.0%
Other receivables	–	–	–	1,236	0.0%
Trade payables	9	–	9	2,462	0.4%
Other payables	–	2	2	3,102	0.1%
Provisions for risks and charges	–	11	11	833	1.3%

(Euro/million)

2025

	Equity-accounted companies	Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel	Total related parties	Total reported amount	Related party % of total
Revenues	2	–	2	19,650	0.0%
Other income	3	–	3	506	0.6%
Raw materials, consumables and supplies	(6)	–	(6)	(12,337)	0.0%
Personnel costs	–	(15)	(15)	(2,212)	0.5%
Other expenses	(6)	–	(6)	(3,220)	0.2%
Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	19	–	19	19	100.0%

(Euro/million)

2024

	Equity-accounted companies	Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel	Total related parties	Total reported amount	Related party % of total
Revenues	–	–	–	17,026	0.0%
Other income	–	–	–	117	0.0%
Raw materials, consumables and supplies	–	–	–	(10,762)	0.0%
Personnel costs	–	(14)	(14)	1,965	0.7%
Other expenses	(6)	–	(6)	2,783	0.2%
Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	41	–	41	41	100.0%

Transactions with associates

Trade and other payables refer to services provided in relation to the Group's ordinary

business. Trade and other receivables refer to transactions carried out in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

Top management compensation

Top management compensation is analyzed as follows:

(Euro/000)

	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term benefits - fixed part	6,574	4,359
Salaries and other short-term benefits - variable part	2,418	2,671
Other benefits	–	2,835
Share-based payments	5,753	3,813
Other costs	115	345
Total	14,860	14,023
of which Directors	6,291	8,587

The amounts shown in the table are the costs recognized in profit or loss for the year.

At December 31, 2025, employee benefit obligations pertaining to top managers amounted to Euro 8 million.

35. Compensation of directors and statutory auditors

The compensation of the executive and non-executive Directors of Prysmian S.p.A. came to Euro 6.3 million in 2025 (Euro 8.6 million in 2024). The compensation of the Statutory Auditors of Prysmian S.p.A. came to Euro 0.2 million in 2025. Compensation includes emoluments, and any other types of remuneration, pension and medical benefits, received for their service as Directors or Statutory Auditors of Prysmian S.p.A. and other companies included in the scope of consolidation, and that have constituted an expense for Prysmian.

(Euro/million)

	2025	2024
Non-recurring other income/(expenses)		
Antitrust	(16)	(11)
Non-recurring other finance income/(costs)		
Non-recurring other finance income/(costs)	–	2
Total	(16)	(9)

38. Statement of cash flows

The decrease in net working capital provided Euro 192 million in cash flow. After Euro 269 million in tax payments and Euro 11 million in dividend receipts, operating activities in 2025 therefore generated a net cash inflow of Euro 2,162 million, which included

36. Atypical and/or unusual transactions

In accordance with the disclosures required by CONSOB Communication DEM/6064293 dated July 28, 2006, it is reported that no atypical and/or unusual transactions took place during 2025.

37. Significant non-recurring events and transactions

IAS required by CONSOB Communication DEM/6064293 dated July 28, 2006 and in accordance with the ESMA Guidelines/2015/1415, the following table presents the effects of non-recurring events and transactions on profit or loss:

Euro 4 million in outlays for antitrust matters. Net operating capital expenditure used Euro 747 million in cash in 2025, a large part of which relating to projects to increase and rationalize production capacity and to develop new products. More details can be found in Note 1. Property, plant and equipment of these Explanatory Notes. Cash flows from financing activities were

affected by the issue of the perpetual hybrid bond for Euro 976 million, the distribution of Euro 239 million in dividends and Euro 542 million in loan repayments. Finance costs paid, net of finance income received, amounted to Euro 233 million and included Euro 21 million in net cash inflow due to interest rate swaps, of which Euro 57 million in outflows and Euro 78 million in inflows.

39. Information pursuant to art.149-Duodecies of the consob issuer regulations

Pursuant to art. 149-duodecies of the Consob Issuer Regulations, the following table shows the fees in 2025 for audit work and other services provided by the independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. and companies in the PwC network:

(in migliaia di Euro)			
	Recipient	Provider of services	Fees for 2025
Audit services	Parent Company - Prysmian S.p.A.	PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A.	847
	Italian subsidiaries	PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A.	455
	Foreign subsidiaries	PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A.	1,291
	Foreign subsidiaries	PwC network	2,356
Other services	Parent Company - Prysmian S.p.A.	PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A.	661
	Italian subsidiaries	PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A.	12
	Foreign subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	PwC network	133
Total			5,755

(1) Tax and other services.

40. Basis of consolidation and accounting policies

The financial statements of the Group's consolidated operating companies have been prepared for the financial years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and have been specifically and appropriately adjusted, where necessary, to bring them into line with the Group's accounting policies and principles.

Subsidiaries

The Group consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Prysmian S.p.A. (the Parent Company or Parent) and the subsidiaries over which the Parent exercises direct or indirect control. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is acquired until the date such control ceases. Specifically, control exists when the parent Prysmian S.p.A. has all of the following:

- decision-making power, meaning the ability to direct the investee's relevant activities, i.e. the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- the ability to use its power.

The existence of potential voting rights exercisable at the reporting date is also taken into consideration for the purposes of determining control.

Subsidiaries are consolidated on a line-by-line basis commencing from the date control is effectively obtained by the Group; at the date of obtaining control, the carrying amount of an investment is eliminated against the corresponding portion of the investee's equity by allocating its fair value to individual assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Any residual difference, if positive, is recorded as "Goodwill", and, if negative, it is recognized in profit or loss. If the acquisition is achieved in stages, the entire investment is remeasured at fair value on the date control is obtained; after this date, any additional acquisitions or disposals of equity interests, without a change of control, are treated as transactions between owners recorded in equity. Costs incurred for the acquisition are always expensed immediately to profit or loss; changes in contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss. The share of equity and share of the result for the period attributable to non-controlling interests are presented separately within the financial statements. Subsidiaries cease to be consolidated from the date control is transferred

to third parties; the disposal of an equity interest involving a loss of control will result in the recognition in profit or loss of (i) the gain or loss arising on the difference between the consideration received and the respective share of equity transferred to third parties, (ii) any amounts relating to the subsidiary recognized in other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss and (iii) the gain or loss from adjusting any non-controlling interest retained by the Group to its fair value calculated at the date control is lost.

Associates and joint arrangements: joint ventures and joint operations

Associates are those entities over which the Group has significant influence. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recorded at cost.

Other investments in joint ventures, over which significant influence is exercised but which do not qualify as joint operations, are accounted for using the equity method.

Like in the 2024 consolidated financial statements, the Indian company Ravin Cables Limited is not under the Group's control for the reasons described in more detail below.

Ravin Cables Limited

In January 2010, Prysmian acquired a 51% interest in the Indian company Ravin Cables Limited ("Ravin"), with the remaining 49% held by other shareholders directly or indirectly associated with the Karia family (the "Local Shareholders"). Under the agreements signed with the Local Shareholders, after a limited transition period, management of Ravin would be transferred to a Chief Executive Officer appointed by Prysmian. However, this failed to happen and, in breach of the agreements, Ravin's management remained in the hands of the Local Shareholders and their representatives. Consequently, having now lost control, Prysmian ceased to consolidate Ravin and its subsidiary Power Plus Cable Co. LLC. with effect from April 1, 2012. In February 2012, Prysmian found itself forced to initiate arbitration proceedings before the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA), requesting that the Local Shareholders be declared in breach of contract and ordered to sell the shares representing 49% of Ravin's share capital to Prysmian. In a ruling handed down in April 2017, the LCIA upheld Prysmian's claims and ordered the Local Shareholders to sell the shares representing 49% of Ravin's share capital to Prysmian. However, the Local Shareholders

did not voluntarily enforce the arbitration award and so Prysmian had to initiate proceedings in the Indian courts in order to have the arbitration award recognized in India. Having gone through two levels of the court system, these proceedings were finally concluded on February 13, 2020 with the pronouncement of a ruling by the Indian Supreme Court under which the latter definitively declared the arbitration award enforceable in India. In view of the continuing failure of the Local Shareholders to comply voluntarily, Prysmian has requested the Mumbai court to enforce the arbitration award so as to purchase the shares representing 49% of Ravin's share capital as soon as possible. This case is currently still in progress and so control of the company is deemed to have not yet been acquired.

Perpetual hybrid bond

As described in the "Significant events during the year" section, Prysmian issued a hybrid subordinated bond for Euro 1,000 million on May 14, 2025. The issue discount amounted to Euro 6 million and the issue costs to Euro 5 million. The hybrid bond, featuring a non-callable period of 5.25 years and perpetual maturity, was issued at a reoffer price of 99.466% and will pay a fixed annual coupon of 5.25% until the first reset date of August 21, 2030. Unless redeemed early, from that date the bond will bear interest at the 5-year Euro MidSwap rate plus an initial margin of 301.2 basis points, increasing by a further 25 basis points from August 21, 2035 and by a further 75 basis points from August 21, 2050. The bond has been assigned a "BB" rating by Standard & Poor's and has a recognized equity content of 50%. The bond is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Based on the instrument's characteristics and the absence of a contractual obligation for the company to repay prior to liquidation, the perpetual hybrid bond is classified as an equity instrument in the financial statements, subordinated to all the issuer's other payment obligations. Therefore, the amount received from investors, net of issue costs, has been recognized as an increase in equity. Similarly, any principal repayments and coupon payments will be accounted for as a decrease in equity. For the purposes of calculating basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share, net profit (loss) for the period is adjusted to take into account the remuneration of the perpetual hybrid bond.

Translation of foreign operation financial statements

The assets and liabilities of consolidated foreign operations expressed in currencies other than the Euro are translated using the closing exchange rate on the reporting date; income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate prevailing in the reporting period. The resulting translation differences are included in equity, specifically in the "Currency translation reserve" recorded through other comprehensive income, until disposal of the related foreign operation. The assets and liabilities of foreign operations control of which was acquired during

the reporting period are translated on first-time consolidation at the exchange rates prevailing on the acquisition accounting reference date, while income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period during which the Group exercised control.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rate on the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translation and those realized on the settlement of transactions are recorded in finance income and costs.



The exchange rates applied are as follows:

	Closing rates at		Period average rates	
	12.31.2025	12.31.2024	2025	2024
Europe				
British Pound	0.873	0.829	0.857	0.847
Swiss Franc	0.931	0.941	0.937	0.953
Hungarian Forint	385.15	411.35	397.77	395.30
Norwegian Krone	11.843	11.795	11.718	11.629
Swedish Krona	10.822	11.459	11.066	11.433
Czech Koruna	24.237	25.185	24.688	25.120
Danish Krone	7.469	7.458	7.463	7.459
Romanian Leu	5.097	4.974	5.042	4.975
Turkish Lira	50.544	36.809	44.865	35.542
Polish Zloty	4.221	4.275	4.240	4.306
Russian Ruble	92.094	106.103	94.311	100.262
North America				
US Dollar	1.175	1.039	1.130	1.082
Canadian Dollar	1.609	1.495	1.579	1.482
South America				
Colombian Peso	4,435	4,578	4,573	4,407
Brazilian Real	6.465	6.433	6.313	5.836
Argentine Peso	1,709.625	NA	1,407.110	NA
Chilean Peso	1,058.130	1,033.760	1,074.608	1,020.658
Costa Rican Colón	584.234	529.133	569.330	558.351
Mexican Peso	21.118	21.550	21.670	19.831
Peruvian Sol	3.952	3.905	4.026	4.062
Oceania				
Australian Dollar	1.758	1.677	1.752	1.640
New Zealand Dollar	2.038	1.853	1.942	1.788
Africa				
CFA Franc	655.957	655.957	655.957	655.957
Angolan Kwanza	1,080.002	954.824	1,037.676	949.637
Tunisian Dinar	3.395	3.308	3.373	3.366
South African Rand	19.444	19.619	20.179	19.830
Asia				
Chinese Renminbi (Yuan)	8.226	7.583	8.119	7.787
United Arab Emirates Dirham	4.315	3.815	4.150	3.975
Bahraini Dinar	0.442	0.391	0.425	0.407
Hong Kong Dollar	9.146	8.069	8.810	8.445
Singapore Dollar	1.511	1.416	1.476	1.446
Indian Rupee	105.597	88.934	98.524	90.556
Indonesian Rupiah	19,641	16,821	18,623	17,158
Japanese Yen	184.090	163.060	169.043	163.852
Thai Baht	37.218	35.676	37.116	38.181
Philippine Peso	69.266	60.301	64.977	62.007
Omani Rial	0.452	0.400	0.434	0.416
Malaysian Ringgit	4.768	4.645	4.834	4.950
Qatari Riyal	4.277	3.782	4.113	3.940
Saudi Riyal	4.406	3.896	4.237	4.059

Hyperinflationary economies

IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies establishes that if a foreign entity operates in a hyperinflationary economy, revenues and expenses are translated using the exchange rate current at the reporting date; accordingly, all amounts in the income statement are restated by applying the change in the general price index between the date when income and expenses were initially recorded in the financial statements and the reporting date.

The Group controls a company based in Turkey, a country that has qualified since 2022 for treatment as a hyperinflationary economic environment in accordance with international accounting standards. Cumulative consumer price inflation over the past 3 years reached 211% in December 2025.

In accordance with IAS 29, the restatement of financial statements as a whole requires the application of specific procedures as well as judgement. With reference to the income statement, income and expenses have been restated by applying the change in the general price index. The income statement thus restated has been translated into Euro at the closing rate on December 31, 2025 instead of at the reporting period's average rate. The application of the standard to the Turkish subsidiary has had a negative impact of Euro 8 million on revenues and a negative impact of Euro 5 million on net profit.

With reference to the statement of financial position, monetary items have not been restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the end of the reporting period; non-monetary assets and liabilities have been revalued from the date the assets and liabilities were originally recorded through until the reporting date. This has resulted in the recognition of an overall expense of Euro 3 million, reported in the income statement under net Finance income (costs).

The accounting treatment for hyperinflationary economies has not been applied to the Argentine subsidiary because, although located in a country falling under IAS 29, its functional currency is the US dollar.

40.1 Translation of transactions in currencies other than the functional currency

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the company which undertakes the transaction are translated using the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date.

Draka NK Cables (Asia) Pte Ltd (Singapore), Draka Philippines Inc. (Philippines), Draka Durango S. de R.L. de C.V., Draka Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V., Prysmian Cables y Sistemas de Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V., Cobre Cerrillos S.A. (Chile), NK Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V. (Mexico) and Prysmian Energia Cables y Sistemas de Argentina S.A. present their financial statements in a currency other than that of the country they operate in, as their main transactions are not conducted in the local currency but in their reporting currency.

Foreign currency exchange gains and losses arising on completion of transactions or on the year-end translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in profit or loss.

Exchange differences arising on any loans between group companies that in substance form part of the reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

40.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at the cost of acquisition or production, net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Cost includes expenditure directly incurred to prepare the assets for use, as well as any costs for their dismantling and removal which will be incurred as a consequence of contractual or legal obligations requiring the asset to be restored to its original condition.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line, monthly basis using rates that allow assets to be depreciated until the end of their useful lives. When assets consist of different identifiable components, whose useful lives differ significantly from each other, each component is depreciated separately using the component approach.

The indicative useful lives estimated by the Group for the various categories of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Land	Not depreciated
Buildings	25-50 years
Plant and machinery	5-25 years
Equipment	3-10 years
Other assets	2-10 years

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at least at the end of each annual reporting period.

The Group is required to periodically inspect and maintain its cable-laying vessels by dry-docking them. Dry-docking costs include the replacement of parts and major repairs and maintenance. These costs are incurred as part of periodically scheduled inspections and result in future economic benefits. For this reason, the Group capitalizes dry-docking costs as they occur and depreciates them on a straight-line basis over a period of 3 to 5 years, which is generally the period until the next scheduled dry-docking.

If the period until the next scheduled dry-docking is shorter than expected, any undepreciated dry-docking costs are immediately expensed to profit or loss before the next scheduled dry-docking.

Right-of-use assets under IFRS 16

A lease is a contract that guarantees the right to use an asset (the leased asset) for a period of time in exchange for a payment or a series of payments.

At the date leased assets become available for use, lease agreements are recorded as right-of-use assets under non-current assets, with a corresponding financial liability.

Lease payments are divided into interest expense, recognized in profit or loss, and repayment of principal, accounted for as a reduction in the financial liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated a straight-line monthly basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of future lease payments.

The present value of lease liabilities includes the following payments:

- fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the termination option is reasonably certain to be exercised;
- optional payments after the non-cancellable period, if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended beyond the non-cancellable period.

Future lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. This is based on the risk-free rate of the country in which the contract is negotiated and on the term of the lease, and is also adjusted for the Group's credit spread.

Lease extension options are considered for the purposes of determining the lease term, if reasonably certain to be exercised.

For certain contracts that are not considered material, the Group applies the short-term lease exemption on the basis that the impact of applying IFRS 16 to such short-term leases would not be material. However, this exemption is not applied to leases of vessels used for cable installation, which, despite having a term of less than 12 months, are considered material in view of the overall value of the associated payments and the strategic nature of the leased assets.

The financial liability recognized in accordance with IFRS 16, amounting to Euro 399 million, is analyzed by maturity as follows:

(Euro/million)	12.31.2025			
	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Lease liabilities	108	69	143	79

Repayments of Euro 179 million were made in 2025 (Euro 111 million in 2024).

The following table reports movements in right-of-use assets recognized in Property, plant and equipment in accordance with IFRS 16:

(Euro/million)	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Equipment	Other assets	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	16	108	12	7	141	284
Movements 2025:						
– Investments	9	64	20	13	149	255
– Depreciation and impairment	(4)	(40)	(5)	(5)	(140)	(194)
– Currency translation differences	1	(6)	1	–	–	(4)
– Business combinations	–	26	–	–	–	26
– Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at December 31, 2025	22	152	28	15	150	367
Of which:						
– Historical cost	22	267	35	22	305	651
– Accumulated depreciation	–	(115)	(7)	(7)	(155)	(284)
Net book value	22	152	28	15	150	367

(Euro/million)	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Equipment	Other assets	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	15	115	15	6	132	283
Movements 2024:						
– Investments	1	20	1	5	84	111
– Depreciation and impairment	–	(29)	(2)	(4)	(80)	(115)
– Currency translation differences	–	2	(2)	–	1	1
– Business combinations	–	–	–	–	4	4
– Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at December 31, 2024	16	108	12	7	141	284
Of which:						
– Historical cost	19	199	21	17	256	512
– Accumulated depreciation	(3)	(91)	(9)	(10)	(115)	(228)
Net book value	16	108	12	7	141	284

Among other non-current assets, the main items are the right-of-use assets related to the equipment used in installation activities for projects within the Transmission segment.

40.3 Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost incurred for acquiring a controlling interest (in a business) and the fair value of the assets and liabilities identified at the acquisition date. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment at least annually to identify any impairment losses. This test is carried out with reference to the cash-generating unit ("CGU") or group of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated and at which level it is monitored. More information can be found in Note 2. Goodwill and Other intangible assets.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are recognized in the financial statements at acquisition cost and/or production cost, including all costs directly attributable to make the assets available for use, net of accumulated amortization and any impairment. Amortization commences when the asset is available for use and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life. Other intangible assets have a finite useful life.

Other intangible assets include Patents, concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights, Software and Customer relationships. The indicative useful life, estimated by the Group, for goodwill and other intangible assets is as follows:

Patents	5-20 years (according to legal term)
Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	3-20 years
Goodwill	Indefinite
Software	3-7 years
Customer relationships	20 years
Other intangible assets	3-20 years

The useful life and residual value of goodwill and other intangible assets are reviewed and updated, where necessary, at least at the end of every annual reporting period.

future cash flows are discounted using a discount rate reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money, in relation to the period of the investment and the specific risks associated with the asset. Additional information about the measurement of cash-generating units can be found in Note 41. Estimates and assumptions.

40.4 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets

An analysis is performed at every reporting date to identify any evidence of impairment of property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets. If such evidence is identified, the recoverable amount of these assets is estimated and any impairment loss relative to carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of an asset, less costs to sell, and its value in use, where the latter is the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the asset, also taking into account the issues described in the paragraph on "Risks related to climate-related challenges". The recoverable amount of an asset which does not generate largely independent cash flows is determined in relation to the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. In calculating an asset's value in use, the expected

40.5 Financial Assets

In accordance with IFRS 9 - Financial instruments, financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and classified in one of the following categories on the basis of their nature and the purpose for which they were acquired:

- Financial assets at amortized cost;
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the instrument expires and the Group has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the instrument and the related control.

(a) Financial assets at amortized cost

The Group classifies in this category receivables and securities that it expects to hold to maturity, meaning that it receives payments of interest and principal from such assets on specified due dates. Assets at amortized cost are classified in the statement of financial position under “Financial assets at amortized cost” and presented as current or non-current assets depending on whether their contractual maturity is less or more than twelve months from the reporting date.

These assets are stated at amortized cost and written down if any impairment is identified.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial assets classified in this category are represented by instruments held for trading, having been acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term and/or complex instruments whose cash flows cannot be identified simply as principal and interest.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with gains and losses from changes in fair value reported in the income statement under “Finance income” and “Finance costs”, in the period in which they arise. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Group uses this category to classify as non-current assets those equity investments that are not expected to be sold in the near term and for which there is no associate company relationship, and as current assets those securities in which it invests its liquidity and for which the date of sale is not known.

The above equity investments are measured at fair value through OCI. Dividends from such investments are recognized in finance income. Securities classified in this category are measured at fair value through OCI. Interest from financial assets classified as at fair value through OCI is recognized in finance income. When these instruments are sold, the related equity reserve is recycled to profit or loss.

40.6 Derivatives**Commodity derivatives**

Commodity derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. The related income and expenses are classified in operating income and expenses. They are recorded as current assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position if they mature within twelve months, otherwise they are classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

The Group has designated certain derivatives denominated in EUR, GBP, USD and RMB, entered into with financial institutions with the intent of mitigating the risk of fluctuations in the price of certain commodities, as hedging instruments associated with highly probable transactions (cash flow hedges). All derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income, and therefore designated as hedging instruments. These derivative financial instruments, which qualify for recognition as hedging instruments, are designed to hedge the price risk of commodities that are the subject of highly probable future purchase transactions (hedged items). A derivative that sets the commodity's purchase price is designated as a hedging instrument, since it relates to a physical commodity purchase that will be made. When the physical purchase is made, the Group unwinds the buy derivatives with sell derivatives. The effectiveness of the hedging relationships is assessed from the inception of each derivative instrument until it is closed out. The fair values of the various derivative financial instruments used as hedging instruments and movements in the “Cash flow hedge reserve” forming part of equity are presented in Note 8. Derivatives.

Interest rate derivatives

Interest rate derivatives designated as hedging instruments are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income. They are recorded as current assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position if they mature within twelve months, otherwise they are classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

When the derivative matures, the related reserve is recycled to profit or loss as finance income and costs.

The relationship between the hedged item and the designated interest rate hedge must be documented. The effectiveness of each hedge is

reviewed both at the derivative's inception and during its life cycle. In particular, interest rate derivatives designated as hedging instruments are intended to hedge the risk of cash flow volatility linked to finance costs originating from variable rate debt.

Forex derivatives

Forex derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. The related income and expenses are classified in finance income and costs. They are recorded as current assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position if they mature within twelve months, otherwise they are classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

Forex derivatives designated as hedging instruments are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income. When the derivative matures, the related reserve is recycled to profit or loss.

The relationship between the hedged item and the designated forex hedge must be documented. The effectiveness of each hedge is reviewed both at the derivative's inception and during its life cycle. In particular, forex derivatives designated as hedging instruments are intended to hedge exchange rate risk on contracts or orders. These hedging relationships aim to reduce cash flow volatility due to exchange rate fluctuations affecting future transactions. In particular, the hedged item is the value in the company's unit of account of a cash flow expressed in another currency that is expected to be received/paid under a contract or an order whose amount exceeds the minimum thresholds set by the Group: all cash flows thus identified are therefore designated as hedged items in the hedging relationship. The reserve originating from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments is transferred to profit or loss, where it is classified as revenue/costs.

40.7 Trade receivables, contract assets and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, net of the allowance for expected credit losses. Impairment of receivables is recognized on the basis of Expected Credit Loss (ECL). ECLs are based on the difference between the cash flows due by contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an original effective interest rate.

The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages.

- For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL).
- For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Group adopts a simplified approach to calculating ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets: it does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group makes use of non-recourse factoring of trade receivables. These receivables are derecognized because such transactions transfer substantially all the related risks and rewards of the receivables to the factor.

40.8 Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of purchase or production cost and net realizable value, defined as the amount the Group expects to obtain from their sale in the normal course of business, net of selling costs. The cost of inventories of raw materials, ancillaries and consumables, as well as finished products and goods is determined using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method.

The exception is inventories of non-ferrous metals (copper, aluminum and lead) and quantities of such metals contained in semi-finished and finished products, which are valued using the weighted average cost method.

The cost of finished and semi-finished products includes design costs, raw materials, direct labor costs and other production costs (calculated on the basis of normal operating capacity).

40.9 Contract assets and liabilities

Long-term contract work in progress (hereafter also “contracts”), which mainly relates to the Transmission segment, is recognized at the value agreed in the contract, in accordance with the percentage of completion method, taking into account the stage of completion and the expected contractual risks. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred at the reporting date in relation to the total estimated costs for each individual contract. When the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent that the costs incurred are likely to be recovered. If the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, contract revenue is recognized over the term of the contract. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the potential loss is recognized immediately as an expense in profit or loss.

If the contract contains a warranty other than those used in standard market practice, this warranty is recognized separately.

The Group reports as assets the gross amount due from customers for contracts in progress, where the costs incurred, plus recognized profits

(less recognized losses), exceed the billing of work-in-progress; these assets are recorded in “Contract assets”. Amounts billed but not yet paid by customers are recorded in “Trade receivables”.

The Group records as liabilities the gross amount due to customers for all contracts in progress where billing exceeds the costs incurred plus recognized profits (less recognized losses). These liabilities are recorded in “Contract liabilities”.

40.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, demand bank deposits and other short-term investments, with a maturity of three months or less. Current account overdrafts are classified as financial payables under current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

40.11 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

40.12 Borrowings from banks and other lenders

Borrowings from banks and other lenders are initially recognized at fair value, less directly attributable costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. If the estimated expected cash flows should change, the value of the liabilities is recalculated to reflect this change using the present value of the expected new cash flows and the effective internal rate originally established. Borrowings from banks and other lenders are classified as current liabilities, unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer their payment for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Borrowings from banks and other lenders are derecognized when they are extinguished and when the Group has transferred all the risks and expenses relating to such instruments.

40.13 Employee benefits

Group companies operate both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to third-party fund managers and to which there are no legal or other obligations to pay further contributions should the fund not have sufficient assets to meet the obligations to employees for current and prior periods. In the case of defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions, voluntarily or as established by contract, to public and private pension insurance funds. The Group has no obligations subsequent to payment of such contributions, which are recorded as personnel costs on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recorded as an asset which will be repaid or used to offset future payments, if due.

Defined benefit plans

In defined benefit plans, the total benefit payable to the employee can be quantified only after the employment relationship ceases, and is linked to one or more factors, such as age, years of service and remuneration; the related cost is therefore charged to the period's income statement on the basis of an actuarial calculation. The liability recognized for defined benefit plans corresponds to the present value of the obligation at the reporting date, less the fair value of the plan assets, where applicable. Obligations for defined benefit plans are determined annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of a defined benefit plan is determined by discounting the future cash flows at an interest rate equal to that of high-quality corporate bonds issued in the liability's settlement currency and which reflects the duration of the related pension plan. Actuarial gains and losses arising from the above adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recorded among the components of other comprehensive income. Past service costs resulting from a plan amendment are recognized immediately as an expense in the period the plan amendment occurs.

Other post-employment obligations

Some Group companies provide medical benefit plans for retired employees. The expected cost of these benefits is accrued over the period of employment, using the same accounting method as for defined benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from the valuation and the effects of changes in the actuarial assumptions are accounted for in other comprehensive income. These liabilities are valued annually by a qualified independent actuary.

Termination benefits

The Group accounts for termination benefits when it can be shown that the termination of employment complies with a formal plan communicated to the parties concerned that establishes termination of employment, or when payment of the benefit is the result of voluntary redundancy incentives.

40.14 Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions for risks and charges are recognized for losses and charges of a definite nature, whose existence is certain or probable, but the amount and/or timing of which cannot be determined reliably. Such a provision is recognized only when there is a current (legal or constructive) obligation for a future outflow of economic resources as the result of past events and it is likely that this outflow is required to settle the obligation. Such amount reflects the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material and the obligation settlement date can be estimated reliably, the provisions are stated at the present value of the expected outflow, using a rate that reflects market conditions, the variation in the time value of money, and risks specific to the obligation.

Increases in the provision due to changes in the time value of money are accounted for as interest expense.

Risks for which the emergence of a liability is only possible but not remote are disclosed in the note on commitments and contingencies and no provision is made for them.

Any contingent liabilities accounted for separately when allocating the cost of a business combination, are measured at the higher of the amount obtained under the method described above for calculating provisions for risks and

charges and the liability's original present value. Additional details can be found in Note 30. Contingent liabilities.

Provisions for risks and charges include an estimate of legal costs to be incurred if such costs are incidental to the discharge of the provision to which they refer.

40.15 Revenue recognition

revenue is recognized at a point in time at the fair value of the consideration received for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's business. The revenues of the Transmission segment are mainly recognized using the stage-of-completion method for long-term construction contracts.

Revenue is recognized net of value-added tax, rebates, discounts and expected returns.

Revenue is accounted for as follows:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, normally coinciding with shipment or delivery of the goods and acceptance by the customer. The Group checks whether there are conditions in the contract that represent separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price must be allocated (e.g., warranties), as well as the effects arising from the presence of any variable consideration, significant financing components or non-cash consideration payable to the customer. In the case of variable consideration, this is estimated based on the amount to which the Group will be entitled when the goods are transferred to the customer; such consideration is estimated at contract inception and is recognized only when it is highly probable. The Group grants discounts to certain customers when the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Discounts are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for expected discounts, the Group applies the "most likely amount" method for contracts with a single-volume discount threshold and the "expected

value" method for contracts with multiple thresholds. Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers and the agreed amount of consideration is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and related customer payment will not exceed one year.

Long-term contracts

The method of recognizing revenue for long-term contract work in progress is outlined in Note 40.9 Contract assets and liabilities.

40.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognized on an accrual basis in direct relation to the costs incurred when there is a formal resolution approving the grant and, when the right to the grant is assured since it is reasonably certain that the Group will comply with the conditions for its receipt and that the grant will be received.

(a) Grants related to assets

Government grants for property, plant and equipment are recorded as deferred income under "Other payables", classified as current or non-current liabilities for the respective long-term and short-term portion of such grants. Deferred income is recognized in "Other income" in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset to which the grant refers.

(b) Grants related to income

Grants other than those related to assets are credited to the income statement as "Other income".

40.17 Cost recognition

costs are recognized for goods and services acquired or consumed during the reporting period or to make a systematic allocation to match costs with revenues.

40.18 Taxes

Current taxes are calculated on the basis of taxable income for the year, applying the tax rates in force at the reporting date. Receivables or payables arising from the recognition of current taxes are recorded in the statement of financial position as current tax receivables or tax liabilities. Tax liabilities also include provisions for direct income taxes for which a financial outflow is thought likely but the amount and/or timing of which cannot be determined at the reporting date. Such a provision is recognized only when there is a current (legal or constructive) obligation for a future outflow of economic resources as the result of past events and it is likely that this outflow is required to settle the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision reflects the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the tax obligation. Risks relating to direct income taxes, for which the emergence of a liability is only possible but not remote, are disclosed in the note on commitments and contingencies and no provision is made for them.

Deferred taxes are calculated on all differences arising between the tax base of an asset or liability and the carrying amount, except for goodwill and differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of such differences is controlled by the Group and they are unlikely to reverse in a reasonably foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets, including those relating to past tax losses, not offset by deferred tax liabilities, are recognized to the extent it is likely that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be recovered, and are reported in the statement of financial position under the heading "Deferred tax assets". Deferred tax liabilities, on the other hand, are reported in the statement of financial position under the heading "Deferred tax liabilities".

Deferred taxes are determined using tax rates that are expected to apply in the reporting periods when the differences are realized or extinguished, on the basis of tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss with the exception of those relating to items directly credited or debited to equity, in which case the tax effect is recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Income taxes

are offset if they are levied by the same taxation authority, if there is a legally enforceable right to offset them and if the net balance is expected to be settled.

Other taxes not related to income, such as property tax, are accounted for in "Other expenses".

40.19 Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the reporting period, excluding treasury shares.

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the reporting period, excluding treasury shares. For the purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of outstanding shares is adjusted so as to include the exercise, by all those entitled, of existing rights with a potentially dilutive effect, while the profit attributable to owners of the parent is adjusted to account for any post-tax effects of exercising such rights.

40.20 Treasury shares

treasury shares are reported as a deduction from equity. The original cost of treasury shares and revenue arising from any subsequent sales are treated as movements in equity.

40.21 Finance income and costs

for all financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income and interest expense are recognized using the effective interest rate method. Interest income is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and its amount can be reliably measured.

41. Estimates and assumptions

the preparation of financial statements requires management to apply accounting policies and methods which, at times, rely on judgements and estimates based on past experience and assumptions deemed to be reasonable and realistic under the circumstances. The application of these estimates and assumptions affects the amounts reported in the financial statements, meaning the statement of financial position, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows, as well as the accompanying disclosures. Final amounts, previously reported on the basis of estimates and assumptions, may differ from original estimates because of uncertainty surrounding the assumptions and conditions on which the estimates were based. The following is a brief description of the accounting policies that require the Group's management to exercise greater subjectivity of judgement in making estimates and a change in whose underlying assumptions could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions are recognized for risks to reflect the risk of an adverse outcome. The value of the provisions recorded in the financial statements against such risks represents the best estimate by management at the reporting date. This estimate requires the use of assumptions that depend on factors which may change over time and which could, therefore, materially impact the current estimates made by management when preparing the Group consolidated financial statements.

(b) Impairment of assets

Goodwill

The Group's activities are organized into four business segments: Transmission, Power Grid, Electrification and Digital Solutions.

The Transmission segment consists of the High Voltage, Submarine Power, Submarine Telecom, Offshore Specialties and EOSS High Voltage CGUs; the Power Grid segment consists of a number of CGUs corresponding to the Regions consistent with the specific organizational structure; the Electrification segment consists of a number of CGUs corresponding to the Regions consistent with the specific organizational structure; lastly, the Digital

Solutions segment consists of a single CGU that coincides with the operating segment itself.

In accordance with the accounting standards adopted and related impairment testing procedures, the Group tests annually whether Goodwill has suffered any impairment loss. The recoverable amount is determined by calculating value in use, which requires the use of estimates.

More details about the Goodwill impairment test can be found in Note 2. Goodwill and Other intangible assets.

Property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets

In accordance with the Group's accounting policies and impairment testing procedures, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment, recognized through write-down, when there are indicators that their carrying amount may be difficult to recover through use. To verify the existence of these indicators management has to make subjective judgements based on information available within the Group and from the market, as well as on past experience. If an impairment loss is identified, the Group will determine the amount of the loss using suitable valuation techniques. Correct identification of indicators of potential impairment, as well as its estimation, depend on factors that may vary over time, thus influencing the judgements and estimates made by management.

Prysmian has assessed during the course of 2025 whether there was any evidence that its CGUs might be impaired.

Further information can be found in Note 1. Property, plant and equipment.

(c) Climate-Related Activities

The estimates and assumptions impacted by climate-related challenges change are discussed in the relevant section of the Directors' Report. The opportunities and impacts arising from climate-related challenges are also considered in the impairment tests.

(d) Depreciation and amortization

The cost of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is depreciated/amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets concerned. The useful economic life of Group property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is determined by management when the asset is acquired.

This is based on past experience for similar assets, market conditions and expectations regarding future events that could impact useful life, including developments in technology. Therefore, actual economic life may differ from estimated useful life. The Group periodically reviews technological and industry developments to update residual useful lives. This periodic review may result in a revision of the depreciation/amortization period and consequently of the depreciation/amortization charge for future years.

(e) Recognition of revenues and costs related to long-term contracts

The Group uses the percentage of completion method to account for long-term contracts. The margins recognized in profit or loss depend on the progress of the contract and its estimated margins upon completion. This means that if work-in-progress and margins on as yet incomplete work are to be correctly recognized, management must have correctly estimated contract revenue and completion costs, including any contract variations and any cost overruns and penalties that might reduce the expected margin. The percentage of completion method requires the Group to estimate contract completion costs and involves making estimates dependent on factors that could potentially change over time and could therefore have a significant impact on the recognition of revenue and margins in the pipeline.

(f) Taxes

Consolidated companies are subject to different tax jurisdictions. A high level of judgement is needed to establish the estimated global tax charge, also because of uncertain tax treatments. There are many transactions for which the relevant tax liability is difficult to estimate at year end. The Group recognizes liabilities for ongoing tax risks on the basis of estimates, possibly made with the assistance of outside experts.

(g) Inventory valuation

Inventories are recorded at the lower of purchase cost (measured using the weighted average cost formula for non-ferrous metals and the FIFO formula for all others) and net realizable value, net of selling costs. Net realizable value is in turn represented by the value of firm sales orders in the order book, or failing that by the replacement cost of the goods or raw materials. If significant reductions in the price of non-ferrous metals were to be followed by order cancellations, the loss in the value of inventories might not be fully offset by the penalties charged to customers for cancelling their orders.

(h) Employee benefit obligations

The present value of the pension plans reported in the financial statements depends on an independent actuarial calculation and on a number of different assumptions. Any changes in assumptions and in the discount rate used are duly reflected in the present value calculation and may have a significant impact on the consolidated figures. The assumptions used for the actuarial calculation are examined by the Group annually.

Present value is calculated by discounting future cash flows at an interest rate equal to that on high-quality corporate bonds issued in the currency in which the liability will be settled and which takes account of the duration of the related pension plan.

Further information can be found in Note 16. Employee benefit obligations and Note 22. Personnel costs.

(i) Incentive and share purchase plans

The employee share purchase plan, open to almost all the Group's employees, offers them an opportunity to obtain shares under preferential terms and conditions. The operation of this plan is described in Note 22. Personnel costs.

The grant of shares is subject to continued employment with the Group in the months between signing up to one of the plan's purchase windows and the purchase of the shares themselves on the equity market. The plan's financial and economic impact has therefore been estimated on the basis of the best possible estimates and information currently available.

The 2023-2025 incentive plan has involved the allocation of a number of shares calculated according to the achievement of operational, economic and financial performance conditions. The plan's financial and economic impact has therefore been estimated on the basis of the best possible estimates and information available at the valuation date. Further details can be found in Note 22. Personnel costs.

The "BE IN" incentive plan provides for the grant of a number of shares. In some cases, this number is determined on the basis of the achievement of performance targets, as well as on the basis of employee participation. The plan's financial and economic impact has therefore been estimated on the basis of the best possible estimates and information available at the valuation date. Further details can be found in Note 22. Personnel costs.

42. Events after the reporting period

Prysmian signs contract for the delivery of Eastern Green Link 4

On February 2, 2026, Prysmian announced that it had signed a contract with GB transmission owners, SP Energy Networks' transmission business and National Grid Electricity Transmission plc, for the delivery of the Eastern Green Link 4 (EGL4) electrical cable interconnector project. Prysmian had been selected as the preferred bidder for the project in September 2025.

The contract is worth over Euro 2.3 billion and will now enter Prysmian's backlog of projects.

Eastern Green Link 4 is a new high voltage direct current (HVDC) electrical link that will connect Fife in Scotland with Norfolk in England. It will be able to transmit up to 2GW of clean renewable energy – enough to power around 2 million homes, and is one of five similar projects being developed that will significantly increase the capacity of the electricity grid between Scotland and England.

Prysmian closes ACSM acquisition

On February 10, 2026, Prysmian announced that it had completed the acquisition of ACSM, a leading provider of submarine cable installation solutions, route planning and seabed preparation services, as announced in January 2026.

With the closing complete, ACSM will be fully consolidated within the scope of Prysmian's financial reporting, effective February 2026.

The transaction value is Euro 169 million (factoring in Euro 24 million in capex for a vessel delivered to ACSM in Q4'25), subject to a customary adjustment mechanism based on ACSM's net financial position, working capital and capex. The transaction multiple on 2024 results is 6.6X EV/EBITDA. The transaction will be financed using available cash.

This acquisition will strengthen Prysmian's global leadership in submarine cables. Integrating ACSM will broaden Prysmian's range of solutions for energy and telecom customers as a one-stop shop and accelerate the full vertical integration of its submarine activities, bringing in-house industry know-how and assets.

ACSM, based in Vigo (Spain), has been operating for over 20 years across more than 60 countries, with over 350 employees and a track record of hundreds of completed subsea operations. ACSM reported Euro 62 million in revenues in 2024 and EBITDA of Euro 22 million, with net debt of Euro 14.4 million at December 31, 2024.

Prysmian signs framework agreement with Enedis to modernize the French electricity grid

On February 13, 2026, Prysmian announced that it had signed a contract with Enedis worth up to Euro 550 million to become its sole supplier of the entire range of medium voltage cables over the next seven years (2026-2032), including three optional years.

Prysmian is a long-standing partner of Enedis, and the signing of this agreement further solidifies Prysmian's French manufacturing excellence with its commitment to supply cables from its production sites in Gron (Yonne) and Montereau-Fault-Yonne (Seine-et-Marne).

Prysmian and Enedis share a common commitment to accelerating the adoption of circular business practices, starting with the use of recycled materials - including critical materials such as base metals - and to reducing carbon emissions throughout the grid thanks to renewable energy. Enedis' investment includes

specialized cables that can easily integrate into the grid, helping maximize renewable energy adoption in a simple, efficient and cost-effective manner, while bringing down overall carbon emissions - an area in which France is already a European leader. All this is fully in line with Prysmian's strategic ambition to achieve Net Zero Scope 3 emissions by 2035. As part of its "Accelerating Growth" strategic

plan, Prysmian is working to achieve over 55% of its revenues from sustainable solutions by 2028, with this agreement promoting the adoption of circular solutions in cables. Prysmian will use over 12% recycled aluminum and over 30% recycled copper in its cables, as well as recycled polyethylene for the protective jacket, comprising the cable outer sheath.

Milan, February 25, 2026

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
THE CHAIRMAN
Francesco Gori

Scope of Consolidation – Appendix A

The following companies have been consolidated line-by-line:

Legal name	Office	Currency	Share Capital	% ownership	Direct parent company
Europe					
Austria					
Prysmian OEKW GmbH	Wien	Euro	2,053,008	100.00%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
Belgium					
Draka Belgium N.V.	Leuven	Euro	61,973	98.52%	Draka Holding B.V.
				1.48%	Draka Kabel B.V.
Denmark					
Prysmian Group Denmark A/S	Albertslund	Danish Krone	40,001,000	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Estonia					
Prysmian Group Baltics AS	Keila	Euro	1,664,000	100.00%	Prysmian Group Finland OY
Finland					
Prysmian Group Finland OY	Kirkkonummi	Euro	100,000	77.797%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
				19.930%	Draka Holding B.V.
				2.273%	Draka Comteq B.V.
France					
Prysmian Cables et Systèmes France S.A.S.	Sens	Euro	136,800,000	100.00%	Draka France S.A.S.
Draka Comteq France S.A.S.	Paron	Euro	246,554,316	100.00%	Draka France S.A.S.
Draka Fileca S.A.S.	Sainte Geneviève	Euro	5,439,700	100.00%	Draka France S.A.S.
Draka Paricable S.A.S.	Montreau-Fault-Yonne	Euro	5,177,985	100.00%	Draka France S.A.S.
Draka France S.A.S.	Montreau-Fault-Yonne	Euro	551,797,665	59.88%	Draka Holding B.V.
				40.12%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi s.r.l.
EHC France s.a.r.l.	Sainte Geneviève	Euro	310,717	100.00%	EHC Global Inc.
Germany					
Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH	Berlin	Euro	15,000,000	93.75%	Draka Deutschland GmbH
				6.25%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Prysmian Cable Industrial GmbH	Berlin	Euro	25,000	100.00%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi s.r.l.
Prysmian Unterstuetzungseinrichtung Lynen GmbH	Eschweiler	Deutsche Mark	50,000	100.00%	Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH
Draka Comteq Berlin GmbH & Co. KG	Berlin	Deutsche Mark	46,000,000	50.10%	Prysmian Netherlands B.V.
		Euro	1	49.90%	Draka Deutschland GmbH
Draka Comteq Germany Verwaltungs GmbH	Koln	Euro	25,000	100.00%	Draka Comteq B.V.
Draka Comteq Germany GmbH & Co. KG	Koln	Euro	5,000,000	100.00%	Draka Comteq B.V.
Draka Deutschland Erste Beteiligungs GmbH	Wuppertal	Euro	25,000	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Draka Deutschland GmbH	Wuppertal	Euro	25,000	90.00%	Draka Deutschland Erste Beteiligungs GmbH
				10.00%	Draka Deutschland Zweite Beteiligungs GmbH
Draka Deutschland Verwaltungs GmbH	Wuppertal	Deutsche Mark	50,000	100.00%	Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH
Draka Deutschland Zweite Beteiligungs GmbH	Wuppertal	Euro	25,000	100.00%	Prysmian Netherlands B.V.

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Legal name	Office	Currency	Share Capital	% ownership	Direct parent company
Prysmian Projects Germany GmbH	Nordenham	Euro	25,000	100.00%	Draka Deutschland GmbH
Höhn GmbH	Wuppertal	Deutsche Mark	1,000,000	100.00%	Draka Deutschland GmbH
Kaiser Kabel GmbH	Wuppertal	Deutsche Mark	9,000,000	100.00%	Draka Deutschland GmbH
NKF Holding (Deutschland) GmbH i.L	Wuppertal	Euro	25,000	100.00%	Prysmian Netherlands B.V.
Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH	Nordenham	Euro	50,025,000	100.00%	Grupo General Cable Sistemas, S.L.
U.K.					
Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd.	Eastleigh	British Pound	113,901,120	100.00%	Prysmian UK Group Ltd.
Prysmian Construction Company Ltd.	Eastleigh	British Pound	1	100.00%	Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd.
Prysmian Cables (2000) Ltd.	Eastleigh	British Pound	1	100.00%	Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd.
Cable Makers Properties & Services Ltd.	Esher	British Pound	39.08	63.84%	Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd.
				36.16%	Third Parties
Comergy Ltd.	Eastleigh	British Pound	1	100.00%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
Prysmian Pension Scheme Trustee Ltd.	Eastleigh	British Pound	1	100.00%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Prysmian UK Group Ltd.	Eastleigh	British Pound	70,011,000	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Draka Comteq UK Ltd.	Eastleigh	British Pound	14,000,002	100.00%	Prysmian UK Group Ltd.
Draka UK Ltd.	Eastleigh	British Pound	1	100.00%	Prysmian UK Group Ltd.
Prysmian PowerLink Services Ltd.	Eastleigh	British Pound	46,000,100	100.00%	Prysmian UK Group Ltd.
Escalator Handrail (UK) Ltd.	Eastleigh	British Pound	2	100.00%	EHC Global Inc.
Channell Commercial Europe Ltd.	Dartfor	British Pound	150,000	100.00%	Channell Commercial Corporation
Channell Ltd.	Dartfor	British Pound	100,000	100.00%	A.C. Egerton (Holdings) Ltd.
A.C. Egerton (Holdings) Ltd.	Dartfor	British Pound	55,477	100.00%	Channell Commercial Corporation
Prysmian Repeaters Limited	Eastleigh	British Pound	1,000	80.10%	Draka Holding B.V.
				19.90%	Third Parties
Italy					
Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.	Milan	Euro	50,000,000	100.00%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi Italia S.r.l.	Milan	Euro	77,143,249	100.00%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Prysmian Treasury S.r.l.	Milan	Euro	80,000,000	100.00%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Prysmian PowerLink S.r.l.	Milan	Euro	200,000,000	100.00%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Fibre Ottiche Sud - F.O.S. S.r.l.	Milan	Euro	47,700,000	100.00%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Electronic and Optical Sensing Solutions S.r.l.	Milan	Euro	5,000,000	100.00%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Prysmian Riassicurazioni S.p.A.	Milan	Euro	30,000,000	100.00%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Norway					
Prysmian Group Norge AS	Drammen	Norwegian Krone	22,500,000	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
The Netherlands					
Draka Comteq B.V.	Amsterdam	Euro	1,000,000	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Draka Comteq Fibre B.V.	Eindhoven	Euro	18,000	100.00%	Prysmian Netherlands B.V.
Draka Holding B.V.	Amsterdam	Euro	52,229,320.50	100.00%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Draka Kabel B.V.	Amsterdam	Euro	2,277,976.68	100.00%	Prysmian Netherlands B.V.
Donne Draad B.V.	Nieuw Bergen	Euro	28,134.37	100.00%	Prysmian Netherlands B.V.
NKF Vastgoed I B.V.	Delft	Euro	18,151.21	99.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
				1.00%	Prysmian Netherlands B.V.

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Legal name	Office	Currency	Share Capital	% ownership	Direct parent company
NKF Vastgoed III B.V.	Delft	Euro	18,151.21	99.00%	Draka Deutschland GmbH
				1.00%	Prysmian Netherlands B.V.
Prysmian Netherlands B.V.	Delft	Euro	1	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Poland					
Prysmian Poland sp. z o.o.	Sokolów	Polish Zloty	394,000	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Portugal					
Prysmian Celcat, S.A.	Pero Pinheiro	Euro	13,500,000	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Czech Republic					
Prysmian Kabely, s.r.o.	Velké Meziříčí	Czech Koruna	255,000,000	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Romania					
Prysmian Cabluri Si Sisteme S.A.	Slatina	Leu rumeno	403,850,920	99.99987%	Draka Holding B.V.
				0.00013%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
Russia					
Limited Liability Company Prysmian RUS	Rybinsk city	Russian Rouble	230,000,000	99.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
				1.00%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
Limited Liability Company "Rybinskelektrokabel"	Rybinsk city	Russian Rouble	90,312,000	100.00%	Limited Liability Company Prysmian RUS
Slovakia					
Prysmian Kablo s.r.o.	Bratislava	Euro	21,246,001	99.995%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
				0.005%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Spain					
Prysmian Cables Spain, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)	Vilanova I la Geltrú	Euro	58,178,234	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
GC Latin America Holdings, S.L.	Abrera	Euro	151,042,030	100.00%	General Cable Holdings (Spain), S.L.
General Cable Holdings (Spain), S.L.	Abrera	Euro	138,304,698	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
Grupo General Cable Sistemas, S.L.	Abrera	Euro	22,116,019	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
EHC Spain and Portugal, S.L.	Sevilla	Euro	3,897,315	100.00%	EHC Global Inc.
Sweden					
Prysmian Group Sverige AB	Nässjö	Swedish Krona	100,000	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Switzerland					
EOSS S.A.	Morges	Swiss Franc	11,811,719	100.00%	Electronic and Optical Sensing Solutions S.r.l.
Turkey					
	Mudanya	Turkish new Lira	216,733,652	83.7464%	Draka Holding
Turk Prysmian Kablo Ve Sistemleri A.S.				0.4614%	Turk Prysmian Kablo Ve Sistemleri A.S.
				15.7922%	Third Parties
Hungary					
Prysmian MKM Magyar Kabel Muvek Kft.	Budapest	Hungarian Forint	5,000,000,000	100.00%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
North America					
Canada					
Prysmian Cables and Systems Canada Ltd.	New Brunswick	Canadian Dollar	1,000,000	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Draka Elevator Products Incorporated	New Brunswick	Canadian Dollar		100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
General Cable Company Ltd.	Halifax	Canadian Dollar	295,768	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC

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EHC Global Inc.	Oshawa	Canadian Dollar	1,511,769	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems Canada Ltd.
EHC Canada Inc.	Oshawa	Canadian Dollar	39,409	100.00%	EHC Global Inc.
Channell Commercial Canada	Missisagua	Canadian Dollar	350,200	100.00%	Channell Commerical Corporation
Dominican Repuplic					
General Cable Caribbean, S.R.L	Santa Domingo Oeste	Dominican Peso	2,100,000	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
U.S.A.					
Prysmian Cables and Systems (US) Inc.	Carson City	US Dollar	330,517,608	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC	Wilmington	US Dollar	10	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems (US) Inc.
Prysmian Construction Services Inc.	Wilmington	US Dollar	1,000	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
Draka Elevator Products, Inc.	Boston	US Dollar	1	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
Draka Transport USA, LLC	Boston	US Dollar		100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
General Cable Technologies Corporation	Wilmington	US Dollar	1,884	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
Phelps Dodge Enfield Corporation	Wilmington	US Dollar	800,000	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
Phelps Dodge National Cables Corporation	Wilmington	US Dollar	10	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
EHC USA Inc.	New York	US Dollar	1	100.00%	EHC Global Inc.
Prysmian Group Speciality Cables, LLC	Wilmington	US Dollar		100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
Encore Wire Corporation	Wilmington	US Dollar	1	100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
Channell Commercial Corporation	Wilmington	US Dollar		100.00%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
CC Holdings Inc.	Murrieta	US Dollar		100.00%	Channell Commercial Corporation
Central/South America					
Argentina					
	Buenos Aires	Argentine Peso	993,992,914	97.75%	Draka Holding B.V.
Prysmian Energia Cables y Sistemas de Argentina S.A.				2.01%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
				0.11%	Prysmian Cabos e Sistemas do Brasil S.A.
				0.13%	Third Parties
Brazil					
	Sorocaba	Brazilian Real	910,044,391	94.700%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
Prysmian Cabos e Sistemas do Brasil S.A.				0.020%	Prysmian S.p.A.
				1.100%	Draka Holding B.V.
				4.180%	Draka Comteq B.V.
Chile					
Cobre Cerrillos S.A.	Cerrillos	US Dollar	74,574,400	99.80%	General Cable Holdings (Spain), S.L.
				0.20%	Third Parties

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Legal name	Office	Currency	Share Capital	% ownership	Direct parent company
Colombia					
Productora de Cables Procables S.A.S.	Bogotá	Colombian Peso	1,902,964,285	99.96%	GC Latin America Holdings, S.L.
				0.04%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
Costa Rica					
Conducen, S.R.L.	Heredia	Costa Rican Colón	1,845,117,800	100.00%	GC Latin America Holdings, SL
Ecuador					
Cables Electricos Ecuatorianos C.A. CABLEC	Quito	US Dollar	243,957	67.17%	General Cable Holdings (Spain), S.L.
				32.43%	Cables Electricos Ecuatorianos C.A. CABLEC
				0.40%	Third Parties
Honduras					
Electroconductores de Honduras, S.A. de C.V.	Tegucigalpa	Honduran Lempira	3,436,400	59.39%	General Cable Holdings (Spain), S.L.
				40.61%	GC Latin America Holdings, S.L.
Mexico					
Draka Durango S. de R.L. de C.V.	Durango	Mexican Peso	163,471,787	99.996%	Draka Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V.
				0.004%	Draka Holding B.V.
Draka Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V.	Durango	Mexican Peso	57,036,501	99.999998%	Draka Holding B.V.
				0.000002%	Draka Comteq B.V.
Prysmian Cables y Sistemas de Mexico S. de R. L. de C. V.	Durango	Mexican Peso	173,050,500	99.998%	Draka Holding B.V.
				0.002%	Draka Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V.
General Cable de Mexico, S.A de C.V.	Tetla	Mexican Peso	1,329,621,471	80.4173361%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
				19.5826636%	Conducen, S.R.L.
				0.0000003%	General Cable Technologies Corporation
General de Cable de Mexico del Norte, S.A. de C.V.	Piedras Negras	Mexican Peso	10,000	99.80%	General Cable Technologies Corporation
				0.20%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
Prestolite de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Sonora	Mexican Peso	50,000	99.80%	Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC
				0.20%	General Cable Technologies Corporation
Servicios Latinoamericanos GC, S.A. de C.V.	Puebla	Mexican Peso	50,000	99.998%	General Cable de Mexico, S.A de C.V.
				0.002%	General Cable Technologies Corporation
Comercializadora Channell Limited, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City	Mexican Peso	3,000	10.00%	Channell Commercial Corporation
				90.00%	Channell Ltd.
Perù					
Prysmian Peru S.A.C.	Santiago de Surco (Lima)	Nuevo sol peruviano	90,327,867.50	99.99999%	GC Latin America Holdings, S.L.
				0.00001%	Cobre Cerrillos S.A.

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Legal name	Office	Currency	Share Capital	% ownership	Direct parent company
Africa					
Angola					
General Cable Condel, Cabos de Energia e Telecomunicações SA	Luanda	Kwanza angolano	20,000,000	99.80%	Prysmian Celcat, S.A.
				0.20%	Third Parties
Ivory Coast					
SICABLE - Société Ivoirienne de Cables S.A.	Abidjan	CFA Franc	740,000,000	51.00%	Prysmian Cables et Systèmes France S.A.S.
				49.00%	Third Parties
Tunisia					
Auto Cables Tunisie S.A.	Grombalia	Tunisian Dinar	4,050,000	50.998%	Prysmian Cables et Systèmes France S.A.S.
				49.002%	Third Parties
Prysmian Cables and Systems Tunisia S.A.	Menzel Bouzelfa	Tunisian Dinar	2,700,000	99.9741%	Prysmian Cables et Systemes France S.A.S.
				0.0037%	Draka Comteq France S.A.S.
				0.0037%	Draka Holding B.V.
				0.0037%	Draka Fileca S.A.S.
				0.0037%	Draka France S.A.S.
				0.0037%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
				0.0074%	Third Parties
Oceania					
Australia					
Prysmian Australia Pty Ltd.	Liverpool	Australian Dollar	56,485,736	100.00%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
Channell Pty Ltd.	Barangaroo	Australian Dollar	2,244,201	82.19%	Channell Commercial Corporation
				17.81%	A.C. Egerton (Holdings) Ltd.
New Zealand					
Prysmian New Zealand Ltd.	Auckland	New Zeland Dollar	10,000	100.00%	Prysmian Australia Pty Ltd.
Asia					
Saudi Arabia					
Prysmian Powerlink Saudi LLC	Al Khoabar	"Saudi Arabian Riyal"	500,000	95.00%	Prysmian PowerLink S.r.l.
				5.00%	Third Parties
China					
Prysmian Tianjin Cables Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	US Dollar	36,790,000	67.00%	Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd.
				33.00%	Third Parties
Prysmian Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	Shanghai	Chinese Renminbi (Yuan)	34,867,510	100.00%	Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd.
Prysmian Wuxi Cable Co. Ltd.	Yixing (Jiangsu Province)	Chinese Renminbi (Yuan)	240,863,720	100.00%	Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd.
Prysmian Hong Kong Holding Ltd.	Hong Kong	Euro	72,000,000	100.00%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd.	Beijing	Euro	74,152,961	100.00%	Prysmian Hong Kong Holding Ltd.
Nantong Haixun Draka Elevator Products Co. LTD	Nantong	US Dollar	2,400,000	75.00%	Draka Elevator Products, Inc.
				25.00%	Third Parties
Nantong Zhongyao Draka Elevator Products Co. LTD	Nantong	US Dollar	2,000,000	60.00%	Draka Elevator Products, Inc.
				40.00%	Third Parties

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Legal name	Office	Currency	Share Capital	% ownership	Direct parent company
Suzhou Draka Cable Co. Ltd.	Suzhou	Chinese Renminbi (Yuan)	304,500,000	100.00%	Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd.
Prysmian Technology Jiangsu Co. Ltd.	Yixing	Chinese Renminbi (Yuan)	495,323,466	100.00%	Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd.
EHC Escalator Handrail (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	Shanghai	US Dollar	2,100,000	100.00%	EHC Global Inc.
EHC Engineered Polymer (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	Shanghai	US Dollar	1,600,000	100.00%	EHC Global Inc.
EHC Lift Components (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	Shanghai	US Dollar	200,000	100.00%	EHC Global Inc.
Philippines					
Draka Philippines Inc.	Cebu	Philippine Peso	253,652,000	99.9999975%	Draka Holding B.V.
				0.0000025%	Third Parties
Prysmian Philippines, Incorporated	Makati City	Philippine Peso	11,800,000	99.9999746%	Draka Holding B.V.
				0.0000254%	Third Parties
India					
Associated Cables Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	Indian Rupee	183,785,700	99.999946%	Oman Cables Industry (SAOG)
				0.000054%	Third Parties
Jaguar Communication Consultancy Services Private Ltd.	Mumbai	Indian Rupee	157,388,218	99.99999%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
				0.000001%	Prysmian S.p.A.
Indonesia					
PT.Prysmian Cables Indonesia	Cikampek	US Dollar	67,300,000	99.48%	Draka Holding B.V.
				0.52%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
Malaysia					
Sindutch Cable Manufacturer Sdn Bhd	Malacca	Malaysian Ringgit	500,000	100.00%	Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd.
Draka (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Malacca	Malaysian Ringgit	8,000,002	100.00%	Cable Supply and Consulting Company Pte Ltd.
Oman					
Oman Cables Industry (SAOG)	Al Rusayl	Omani Riyal	8,970,000	51.17%	Draka Holding B.V.
				48.83%	Third Parties
Oman Aluminium Processing Industries (SPC)	Sohar	Omani Riyal	4,366,000	100.00%	Oman Cables Industry (SAOG)
Singapore					
Prysmian Cables Asia-Pacific Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	174,324,290	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	28,630,503.70	100.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
Singapore Cables Manufacturers Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	1,500,000	100.00%	Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd.
Cable Supply and Consulting Company Private Limited	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	50,000	100.00%	Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd.
Thailand					
MCI-Draka Cable Co. Ltd.	Bangkok	Thai Baht	435,900,000	99.999931%	Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd.
				0.000023%	Draka (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd
				0.000023%	Sindutch Cable Manufacturer Sdn Bhd
				0.000023%	Singapore Cables Manufacturers Pte Ltd.

The following companies have been accounted for using the equity method:

Legal name	Office	Currency	Share Capital	% ownership	Direct parent company
Europe					
Germany					
Kabeltrommel GmbH & Co.KG	Troisdorf	Euro	10,225,837.65	43.18%	Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH
				1.75%	Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH
				55.07%	Third parties
Kabeltrommel GmbH	Troisdorf	Deutsche Mark	51,000	41.18%	Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH
				5.82%	Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH
				53.00%	Third parties
Nostag GmbH & Co. KG	Oldenburg	Euro	540,000	33.00%	Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH
				67.00%	Third parties
Russia					
Elkat Ltd.	Moscow	Russian Rouble	10,000	40.00%	Prysmian Group Finland OY
				60.00%	Third parties
Central/South America					
Chile					
Colada Continues Chilena S.A.	Quilicura (Santiago)	Chile Peso	100	41.00%	Cobre Cerrillos S.A.
				59.00%	Third parties
Asia					
China					
Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	Shanghai	Chinese Renminbi (Yuan)	100,300,000	25.00%	Draka Comteq B.V.
Malaysia					
Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Selangor Darul Eshan	"Malaysian Ringgit"	18,000,000	40.00%	Draka Holding B.V.
				60.00%	Third parties

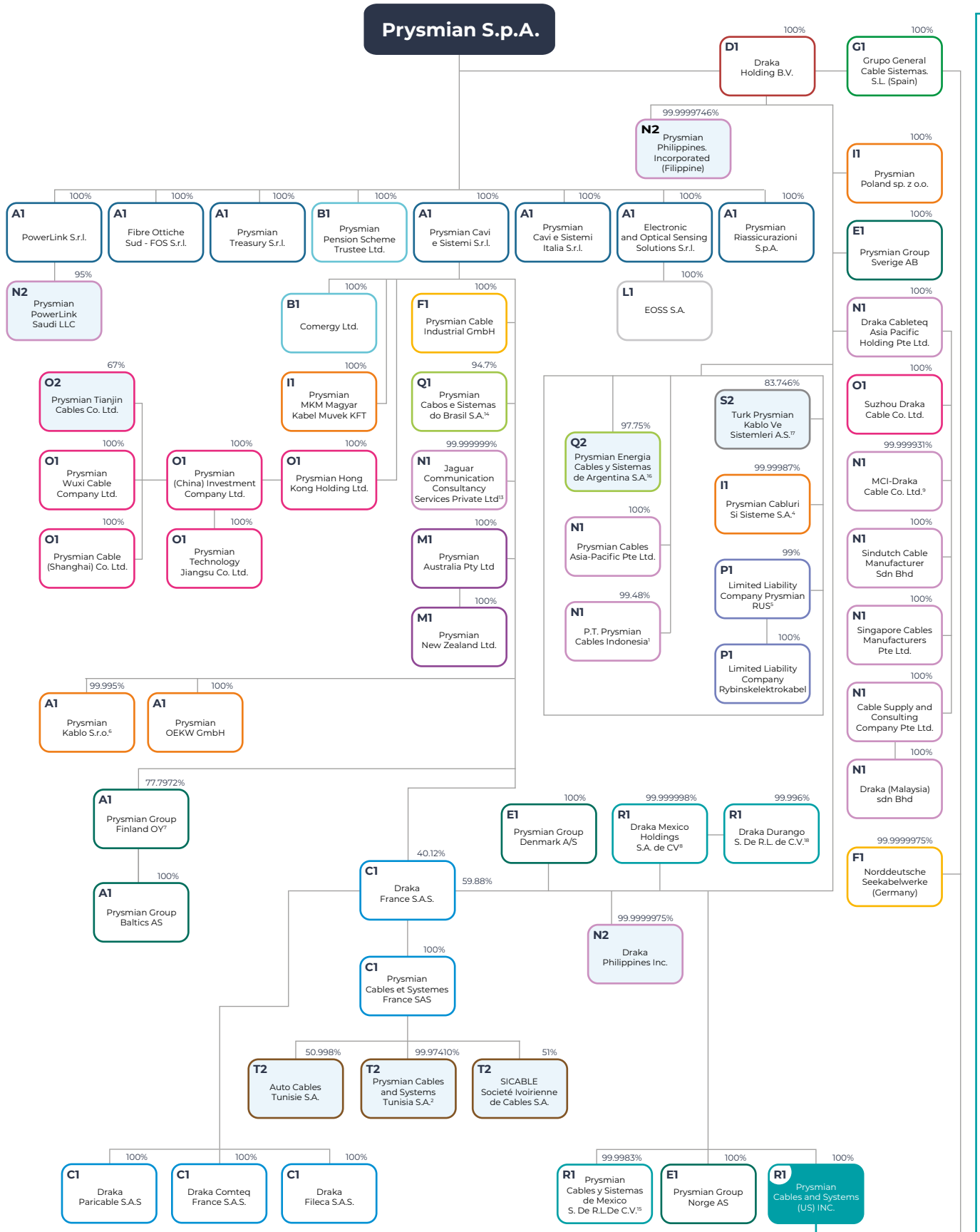
List of other investments not consolidated pursuant to IFRS 10:

Legal name	% ownership	Direct parent company
India		
Ravin Cables Limited	51.00%	Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
	49.00%	Third parties
United Arab Emirates		
Power Plus Cable CO. LLC	49.00%	Ravin Cables Limited
	51.00%	Third parties

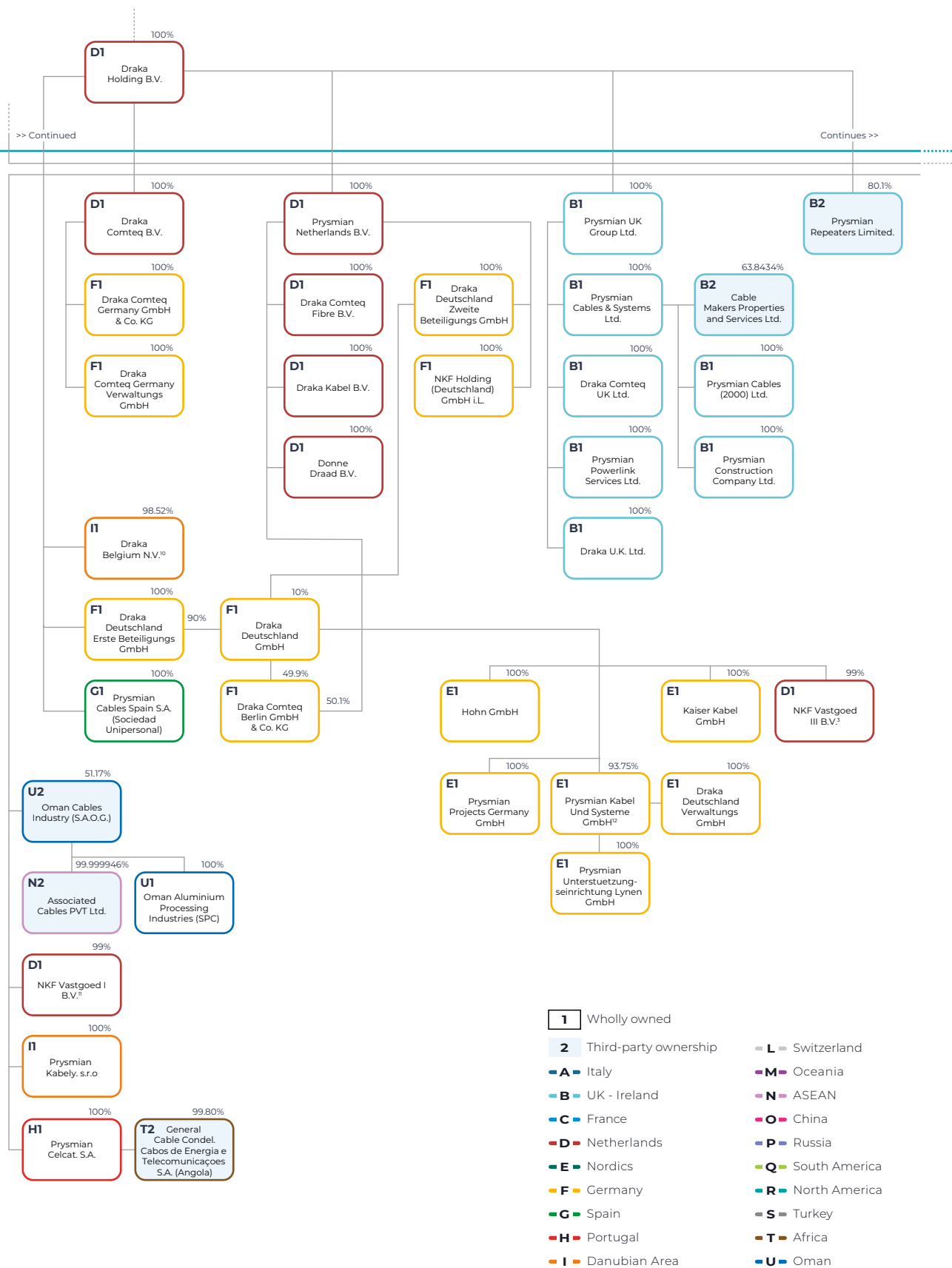


Corporate Structure – Appendix B

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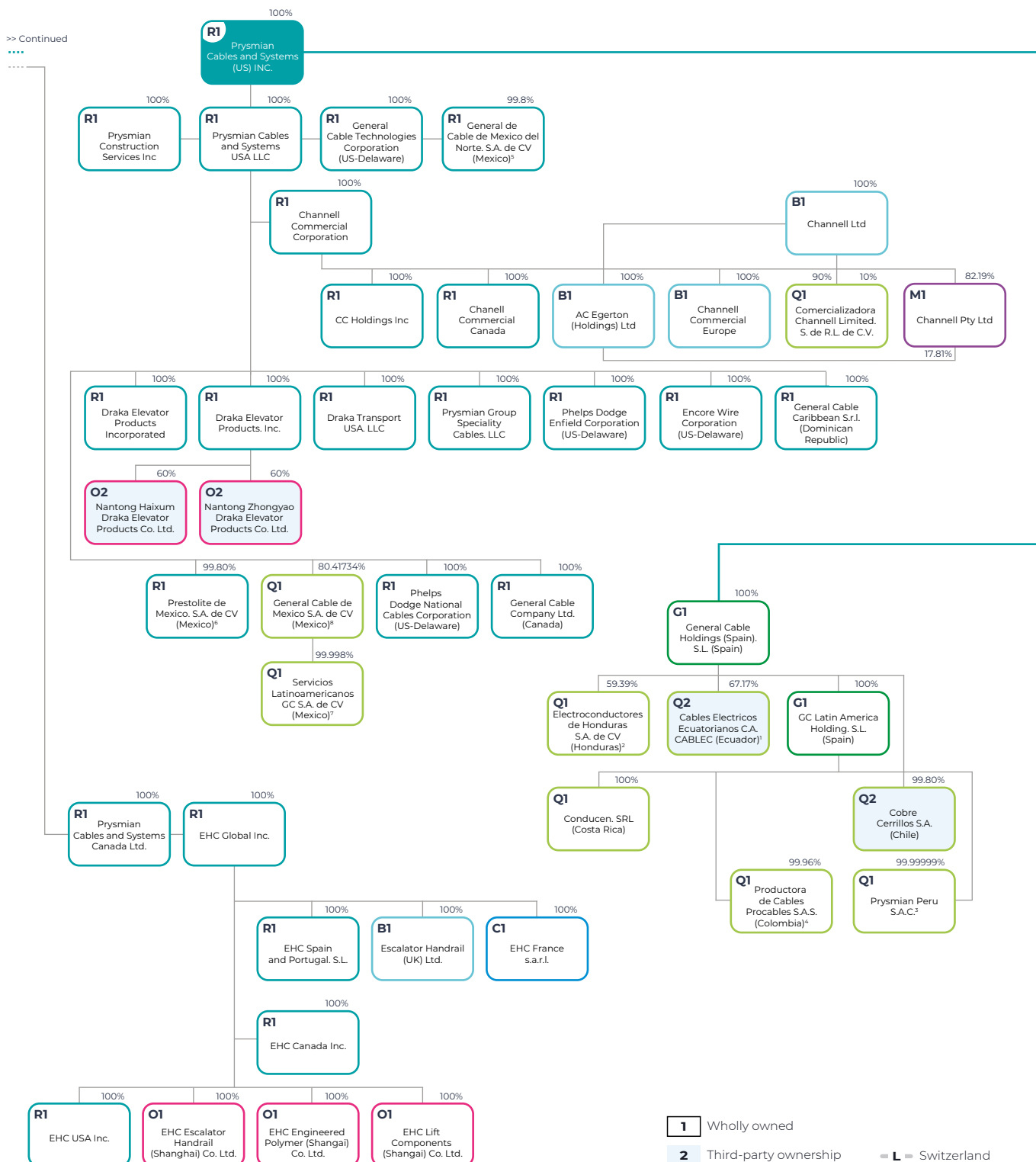
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1. Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. 0.52%
 2. Draka Comteq France S.A.S. 0.0037%
 3. Draka Holding B.V. 0.0037%
 4. Draka Fileca S.A.S. 0.0037%
 5. Draka France S.A.S. 0.0037%
 6. Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. 0.0037%
 7. Prysmian Netherlands B.V. 1%
 8. Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. 0.00013%
 9. Prysmian Cavi and Sistemi S.r.l. 1%
 10. Prysmian S.p.A. 0.005%

7. Draka Comteq B.V. 2.2727%
 8. Draka Holding B.V. 19.9301%
 9. Draka Comteq B.V. 0.000002%
 10. Draka (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd 0.000023%
 11. Sindutch Cable Manufacturer Sdn Bhd 0.000023%
 12. Singapore Cables Manufacturers Pte Ltd 0.000023%
 13. Draka Kabel B.V. 1.48%
 14. Prysmian Netherlands B.V. 1%
 15. Prysmian S.p.A. 6.25%
 16. Prysmian S.p.A. 0.000001%

14. Prysmian S.p.A. 0.020%
 15. Draka Holding B.V. 1.1%
 16. Draka Comteq B.V. 4.18%
 17. Draka Mexico Holdings S.A. de CV 0.0017%
 18. Prysmian Cabos and Sistemas do Brasil S.A. 0.11%
 19. Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. 2.01%
 20. Turk Prysmian Kablo Ve Sistemleri A.S. 0.4614%
 21. Draka Holding B.V. 0.004%



1. Cables Electricos Ecuatorianos C.A. CABLEC 32.43%
2. GC Latin America Holdings (SL). 40.61%
3. Cobre Cerrillos S.A. 0.0001%
4. Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC 0.04%
5. Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC 0.2%
6. General Cable Technologies Corporation (US-Delaware). 0.20%
7. General Cable Technologies Corporation (US-Delaware) 0.002%
8. General Cable Technologies Corporation: 0.00000030%

Conducen SRL 19.58266361%

1 Wholly owned

2 Third-party ownership

A Italy

B UK - Ireland

C France

D Netherlands

E Nordics

F Germany

G Spain

H Portugal

I Danubian Area

L Switzerland

M Oceania

N ASEAN

O China

P Russia

Q South America

R North America

S Turkey

T Africa

U Oman

3 – CERTIFICATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO ART. 81-TER OF CONSOB REGULATION 11971 DATED MAY 14, 1999 AS AMENDED

1. The undersigned Massimo Battaini, as Chief Executive Officer, and Stefano Invernici and Alessandro Brunetti, as managers responsible for preparing the financial reports of Prysmian S.p.A., certify, also taking account of the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, art. 154-bis of Italian Legislative Decree 58 dated February 24, 1998, that during 2025 the accounting and administrative processes for preparing the consolidated financial statements:

- have been adequate in relation to the business's characteristics and
- have been effectively applied.

2. The adequacy of the accounting and administrative processes for preparing the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2025 has been assessed on the basis of a procedure established by Prysmian in compliance with the internal control framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, which serves as a generally accepted standard model internationally.

It is nonetheless reported that:

- during 2025, several of the Group's companies were involved in the information system changeover project. The process of fine-tuning the new system's operating and accounting functions is still in progress for some of

them; in any case, the system of controls in place ensures uniformity with the Group's system of procedures and controls.

3. It is also certified that:

3.1 The consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2025:

- a. have been prepared in accordance with applicable international accounting standards recognized by the European Union under Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council dated July 19, 2002;
- b. correspond to the underlying accounting records and books of account;
- c. are able to provide a true and fair view of the issuer's statement of financial position and results of operations and of the group of companies included in the consolidation.

3.2 The directors' report contains a fair review of performance and the results of operations, and of the situation of the issuer and the group of companies included in the consolidation, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed.

Milan, February 25, 2026

Massimo Battaini
Chief Executive Officer

Stefano Invernici, Alessandro Brunetti
Managers responsible for preparing company financial reports

4 – AUDITORS' REPORT



Independent auditor's report in accordance with article 14 of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014

To the Shareholders of Prysmian SpA

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Prysmian Group (the "Group"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2025, the income statement, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and explanatory notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2025, and of the result of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, as well as with the regulations issued to implement article 9 of Legislative Decree 38/2005.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of this report. We are independent of the company Prysmian SpA (the "Company") pursuant to the regulations and standards on ethics and

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Milano Monza Brianza Lodi 12979880155 Iscritta al n° 119644 del Registro dei Revisori Legali - Altri Uffici: **Ancona** 60131 Via Sandro Totti 1 Tel. 071
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Pescara 65127 Piazza Ettore Troilo 8 Tel. 085 4545711 - **Roma** 00154 Largo Fochetti 29 Tel. 06 570251 - **Torino** 10122 Via Santa Maria 11 Tel. 011
556771 - **Trento** 38122 Viale della Costituzione 33 Tel. 0461 237004 - **Treviso** 31100 Viale Felissent 90 Tel. 0422 696911 - **Udine** 33100 Via Poscolle
43 Tel. 0432 25789 - **Varese** 21100 Via Albuzzi 43 Tel. 0332 285039 - **Verona** 37135 Via Francia 21/C Tel. 045 8263001.

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independence applicable to audits of financial statements under Italian law. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

Key Audit Matters	Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters
Recoverability of goodwill Note 2 “Goodwill and other intangible assets” As of 31 December 2025 goodwill recognised in the consolidated financial statements of the Prysmian Group was equal to Euro 3,647 million. The recoverability of goodwill is tested by the Group whenever impairment indicators exist and, in any case, on an annual basis in accordance with IAS 36 - “Impairment of assets”. Goodwill is allocated to groups of cash generating units (“CGUs”), corresponding with the operating segments of the Prysmian group (Electrification, Power Grid, Transmission, Digital Solutions), which reflect the lowest level at which management monitors the performance of the businesses. The recoverable amount of goodwill is determined, for each group of CGUs, on the basis of value in use, which is calculated using the respective estimated future cash flows as set out in the Group’s 2026 budget approved by the Board of Directors in January 2026 and, for the years 2027-2028, in the business plan approved by the Board of Directors in March 2025. The	We carried out specific analyses to understand and evaluate relevant internal controls over tests of the recoverability of goodwill. As part of our audit activities, also with the support of valuation modelling experts from the PwC network, we verified: • the adequacy of the valuation process in accordance with the applicable financial reporting standard; • the method of allocation of goodwill to the groups of CGUs; • the reasonableness of the assumptions used to determine the value in use of the individual groups of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated, with particular reference to growth rates and discount rates, also through benchmarking and sensitivity analyses; • the correct determination of the values of assets and liabilities directly attributable to the individual groups of CGUs; • the mathematical accuracy of the calculation model applied;

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Key Audit Matters

recoverable amount of each group of CGUs is then compared with the value of the assets and liabilities directly attributable to that group of CGUs, inclusive of goodwill.

Given the magnitude of the amounts involved and the degree of subjectivity of certain assumptions used to estimate the recoverable amounts, the recoverability of goodwill represents a key matter in our audit of the consolidated financial statements.

Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters

- the variances between the estimated amounts used in previous years and actual amounts, in order to assess the reliability of management's forecasts.

Also, we verified the completeness and accuracy of the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Definition of contract consideration and recognition of revenues from long-term contracts ("contracts")

Note 5 "Trade receivables, contract assets and other receivables", Note 14 "Trade payables, contract liabilities and other payables" and Note 18 "Revenues"

The Group's consolidated financial statements include revenues from long-term contracts equal to Euro 3,003 million. Those revenues relate to the engineering and construction of complex infrastructure for energy transmission or telecommunications.

The items "Contract assets", equal to Euro 567 million, and "Contract liabilities", equal to Euro 2,325 million, reflect the net positive and negative value, respectively, for each contract, of the difference between the value of the percentage of completion of the contract and advances billed, and include provisions for penalties.

Revenues from long-term contracts are recognised on the basis of the progress of the project, using the percentage of completion method, where the percentage of completion is determined as the ratio of contract costs incurred at the reporting date to the total estimated costs for each contract.

We understood and evaluated the systems of internal controls over the area, with special attention to the calculation of additional consideration and to consistency with estimated total costs.

As part of our audit activities, for a sample of long-term contracts:

- we reconciled the consideration used for the recognition of revenues from long-term contracts with the contract signed with the customer including any amendments agreed between the parties;
- we verified the accuracy of the considerations used to measure revenues from long-term contracts through confirmations from customers. In detail, we checked the following information against replies from customers: i) original contractual consideration, and ii) contractual modifications of the consideration;
- we verified the reasonableness of estimated costs to complete projects, including the estimation of contractual risks and penalties as well as changes due to contract modifications either expected or under



Key Audit Matters	Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters
The consideration used to measure revenues from long-term contracts may undergo several changes during the period of execution of the contract, mainly due to: i) an increase or decrease, requested by the customer, in activities carried out or to be carried out compared with contractual arrangements; ii) activities for which a remeasurement based on actual quantities is contractually required; iii) penalties and damages for delays. Moreover, certain types of changes in consideration mentioned above involve significant estimations and may depend on the outcome of negotiations between the parties. Given the significance of the amounts involved, the presence of possible additional consideration, and the complexity of the estimation process, the recognition of revenues related to long-term contracts represents a key matter in our audit of the consolidated financial statements.	negotiation; • we investigated the key variances of total contract costs from the costs quantified in the previous year or in the original budget; • we verified whether the costs effectively incurred resulting from management accounting for each contract matched the costs resulting from the general ledger; • we tested the accuracy and the completeness of the costs incurred and their relevance to the individual long-term contracts; • we recalculated the percentage of completion of projects applying the cost-to-cost method. The procedures described above were performed by examining contractual documents and project reports, interviewing project managers and analysing events occurring subsequent to the year end. When performing the above procedures, we also used the support of technical-engineering experts from the PwC network. Also, we verified the completeness and accuracy of the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Other matters

The consolidated financial statements of Prysmian group for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by another auditor, who issued an unmodified opinion thereon dated 10 March 2025.

Note C to the consolidated financial statements, “Restatement of comparatives”, illustrates the effects of the restatement of certain comparative figures compared to those originally published, as a result of the final recognition of a business combination and to ensure a clearer presentation of certain assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position.



Responsibilities of the directors and the board of statutory auditors for the consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, as well as with the regulations issued to implement article 9 of Legislative Decree 38/2005 and, in the terms prescribed by law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, in preparing the consolidated financial statements, for the appropriate application of the going concern basis of accounting, and for disclosing matters related to going concern. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate Prysmian SpA or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of statutory auditors is responsible for overseeing, in the terms prescribed by law, the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

As part of our audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we exercised professional judgement and maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:



- we identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; we designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks; we obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- we obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;
- we evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;
- we concluded on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- we evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- we obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

We communicated with those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified



during our audit.

We also provided those charged with governance with a statement that we complied with the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable under Italian law and communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate the related risks, or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We described these matters in our auditor's report.

Additional disclosures required by article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014

On 18 April 2024, the shareholders of Prysmian SpA in general meeting engaged us to perform the statutory audit of the Company's and the consolidated financial statements for the years ending 31 December 2025 to 31 December 2033.

We declare that we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 and that we remained independent of the Company in conducting the statutory audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the consolidated financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the board of statutory auditors, in its capacity as audit committee, prepared pursuant to article 11 of the aforementioned Regulation.

Report on compliance with other laws and regulations

Opinion on compliance with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 815/2019

The directors of Prysmian SpA are responsible for the application of the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 815/2019 concerning regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (ESEF - European Single Electronic Format) (the "Commission Delegated Regulation") to the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025, to be



included in the annual report.

We have performed the procedures specified in auditing standard (SA Italia) 700B in order to express an opinion on the compliance of the consolidated financial statements with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025 have been prepared in XHTML format and have been marked up, in all significant respects, in compliance with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation.

Opinions and statement in accordance with article 14, paragraph 2, letters e), e-bis) and e-ter) of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and with article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998

The directors of Prysmian SpA are responsible for preparing a report on operations and a report on the corporate governance and ownership structure of Prysmian group as of 31 December 2025, including their consistency with the relevant consolidated financial statements and their compliance with the law.

We have performed the procedures required under auditing standard (SA Italia) 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and of the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998, with the consolidated financial statements;
- express an opinion on the compliance with the law of the report on operations, excluding the section on the consolidated sustainability reporting, and of the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998;
- issue a statement on material misstatements, if any, in the report on operations and in the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998.



In our opinion, the report on operations and the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998 are consistent with the consolidated financial statements of Prysmian group as of 31 December 2025.

Moreover, in our opinion, the report on operations, excluding the section on the consolidated sustainability reporting, and the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998 are prepared in compliance with the law.

With reference to the statement referred to in article 14, paragraph 2, letter e-ter), of Legislative Decree 39/2010, issued on the basis of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have nothing to report.

Our opinion on compliance with the law does not extend to the section of the report on operations relating to the consolidated sustainability reporting. The conclusions on the compliance of that section with the rules governing its preparation and on compliance with the disclosure requirements established by article 8 of Regulation (EU) 852/2020 are expressed by ourselves in the report prepared in accordance with article 14-bis of Legislative Decree 39/2010.

Milan, 11 March 2026

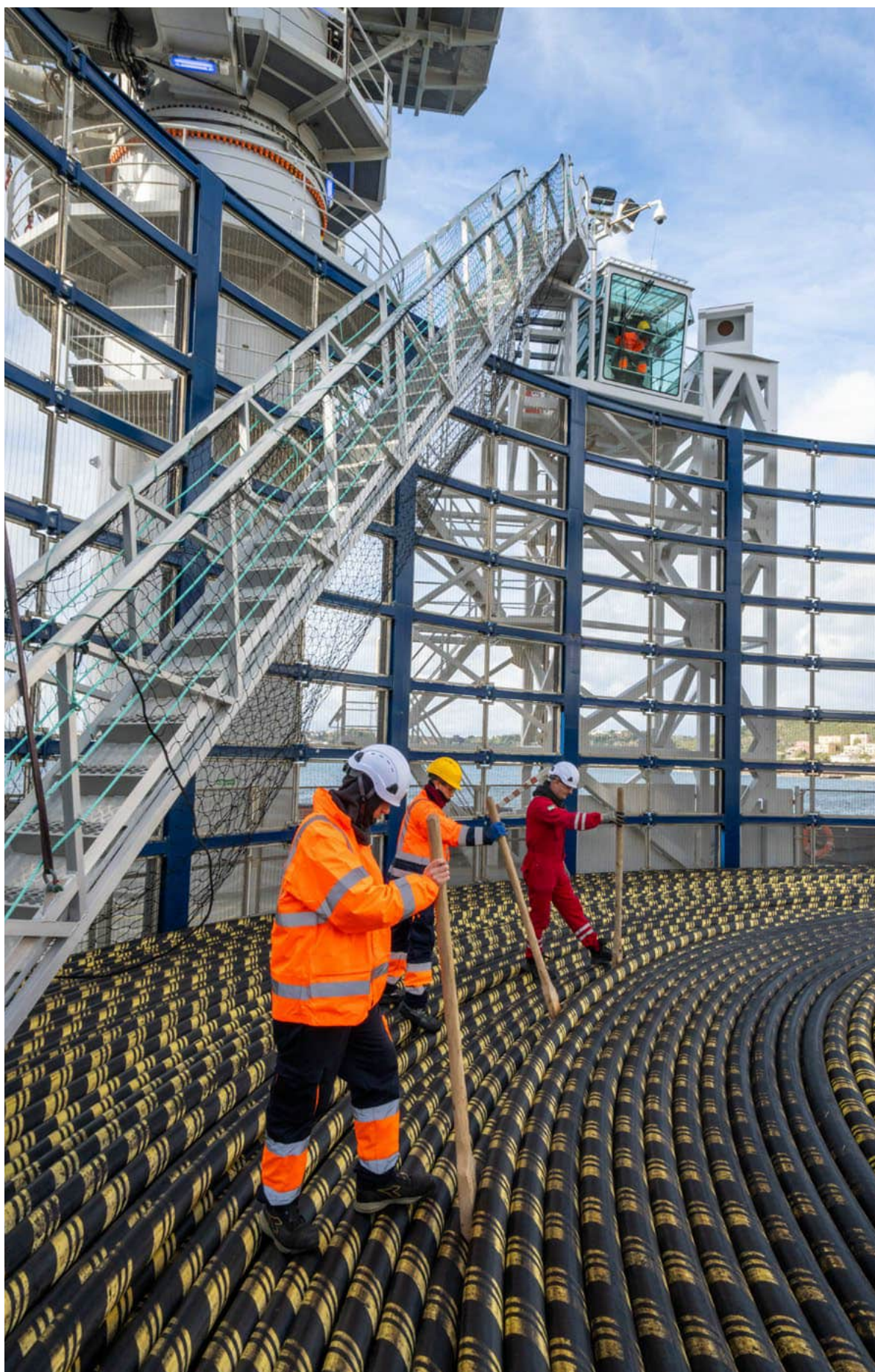
PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Signed by

Stefano Bravo

(Partner)

As disclosed by the directors on page 2, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Prysmian SpA constitute a non-official version which is not compliant with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 815/2019. This independent auditor's report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.





PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENT



1 – DIRECTORS' REPORT

Significant events during the year

Finance activities

Prysmian successfully places Euro 1,000 million perpetual hybrid bond

On 14/05/2025, Prysmian announced completion of the placement with institutional investors of a non-convertible, subordinated, hybrid, perpetual Euro-denominated bond (the "Bond") for a nominal amount of Euro 1,000 million.

The Bond, which has a perpetual maturity and non-callable period of 5.25 years, was issued at a reoffer price of 99.466% and will pay a fixed annual coupon of 5.25% (annual yield of 5.375%) until the first reset date of August 21, 2030. Unless redeemed early, from that date the Bond will bear interest at the 5-year Euro Mid-Swap rate plus an initial margin of 301.2 basis points, increasing by a further 25 basis points from August 21, 2035 and by a further 75 basis points from August 21, 2050.

The Bond has been assigned a "BB" rating by Standard & Poor's and has a recognized equity content of 50%.

The Bond is listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Prysmian announced that it would use the proceeds from the Issuance for the acquisition of Channell Commercial Corporation and for normal business purposes.

EIB-Prysmian: Euro 300 million agreement to accelerate energy security and digitalization in Europe

On December 1, 2025, Prysmian announced that the European Investment Bank (EIB) had approved a new Euro 300 million financing package for Prysmian to support its European research and development activities over the four-year period from 2025 to 2028, accelerating the adoption of new solutions to foster energy transition and digital transformation. Prysmian and the EIB have announced the signing of the first tranche of Euro 200 million.

To support the research and development of solutions to meet the growing demand for

renewable energy, Prysmian will use the resources provided by the EIB to develop high-performance, low-emission solutions to enhance the overall performance of energy connections worldwide. These activities will focus on improving the reliability, resilience, and security of power and telecom networks, while making a positive contribution to cutting carbon emissions. The credit line is structured to support Prysmian's R&D activities across multiple European countries, with labs located in Italy, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Spain set to benefit from the funding.

Other events

Approval of the annual financial statements at December 31, 2024, distribution of dividends and appointment of the Board of Statutory Auditors

On April 16, 2025, the shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. approved the 2024 financial statements and the distribution of a gross dividend of Euro 0.80 per share, for a total of some Euro 229 million. The dividend was paid out from April 24, 2025, with record date April 23, 2025 and ex-div date April 22, 2025.

The same shareholders' meeting also appointed the new members of the Prysmian S.p.A. Board of Statutory Auditors for the next three years (until the date of approving the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2027), setting the annual remuneration of the Chairman at Euro 85,000 and that of the standing auditors at Euro 65,000. All the auditors appointed were drawn from a single slate submitted jointly by a group of shareholders linked to asset management companies and institutional investors and voted for by the majority of those attending the shareholders' meeting. The following were appointed on the basis of this slate:

- Stefano Sarubbi, Chairman,
- Nadia Valenti, Standing auditor,
- Cecilia Andreoli, Standing auditor,
- Vieri Chimenti, Alternate auditor,
- Monica Romanin, Alternate auditor.

Financial Information

The financial information presented and discussed below has been prepared by reclassifying the accompanying financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, which in turn have been drawn up in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by the European Union, and with the implementation guidance for art. 9 of Italian

Legislative Decree 38/2005.

In addition to the standard financial reporting formats and indicators required under IFRS, a number of reclassified statements and alternative performance indicators have also been presented with the intention of helping users of the financial statements better evaluate the Company's economic and financial performance. Such reclassified statements and performance indicators should not however be treated as substitutes for the accepted ones required by IFRS.

INCOME STATEMENT

(Euro/thousand)		
	2025	2024
Revenues and other income	259,746	265,209
Operating costs	(81,614)	(90,394)
Other expenses	(142,383)	(155,780)
Amortization, depreciation and impairment	(37,923)	(39,701)
Operating income	(2,173)	(20,666)
Net finance income/(costs)	(127,226)	(110,757)
Net income from investments	457,245	378,806
Profit/(loss) before taxes	327,847	247,383
Income taxes	18,657	13,005
Net profit/(loss)	346,504	260,389

In addition to the comments presented below, the more significant changes in individual items within the Prysmian S.p.A. income statement are discussed in the Explanatory Notes to its financial statements, to which reference should be made.

The Parent Company's income statement for 2025 reports Euro 346,504 thousand in net profit, an increase of Euro 86,115 thousand from the previous year.

Revenues and other income of Euro 259,746 thousand (Euro 265,209 thousand in 2024) include the income of Prysmian S.p.A. from ordinary operations; the decrease of Euro 5,463 thousand is mainly due to the reduction in non-recurring income. Revenues and other income also include the net margin on buying strategic metals and selling them to other Group companies, accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15.

Revenues and other income also include amounts charged by Prysmian S.p.A. to Group companies for coordination and other services provided by head office functions and for

royalties on patents, know-how and trademarks licensed to Group companies.

Operating costs of Euro 81,614 thousand in 2025 (Euro 90,394 thousand in 2024) mostly comprise personnel costs (Euro 75,104 thousand in 2025 versus Euro 81,003 thousand in 2024), with the remainder referring to purchases of other consumables (Euro 7,850 thousand in 2025 versus Euro 9,049 thousand in 2024).

Other expenses amount to Euro 142,383 thousand in 2025 (Euro 155,780 thousand in 2024), with the decrease mainly due to the reduction in non-recurring costs.

Further details can be found in the Explanatory Notes to the financial statements under Note 18. Other expenses.

Net finance costs of Euro 127,226 thousand (Euro 110,757 thousand in 2024) consist of interest expense on bonds and loans and foreign currency derivative hedge costs, net of finance income earned mostly from fees for guarantees

issued on behalf of Group companies. The increase is mainly due to interest expense on new loans.

Net income from investments amounts to Euro 457,245 thousand, compared with Euro 378,806 thousand in the previous year, and mostly comprises a total of Euro 329,000 in dividends paid by the subsidiaries Draka Holding B.V. and Prysmian Treasury S.r.l., minus Euro 5,000 thousand in impairment of the investment in Fiber Ottiche Sud – F.O.S. S.r.l., plus Euro 133,245 thousand for the increase since the grant date in the fair market value of stock grants under the new 2023-2025 long-term incentive (LTI) plan and the BE IN incentive plan, both of which recharged to group companies.

Income taxes report Euro 18,657 thousand in income (versus net income of Euro 13,005

thousand in 2024), of which Euro 15,601 thousand in current tax income and Euro 3,056 thousand for deferred tax assets. More specifically, current taxes reflect the net effect of the tax charge for the period and net income from Italian companies arising from the election by the Company and its Italian subsidiaries for a group tax consolidation. Further information can be found in Note 21. Taxes of the Explanatory Notes to the financial statements.

Research costs are fully expensed to income, while development costs are capitalized if they meet the required qualifying conditions. R&D costs, fully expensed to profit or loss for the period, amounted to Euro 35,955 thousand in 2025 (Euro 32,201 thousand in 2024); more details can be found in Note 31. Research and development of the Explanatory Notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The Parent Company's statement of financial position is summarized as follows:

(Euro/thousand)		
	Dec-31-2025	Dec-31-2024 ^(*)
Net fixed assets	8,674,949	7,381,705
- of which Investments in subsidiaries	8,455,175	7,168,695
Net working capital	62,881	(40,866)
Provisions	(21,092)	(31,606)
Net capital employed	8,716,738	7,309,233
Employee benefit obligations	5,675	6,024
Total equity	4,206,481	3,108,775
Net financial debt	4,504,582	4,194,433
Total equity and sources of funds	8,716,738	7,309,233

(*) The statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current financial statements for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

Note: information about the composition and method of calculating the above indicators can be found in the Group's Integrated Annual Report.

In addition to the comments presented below, the more significant changes in individual items within the Prysmian S.p.A. statement of financial position are discussed in the Explanatory Notes to its financial statements, to which reference should be made.

Net fixed assets basically comprise the controlling interests in Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l., Draka Holding B.V. and the Group's other Italian companies.

The increase of Euro 1,286,480 thousand in the value of investments in subsidiaries since 2024 is mainly attributable to the net effect of capital contributions paid to the subsidiaries Draka Holding B.V., Prysmian Riassicurazioni S.p.A. and Fiber Ottiche Sud – F.O.S. S.r.l., minus impairment recognized against the value of the investment in Fiber Ottiche Sud – F.O.S. S.r.l.. The value of investments has also been impacted by the remuneration-related component of share-based payment plans, with underlying Prysmian S.p.A. shares, for employees of other Group companies.

Capital expenditure on “Property, plant and equipment” and “Intangible assets” totalled Euro 43,943 thousand in 2025 (Euro 35,970 thousand in 2024). Expenditure on property, plant and equipment amounted to Euro 12,516 thousand, relating to the purchase of machinery for research and development activities at its site in Quattordio (Italy and to the partial re-layout of the HQ offices in Via Chiese, Milan. Expenditure on intangible assets, totaling Euro 31,428 thousand, related to the ongoing upgrade of IT systems and Digital Transformation projects, as well as the purchase of new software. More details can be found in Note 1. Property, plant and equipment and Note 2. Intangible assets of the Explanatory Notes to the financial statements.

In addition to the above, the closing balance of net fixed assets in 2025 includes net increases of Euro 1,187 thousand to account for leases in accordance with IFRS 16.

Net working capital is a positive Euro 62,881 thousand and comprises:

- Euro 388,998 thousand as the net negative balance between trade receivables and trade payables (see Notes 5 and 10 to the financial statements);
- Euro 326,117 thousand as the net positive balance of other receivables/payables and financial receivables/payables (see Notes 5 and 10 to the financial statements).

Provisions, including deferred tax assets, amount to Euro 21,092 thousand at December 31, 2025 (see Notes 4 and 11 to the financial statements), compared with Euro 31,606 thousand at December 31, 2024. The difference mainly reflects adjustments to deferred taxes. Further information can be found in Note 4. Deferred tax assets in the Explanatory Notes.

Equity amounts to Euro 4,206,481 thousand at December 31, 2025, reporting a net increase of Euro 1,097,706 thousand since December 31, 2024, mostly reflecting the net profit for 2025, net of the dividend distribution during the year, adjustments to the share-based payments reserve, the increase in share capital and the recognition of a reserve for the hybrid bond issued during the year. A more detailed analysis of the changes in equity can be found in the Statement of Changes in Equity forming part of the Financial Statements presented in the following pages.

The Group's consolidated equity at December 31, 2025 and consolidated net profit for 2025 are reconciled with the corresponding figures for the Parent Company Prysmian S.p.A. in a table presented in the Group's Integrated Annual Report.

Net financial debt amounts to Euro 4,504,582 thousand at December 31, 2025, versus Euro 4,194,433 thousand at December 31, 2024.

The following table presents a detailed breakdown of net financial debt.

(Euro/thousand)

	Dec-31-2025	of which related parties (Note 24)	Dec-31-2024	of which related parties (Note 24)
Non-current financial liabilities				
CDP Loans	119,687		119,562	
Mediobanca Loan	149,585		149,480	
EW Term & Bridge Loans	905,382		1,491,636	
EIB Loans	677,352		332,318	
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	1,197,134		1,195,246	
Non-Convertible Bond (€850M+ €650M)	1,491,185		1,488,608	
Unicredit Loan	149,407		149,257	
Interest rate derivatives on financial transactions	17,624		6,004	
Lease liabilities	14,554		18,210	
Other borrowings	1,712		1,937	
Assets for exchange rate differences	86,627		(49,718)	
Total non-current financial liabilities	4,810,249		4,902,541	
Current financial liabilities				
CDP Loans	1,674		77,419	
Mediobanca Loan	247		285	
EW Term & Bridge Loans	23,455		38,157	
EIB Loans	6,057		6,215	
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	15,931		22,739	
Non-Convertible Bond (€850M+ €650M)	2,486		2,583	
Unicredit Loan	205		267	
Perpetual hybrid bond current interest	19,916		0	
Lease liabilities	5,138		5,505	
Short-term loans from Group companies	634,201	634,201	711,171	711,171
Other borrowings	19,911		613	
Total current financial liabilities	729,220		864,953	
Total financial liabilities	5,539,468		5,767,494	
Long-term financial receivables	(331)		(307)	
Short-term financial receivables	(247)		(15,298)	
Long-term bank fees	(3,712)		(3,291)	
Short-term bank fees	(1,397)		(1,202)	
Non-current interest rate derivatives	(2,414)		(2,391)	
Current interest rate derivatives	(807)		(6,058)	
Long-term financial receivables from Group companies	(996,921)	(996,921)	(1,542,891)	(1,542,891)
Short-term financial receivables from Group companies	(28,991)	(28,991)	(86)	(86)
Cash and cash equivalents	(67)		(1,537)	
Net financial debt	4,504,582		4,194,433	

Note 9 of the Explanatory Notes to the financial statements contains a reconciliation of the Company's net financial debt to the amount reported in accordance with the requirements of Consob communication no. 5/21 of April 29, 2021 concerning compliance with the "Guidelines on disclosure requirements under the Prospectus

Regulation" published by ESMA on March 4, 2021 (reference ESMA32-382-1138).

A more detailed analysis of cash flows can be found in the Statement of Cash Flows, forming part of the Financial Statements presented in the following pages.

Research and development

The Group's research and development activities are mostly concentrated within Prysmian S.p.A.. The central team, in coordination with R&D and engineering centers in the various countries, has developed numerous projects over the year in the field of both energy and telecom cables; significant advances have been made in the area of materials and optical fiber technology. R&D costs incurred in 2025 have been expensed in full to income and amounted to Euro 35,955 thousand versus Euro 32,201 thousand in 2024.

Human resources, safety and environment

Prysmian S.p.A. had a total of 474 employees at December 31, 2025 (464 at December 31, 2024), of whom 428 management/desk staff (422 at December 31, 2024) and 46 non-desk staff (42 at December 31, 2024).

In line with the Group's Quality, Health, Safety, and Environment Policy, during 2025 the Company continued to systematically and continuously pursue all fundamental activities aimed at managing issues relating to the environment, and the health and safety of its employees, introducing important digital and technological innovations designed to improve the tools used for these tasks.

More details can be found in the sustainability reporting within the Group's Integrated Annual Report.

Management and coordination

Prysmian S.p.A. is not under the management and coordination of other companies or entities but decides its general and operational strategy in complete autonomy. Pursuant to art. 2497-bis of the Italian Civil Code, the direct and indirect subsidiaries of Prysmian S.p.A. have identified it as the entity which exercises management and coordination for them. Such management and coordination entails identifying general and operational strategies for the Group as a whole and defining and implementing internal control systems, models of governance and corporate structure.

Intercompany and related party transactions

Information about related party transactions, including that required by the Consob Communication dated July 28, 2006, is presented in Note 24 to the Parent Company Financial Statements.

Organizational model under legislative decree 231/2001 and monitoring board

In accordance with the provisions of Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 (the "Decree") concerning the administrative liability of legal entities, companies and associations, including those without legal personality, the Company has adopted its own organization, management and control model (the "Organizational Model" or "Model") and is constantly engaged in performing the necessary activities to communicate the standards of ethics and behavior, and procedures and controls contained therein to employees.

The Organizational Model is accompanied by the establishment of a Monitoring Board, a body endowed with independent powers of action and control, that is responsible for supervising the Model's operation and observance and ensuring that it is updated on an ongoing basis. The Monitoring Board has been vested with every power to ensure prompt and efficient supervision of the operation of and compliance with the Organizational Model adopted by the Company and to verify its implementation, efficiency and effectiveness in preventing and precluding the offences currently listed in Legislative Decree 231/2001, with the faculty to present the Board of Directors with proposals to update and revise the Model.

The Company, assisted by the Monitoring Board, has continued its activities aimed at monitoring and strengthening the internal control system with specific reference to the types of offences relevant to the Company under the Decree.

As part of the current Organizational Model, the Company applies its own Code of Ethics, which provides guidance to all those working for the Company on standards of conduct, correct behavior and full compliance with the applicable

legislation. The Company keeps a constant monitor on compliance with and effective application of the principles of legality, transparency and fairness in all its operational activities.

Secondary locations

The Company does not have any secondary locations.

Share capital and corporate governance

Share capital amounts to Euro 29,640 thousand at December 31, 2025, consisting of 296,403,802 ordinary shares (including 9,581,484 treasury shares). The total number of outstanding voting shares is 286,822,318, net of the 10,669 treasury shares held indirectly.

Information about Corporate Governance can be found in Prysmian Group's Integrated Annual Report.

Atypical and/or unusual transactions

In accordance with the disclosures required by Consob Communication DEM/6064293 dated 28 July 2006, it is reported that no atypical and/or unusual transactions took place during 2025.

Risk factors

Prysmian S.p.A. is exposed in the normal conduct of its business to a number of financial and non-financial risk factors which, were they to arise, could have a potentially material impact on its results of operations and financial condition. Prysmian S.p.A. adopts specific procedures to manage the risk factors that might influence its business results. These procedures are the result of corporate policy which has always aimed at maximizing value for shareholders by taking all necessary steps to prevent the risks inherent in the Company's business.

Based on its financial performance and cash generation in recent years, as well as its financial resources available at December 31, 2025 and committed undrawn credit lines at that date, the Company believes that, barring any extraordinary events, there are no material uncertainties that could cast significant doubt upon the business's ability to continue to operate on a going concern basis.

More details about risk factors and the system of internal controls can be found in Prysmian Group's Integrated Annual Report.

Financial risk management policies

Financial risk management policies are discussed in Section D of the Explanatory Notes to the financial statements.

Business outlook

With regard to business outlook, please refer to Prysmian Group's Integrated Annual Report.



2 – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SCHEMES

Statement of financial position

(in Euro)

	Note	Dec-31-2025	of which related parties (Note 24)	Dec-31-2024 ^(*)	of which related parties (Note 24)
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	1	110,904,879		107,568,209	
Intangible assets	2	108,869,388		105,441,494	
Investments in subsidiaries	3	8,455,174,972	8,455,174,972	7,168,695,166	7,168,695,166
Derivatives	6	2,413,603		2,391,195	
Deferred tax assets	4	17,113,295		10,057,296	
Other receivables	5	964,400,460	960,338,676	1,793,789,478	1,789,994,375
Total non-current assets		9,658,876,597		9,187,942,838	
Current assets					
Trade receivables	5	332,598,925	318,931,783	331,446,764	317,024,117
Other receivables	5	414,160,987	353,864,738	110,607,768	21,136,351
Derivatives	6	4,508,456	3,701,306	7,800,646	1,742,786
Direct tax assets	13	110,237,169	62,101,060	30,059,360	30,059,360
Cash and cash equivalents	7	66,501		1,536,956	
Total current assets		861,572,038		481,451,494	
Total assets		10,520,448,635		9,669,394,332	
Capital and reserves:					
Share capital	8	29,640,380		29,578,549	
Reserves	8	3,830,337,044		2,818,807,641	
Net profit/(loss)	8	346,503,954		260,388,520	
Total equity		4,206,481,378		3,108,774,710	
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	9	4,705,998,206		4,946,254,633	
Employee benefit obligations	12	5,674,652	155,092	6,024,001	138,872
Derivatives	6	17,623,681		6,003,976	
Employee benefit obligations	10	987,188		438,750	
Total non-current liabilities		4,730,283,727		4,958,721,360	
Current liabilities					
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	9	77,853,070		153,795,018	
Provisions for risks and charges	11	38,205,629	6,657,500	41,663,273	7,637,500
Derivatives	6	2,670,076	2,670,076	2,996,378	2,996,378
Trade payables	10	721,596,644	19,764,702	653,000,722	31,724,448
Other payables	10	679,315,125	638,482,242	742,867,733	675,078,759
Direct tax liabilities	13	64,042,986	–	7,575,138	–
Total current liabilities		1,583,683,530		1,601,898,262	
Total liabilities		6,313,967,257		6,560,619,622	
Total equity and liabilities		10,520,448,635		9,669,394,332	

(*) The statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current financial statements for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

Income statement

(in Euro)

	Note	2025	of which related parties (Note 24)	2024	of which related parties (Note 24)
Revenues and other income	14	259,746,340	247,977,679	265,208,587	237,846,074
Total revenues and other income		259,746,340		265,208,587	
Raw materials, consumables and supplies	15	(7,849,876)	(3,012,318)	(9,049,120)	(1,428,202)
Fair value change in commodity derivatives		1,339,861	1,339,861	(341,687)	(341,687)
Personnel costs	16	(75,103,880)	(6,291,259)	(81,003,397)	(4,535,901)
Amortization, depreciation, impairment and impairment reversals	17	(37,922,713)		(39,700,760)	
Other expenses	18	(142,382,910)	(37,727,218)	(155,779,562)	(34,907,176)
Operating income		(2,173,178)		(20,665,939)	
Finance costs	19	(354,384,903)	(41,158,846)	(344,474,643)	(54,037,593)
Finance income	19	227,159,263	100,104,708	233,717,353	53,350,127
Dividends from subsidiaries	20	462,245,408	462,245,408	422,228,244	422,228,244
(Impairment)/revaluation of investments	3	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(43,421,871)	(43,421,871)
Profit before taxes		327,846,590		247,383,144	
Income taxes	21	18,657,364	15,415,921	13,005,376	21,344,010
Net profit/(loss)		346,503,954		260,388,520	

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Statement of comprehensive income

(in Euro)

	Note	2025	2024
Net profit/(loss)		346,503,954	260,388,520
Other comprehensive income:			
A) Change in cash flow hedge reserve:		(12,783,190)	(21,218,043)
- Profit/(loss) for the year	8	(16,819,987)	(27,918,477)
- Taxes	8	4,036,797	6,700,434
B) Actuarial gains/(losses) on employee benefits^(*)		117,040	(44,080)
- Profit/(loss) for the year	8	154,000	(58,000)
- Taxes	8	(36,960)	13,920
Total other comprehensive income (A+B)		(12,666,150)	(21,262,123)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		333,837,804	239,126,398

(*) Components of comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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Statement of changes in equity

(Euro/thousand)

	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Capital increase costs	Legal reserve	Treasury shares reserve	Extraordinary reserve	IAS/IFRS first-time adoption reserve	Capital contribution reserve
Balance at Dec-31-2023	27,653	1,281,071	(14,476)	5,363	74,062	52,688	30,177	6,113
Capital increase costs								
Dividend distribution								
Share-based payments	62				(6,419)			
Allocation of prior year net profit				168				
Conversion of bond	1,863	731,312						
Purchase of treasury shares					328,368			
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year								
Balance at Dec-31-2024	29,578	2,012,383	(14,476)	5,531	396,010	52,688	30,177	6,113
Capital increase costs								
Dividend distribution								
Share-based payments	62				(1,520)			
Allocation of prior year net profit				385				
Hybrid bond								
Purchase of treasury shares					48,918			
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year								
Balance at Dec-31-2025	29,640	2,012,383	(14,476)	5,916	443,407	52,688	30,177	6,113

(*) At December 31, 2025, the number of treasury shares held came to 9,581,484.

Actuarial gains/ (losses) on employee benefits	Convertible bond reserve	Non-convertible bond reserve	Share-based payments reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Treasury shares ^(*)	Share issue reserve	Retained earnings	Net profit/ (loss) for the year	Total
(1,530)	49,550	-	80,793	23,033	(74,062)	1,211	780,935	264,266	2,586,850
									-
								(191,034)	(191,034)
			67,800		6,419	(62)	1,243		69,043
							73,064	(73,232)	-
	(49,550)						49,530		733,155
					(328,368)		(328,368)		(328,368)
(44)				(21,216)				260,389	239,128
(1,574)	-	-	148,594	1,817	(396,010)	1,149	576,404	260,389	3,108,775
									-
								(228,937)	(228,937)
			83,402		1,520	(62)	2,491		85,893
						240	30,507	(31,452)	(320)
		956,150							956,150
					(48,918)		(48,918)		(48,918)
117				(12,783)				346,504	333,838
(1,457)	-	956,150	231,996	(10,966)	(443,407)	1,327	560,484	346,504	4,206,481

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Statement of cash flows

(in Euro)

	2025	of which related parties (Note 24)	2024	of which related parties (Note 24)
Profit before taxes	327,846,590		247,382,760	
Amortization, depreciation and impairment	37,922,713		39,700,760	
Impairment/(revaluation) of investments	5,000,000	5,000,000	43,421,871	43,421,871
Dividends	(462,245,408)	(462,245,408)	(422,228,244)	(422,228,244)
Share-based payments	13,104,213		12,131,213	
Fair value change in commodity derivatives	(1,339,861)	(1,339,861)	341,687	341,687
Net finance costs	127,225,640	58,945,861	110,757,671	687,466
Change in trade receivables/payables	67,444,883	(13,867,412)	22,120,154	–
Change in other receivables/payables	43,274,009	527,818,044	(10,334,847)	305,594,200
Change in employee benefit obligations	(376,349)	155,092	(436,611)	138,872
Change in provisions for risks and other movements	(3,114,783)		2,540,470	
Income taxes collected/(paid)	(4,379,000)	(4,379,000)	10,055,462	10,055,462
A. Cash flow from operating activities	150,362,646		55,452,346	
Investments in property, plant and equipment	(11,990,962)		(14,675,609)	
Investments in intangible assets	(14,636,332)		(21,294,838)	
Investments to recapitalize subsidiaries	(1,283,099,960)	(1,283,099,960)	(1,480,500,080)	(1,480,500,080)
Dividends received	328,589,281	328,589,281	353,898,244	353,898,244
B. Cash flow from investing activities	(981,137,973)		(1,162,572,283)	
Dividend distribution	(229,256,066)		(191,032,983)	
Perpetual hybrid bond	976,065,786		–	
Sale/(purchase) of treasury shares	(47,458,024)		(327,144,232)	
Proceeds of new loans	345,082,978		4,942,067,529	
Repayment of loans	(542,395,000)		(1,950,355,044)	
Changes in other net financial receivables/ payables	465,407,143	(67,487,248)	(1,294,753,311)	(306,114,200)
Finance costs paid	(294,630,889)	(37,956,565)	(227,584,359)	(47,431,032)
Finance income received	156,488,943	36,829,257	157,054,787	71,102,380
C. Cash flow from financing activities	829,304,872		1,108,252,387	
D. Net cash flow for the year (A+B+C)	(1,470,455)		1,132,449	
E. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,536,956		404,507	
F. Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (D+E)	66,501		1,536,956	



3 – EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. General information

Prysmian S.p.A. ("the Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in Italy and organized under the laws of the Italian Republic. The Company was formed on May 12, 2005 and since March 1, 2017 its registered office has been located in Via Chiese 6, Milan (Italy).

Through its controlling interests in Italian companies and the sub-holding companies Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. and Draka Holding B.V., the Company indirectly owns equity interests in Prysmian Group's operating companies. The Company and its subsidiaries produce cables and systems and related accessories for the energy and telecommunications industries, and distribute and sell them around the globe.

Prysmian S.p.A. was listed on the Italian Stock Exchange on May 3, 2007 and since September 2007 has been included in the FTSE MIB index, which comprises the top 40 Italian companies by market capitalization and stock liquidity.

The financial statements contained herein were approved on February 25, 2026 by the Board of Directors of Prysmian S.p.A., which also authorized their publication in accordance with the law.

The assessments carried out confirm Prysmian's ability to operate in compliance with the going concern presumption and with its financial covenants.

The Company's financial statements at December 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), based on the text published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU).

The primary reporting formats adopted have the following characteristics:

- the income statement is prepared in a multi-step format with individual items classified by nature, and other comprehensive income, reporting components of profit or loss deferred in equity, shown separately;
- the statement of financial position presents assets and liabilities according to maturity, with current balances shown separately from non-current ones;
- the statement of cash flows presents cash flows using the "indirect method", as permitted by IAS 7.

All the amounts shown in the financial statements are expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated.

B. Accounting principles

The material accounting principles used to prepare the financial statements and disclosures are discussed below.

B.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements at December 31, 2025 have been prepared on a going concern basis, with the directors having assessed that there are no financial, operating or other kind of indicators that might provide evidence of material uncertainties as to the Company's ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future and particularly in the next 12 months.

B.2 Newly adopted accounting standards and principles

The accounting standards, principles and policies used to prepare the 2025 financial statements are consistent with those used for the 2024 financial statements.

The following is a list of new standards, interpretations and amendments whose application became mandatory from January 1, 2025 but which, based on the assessments performed, have not had a material impact on the financial statements at December 31, 2025:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability.

B.3 Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet applicable and not adopted early

The following new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations had been issued at the date of preparing the present document but are not yet applicable and have not been adopted early by the Company.

New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations	Mandatory application as from
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (approved by EU on May 27, 2025)	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (approved by EU on June 30, 2025)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18 - Presentation and disclosure in financial statements (issued on April 9, 2024)	January 1, 2027

Preliminary review has indicated that the first two of the new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations listed above are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements. Starting from the current financial year, Prysmian will not only assess the effects of the new presentation and disclosure requirements introduced by IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, issued by the IASB on April 9, 2024, which aim to improve the comparability and transparency of primary financial statements, it will also analyze the expected impacts applicable on the effective date set by the IASB.

B.4 Accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are the same as those used for preparing the consolidated financial statements, to which reference should be made, except as described below.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized in the income statement when the right to receive the dividends is established, normally coinciding with the shareholders' resolution declaring the same, irrespective of whether such dividends are paid out of an investee company's pre- or post-acquisition earnings.

The distribution of dividends to shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements at the time the distribution of such dividends is approved.

Share-based payments

Stock grants are measured at the fair value determined on their grant date. This value is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the entitlement vesting period with a matching entry in equity. This recognition

is based on the estimated number of stock grants that will effectively vest in favor of eligible employees, taking into consideration any conditions applying to their enjoyment, irrespective of the market value of the shares.

This value is recognized:

- as an expense in the income statement, with a matching credit to an equity reserve, for entitlements vesting in favor of the Company's employees;
- if the related cost is recharged, the part relating to the grant date fair value is recognized in equity, while the difference between the grant date fair value and the vesting date fair value or reporting date fair value is recognized in the income statement as a dividend;
- as an increase in the value of investments in subsidiaries, with a matching credit to an equity reserve, for entitlements vesting in favor of employees of Group companies.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost, less any impairment losses.

If there is specific evidence of impairment, the value of investments in subsidiaries, determined on the basis of cost, is tested for impairment. This involves comparing the carrying amount of investments with their recoverable amount, defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell, and value in use.

The value of investments is tested for impairment in at least one of the following circumstances:

- the carrying amount of the investment in the separate financial statements exceeds the carrying amount of the investee's net assets, including any associated goodwill, reflected in the consolidated financial statements;

- the investee's reported EBITDA is less than 50% of that projected in the business plan, if this performance indicator is relevant to the company in question;
- the dividend distributed by the investee exceeds the total comprehensive income of the investee in the period to which the dividend refers.

If the recoverable amount of an investment is less than its carrying amount, then the latter is reduced to such recoverable amount. This reduction represents an impairment loss, which is recognized through profit or loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, the fair value of investments in listed companies is determined with reference to market value, regardless of the size of holding. The fair value of investments in unlisted companies is determined using valuation techniques, amongst which the market multiples approach.

Value in use is determined using the "Discounted Cash Flow – equity side" method, which involves calculating the present value of estimated future cash flows generated by a subsidiary, including cash flows from operating activities and consideration arising from the investment's ultimate sale, net of its cash position at the valuation date.

If the reasons for a previously recognized impairment loss cease to apply, the carrying amount of the investment is reinstated but to no more than its original cost, with the related revaluation recognized through profit or loss.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are reported as a deduction from equity. The original cost of treasury shares and revenue arising from any subsequent sales are treated as movements in equity.

B.5 Estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to apply accounting policies and methods which, at times, rely on subjective judgements and estimates based on past experience and assumptions deemed to be reasonable and realistic according to the circumstances. The application of these estimates and assumptions influences the amounts reported in the financial statements, meaning

the statement of financial position, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows, as well as the accompanying disclosures. Final amounts, previously reported on the basis of estimates and assumptions, may differ from original estimates because of uncertainty surrounding the assumptions and conditions on which the estimates were based.

The following is a brief description of the accounting policies that require the management of Prysmian S.p.A. to exercise greater subjectivity of judgement when preparing estimates and a change in whose underlying assumptions could have a material impact on the financial statements.

(a) Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions are recognized for legal and tax risks to reflect the risk of an adverse outcome. The value of the provisions recorded in the financial statements against such risks represents the best estimate by management at the reporting date. This estimate requires the use of assumptions depending on factors that may change over time and which could, therefore, have a material impact on the current estimates made by management to prepare the Company's financial statements.

(b) Impairment of assets

In accordance with the accounting policies applied by the Group, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives and equity investments are tested for impairment when indicators suggest it will be difficult to realize recoverable value through use of the assets, which are written down accordingly. Verification of the existence of these indicators requires management to make subjective judgements based on information available within the Company and from the market, as well as on past experience. In addition, if a potential impairment loss is identified, the Company determines the amount of such impairment using suitable valuation techniques. Correct identification of indicators of potential impairment, as well as the estimates for determining its amount, depend on factors which can vary over time, thus influencing judgements and estimates made by management.

Irrespective of the existence of indicators of potential impairment or otherwise, all intangible assets not yet ready for use must be tested for impairment once a year.

The Company has no intangible assets with an indefinite useful life recorded in its financial statements.

(c) Climate change

As more fully explained in the Directors' Report accompanying the consolidated financial statements and in the sustainability reporting, the Company, together with the entire Prysmian Group, has embarked on an ambitious "Net Zero" strategy, aligned with the requirements of the Paris Agreement. In this context, the Prysmian Group analyzes and assesses the risks and opportunities of climate change and has set targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions classified as Scope 1 and 2 (direct and indirect emissions generated by its own activities) and as Scope 3 (generated by the value chain).

The consequences in terms of investments, costs and other cash flow impacts have been considered when preparing financial forecasts, consistent with the progress of this process. The replacement program for certain assets, aimed at achieving the "Net Zero" strategy, involves reviewing the useful lives of these assets, with a consequent acceleration of their depreciation process. The 2025 impairment tests have taken into account the impacts on investment flows, as far as they can be currently estimated, without any significant effects on the test results. It is also possible that in the future the carrying amount of assets or liabilities recognized in the Company's financial statements may be subject to different impacts as the strategy of managing climate change evolves.

(d) Amortization and depreciation

The cost of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is depreciated/amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets concerned. The useful economic life of the Company's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is determined by management when assets are acquired. This is based on past experience for similar assets, market conditions and expectations regarding future events that could impact useful life, including developments in technology. Therefore, actual economic life may differ from estimated useful life. The Company periodically reviews technological and industry developments to update residual useful lives. This periodic review may result in a revision of the depreciation/amortization period and consequently of the depreciation/amortization charge for future years.

(e) Taxes

Current taxes are calculated on the basis of taxable income for the year, applying the tax rates in force at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent there is likely to be sufficient future taxable income against which they can be recovered.

(f) Employee benefit obligations

The present value of the pension plans reported in the financial statements depends on an independent actuarial calculation and on a number of different assumptions. Any changes in assumptions and in the discount rate used are duly reflected in the present value calculation and may have a significant impact on the figures reported in the financial statements. The assumptions used for the actuarial calculation are examined by the Company annually. Present value is calculated by discounting future cash flows at an interest rate equal to that on high-quality corporate bonds issued in the currency in which the liability will be settled and which takes account of the duration of the related pension plan.

Further information can be found in Note 12. Employee benefit obligations and Note 16. Personnel costs.

(g) Incentive and share purchase plans

The employee share purchase plan, open to almost all the Group's employees, offers them an opportunity to obtain shares under preferential terms and conditions. The operation of this plan is described in Note 16. Personnel costs.

The grant of shares is subject to continued employment with the Group in the months between signing up to one of the plan's purchase windows and the purchase of the shares themselves on the equity market. The plan's financial and economic impact has therefore been estimated on the basis of the best possible estimates and information currently available. The 2023-2025 incentive plan involves the allocation of a number of shares calculated according to the achievement of operational, economic and financial performance conditions. The plan's financial and economic impact has therefore been estimated on the basis of the best possible estimates and information available at the valuation date. Further details can be found in Note 16. Personnel costs.

The "BE IN" incentive plan provides for the grant of a number of shares. In some cases, this number is determined on the basis of the achievement of performance targets, as well as on the basis of employee participation. The plan's financial and economic impact has therefore been estimated on the basis of the best possible estimates and information available at the valuation date. Further details can be found in Note 16. Personnel costs.

C. Restatement of comparative figures

The statement of financial position at December 31, 2024 has been restated with respect to that originally published in order to include the following new line items: *Direct tax assets* and *Direct tax liabilities*. The purpose is to ensure clearer presentation and in the latter case to include provisions for legal disputes involving direct taxes in this line item.

In particular, Euro 30,059,360 previously classified under Other receivables have been reclassified to Direct tax assets, while Euro 7,575,138, originally recorded under Provisions for risks and charges, have been reclassified under Direct tax liabilities.

D. Financial risk management

Prysmian S.p.A. measures and manages its exposure to financial risks in accordance with the Group's policies.

The main financial risks are centrally coordinated and monitored by Group Finance. Risk management policies are approved by Group Finance, Administration and Control, which provides written guidelines on managing the different kinds of risks and on using financial instruments.

The financial risks to which Prysmian S.p.A. is exposed, directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries, are the same as those of the companies of which it is the parent. Reference should therefore be made to Section D. Financial risk management of the Explanatory Notes to the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements. The principal types of risks to which the Company is exposed are discussed below:

(a) Exchange rate risk

This arises from foreign currency commercial or financial transactions not yet completed and from foreign currency assets and liabilities already recognized in the accounts. The Company mitigates this risk by using forward contracts entered into with the Group's central treasury company (Prysmian Treasury S.r.l.), which manages the various currency positions. The principal exchange rates affecting the Company are:

- Euro/US Dollar: in relation to commercial transactions in US dollars;
- Euro/British Pound: in relation to commercial transactions on the British market and vice versa;

In 2025, flows exposed to the above exchange rates accounted for approximately 93% of the exposure to exchange rate risk arising from commercial transactions.

It is the Company's policy to hedge, where possible, exposures in currencies other than its unit of account. In particular, the Company hedges:

- firm cash flows: invoiced commercial flows and exposures arising from loans receivable and payable;
- projected cash flows: commercial and financial flows arising from firm or highly probable contractual commitments.

The following sensitivity analysis shows the effects on net profit of a 5% and 10% increase/decrease in exchange rates versus closing exchange rates at December 31, 2025

(Euro/thousand)				
	2025		2024	
	-5%	+5%	-5%	+5%
British Pound	(31)	28	(4)	3
US Dollar	(42)	38	(30)	27
Australian Dollar	(41)	37	(2)	2
Chinese Renminbi	(4)	3	(7)	6
Other currencies	(157)	142	(10)	10
Total	(275)	249	(53)	48

(Euro/thousand)				
	2025		2024	
	-10%	+10%	-10%	+10%
British Pound	(64)	53	(8)	6
US Dollar	(90)	73	(63)	52
Australian Dollar	(87)	62	(4)	4
Chinese Renminbi	(8)	7	(14)	12
Other currencies	(331)	280	(22)	19
Total	(580)	475	(111)	91

When assessing the potential impact of the above, the assets and liabilities in currencies other than their unit of account were considered, net of any derivatives hedging the cash flows shown above.

The following sensitivity analysis shows the effects on equity reserves of an increase/decrease in the fair value of designated cash flow hedges following a 5% and 10% increase/decrease in exchange rates versus closing exchange rates at December 31, 2025.

(Euro/thousand)				
	2025		2024	
	-5%	+5%	-5%	+5%
British Pound	(709)	641	(800)	724
Total	(709)	641	(800)	724

(Euro/thousand)				
	2025		2024	
	-10%	10%	-10%	10%
British Pound	(1,496)	1,224	(1,689)	1,382
Total	(1,496)	1,224	(1,689)	1,382

(b) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk to which the Company is exposed is mainly due to long-term financial liabilities, carrying both fixed and variable rates. Fixed rate debt exposes the Company to a fair value risk. The Company does not operate any particular hedging policies in relation to the risk arising from such contracts.

Group Finance monitors the exposure to interest rate risk and adopts appropriate hedging strategies to keep the exposure within the limits defined by Group Administration, Finance and Control, arranging derivative contracts, if necessary.

The net liabilities considered for sensitivity analysis include variable rate financial receivables and payables and cash and cash equivalents whose value is influenced by rate volatility. The Company calculates the pre-tax impact of changes in interest rates on profit or loss.

Based on the simulations carried out for balances at December 31, 2025, a 25 bp increase/decrease in interest rates, with all other variables remaining equal, would result in a Euro 4,273 thousand increase in financial payables (Euro 4,211 thousand increase at December 31, 2024) or a Euro 4,273 thousand decrease in financial payables (Euro 4,211 thousand decrease at December 31, 2024). This simulation exercise is carried out on a regular basis to ensure that the maximum potential loss remains within the limits set by management.

(c) Price risk

This risk relates to the possibility of fluctuations in the price of strategic materials, whose purchase price is subject to market volatility and whose procurement from third-party suppliers is managed centrally by the Company, which then sells them on to Group operating companies. The Company is exposed to a residual price risk on those purchasing positions that have not been promptly recharged to Group operating companies. More information about commodity derivatives can be found in Note 6. Derivatives.

(d) Credit risk

The Company does not have excessive concentrations of credit risk insofar as almost all its customers are companies within the Group. In addition, there are no material unimpaired past due receivables.

(e) Liquidity risk

Prudent management of the liquidity risk arising from the Company's normal operations involves having adequate levels of cash and cash equivalents and short-term securities and access to funds from a sufficient amount of committed credit lines. The Company's Finance Department favors flexible forms of funding in the form of committed credit lines.

At December 31, 2025, cash and cash equivalents stood at Euro 67 thousand, compared with Euro 1,537 thousand at December 31, 2024. The Company is able to draw down on the credit lines granted to the Group in the form of the Revolving Credit Facility 2023 (Euro 1,000 million) and the Revolving Credit Facility 2025 (Euro 200 million). More details can be found in the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Section D. Financial risk management).

The following table presents an analysis, by due date, of the payables and liabilities settled on a net basis. The various due date categories

refer to the period between the reporting date and the contractual maturity of the obligations.

(Euro/thousand)

	Dec-31-2025			
	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 - 2 years	Due between 2 - 5 years	Due after 5 years
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	69,210	1,200,063	2,299,652	1,185,883
Lease liabilities	5,138	8,921	4,858	775
Derivatives	2,670	–	–	–
Trade and other payables	1,400,912	–	–	–
Total	1,477,930	1,208,984	2,304,510	1,186,658

(Euro/thousand)

	Dec-31-2024			
	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 - 2 years	Due between 2 - 5 years	Due after 5 years
Borrowings from banks and other lenders	144,181	465,610	3,613,841	839,539
Lease liabilities	4,643	4,332	9,038	1,631
Derivatives	1,410	–	–	–
Trade and other payables	1,395,868	–	–	–
Total	1,546,102	469,942	3,622,879	841,170



In completion of the disclosures about financial risks, the following is a reconciliation between the classes of financial assets and liabilities

reported in the Company's statement of financial position and the categories used by IFRS 7 to identify financial assets and liabilities:

(Euro/thousand)

	Dec-31-2025				
	Financial assets at FVPL	Receivables and other assets at amortized cost	Financial liabilities at FVPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	CFH derivatives
Financial assets at FVPL					
Trade receivables		332,599			
Other receivables		1,378,561			
Derivatives (assets)	3,701				3,221
Cash and cash equivalents		67			
Borrowings from banks and other lenders				4,783,851	
Trade payables				721,597	
Other payables				680,302	
Derivatives (liabilities)			2,562		17,732

(Euro/thousand)

	Dec-31-2024				
	Financial assets at FVPL	Receivables and other assets at amortized cost	Financial liabilities at FVPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	CFH derivatives
Financial assets at FVPL					
Trade receivables		331,447			
Other receivables		1,934,457			
Derivatives (assets)	20,431		30,623		30,623
Cash and cash equivalents		1,537			
Borrowings from banks and other lenders				5,100,050	
Trade payables				653,001	
Other payables				743,306	
Derivatives (liabilities)			2,665		331

D.1 Capital risk management

The Company's objective in capital risk management is primarily to safeguard business continuity in order to guarantee returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company also aims to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of debt and to comply with a series of covenants under the various credit agreements (Note 9. Borrowings from banks and other lenders and Note 28. Financial covenants).

The Company also monitors capital on the basis of its gearing ratio (ie. the ratio between net financial debt and capital). Details of the composition of net financial debt can be found in Note 9. Borrowings from banks and other lenders. Capital is defined as the sum of equity and net financial debt.

The gearing ratios at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are shown below:

(Euro/thousand)	Dec-31-2025	Dec-31-2024
Net financial debt	4,504,582	4,194,433
Equity	4,206,481	3,108,775
Total Capital	8,711,063	7,303,208
Gearing ratio	52%	57%

D.2 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

IFRS 13 requires assets and liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value to be classified according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in measuring fair value.

Financial instruments are classified according to the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

Level 1: Fair value is determined with reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments. Therefore, the emphasis within Level 1 is on determining both of the following:

- (a) the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability; and
- (b) whether the entity can enter into a transaction for the asset or liability at the price in that market at the measurement date.

Level 2: Fair value is determined using valuation techniques where the input is based on observable market data. The inputs for this level include:

- (a) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- (b) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active;
- (c) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, for example:
 - I. interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals;
 - II. implied volatilities;
 - III. credit spreads;
- (d) market-corroborated inputs.

Level 3: Fair value is determined using valuation techniques where the input is not based on observable market data.

The following tables present the assets and liabilities that are recurrently measured at fair value:

(Euro/thousand)				
	12.31.2025			
	Livello 1	Livello 2	Livello 3	Totale
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives through profit or loss	–	3,701	–	3,701
Hedging derivatives	–	3,221	–	3,221
Total assets	–	6,922	–	6,922
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value:				
Derivatives through profit or loss	–	2,562	–	2,562
Hedging derivatives	–	17,732	–	17,732
Total liabilities	–	20,294	–	20,294

(Euro/thousand)				
	12.31.2024			
	Livello 1	Livello 2	Livello 3	Totale
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives through profit or loss	–	20,431	–	20,431
Hedging derivatives	–	30,623	–	30,623
Total assets	–	51,054	–	51,054
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value:				
Derivatives through profit or loss	–	2,665	–	2,665
Hedging derivatives	–	331	–	331
Total liabilities	–	2,996	–	2,996

The outstanding forex and commodity derivatives have been entered into with the subsidiary Prysmian Treasury S.r.l. and all belong to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

1. Property, plant and equipment

Details of this line item and related movements are as follows:

(Euro/thousand)						
	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Equipment	Other assets	Assets under construction and advances	Total
Balance at Dec-31-2024	51,240	12,653	2,350	17,390	23,936	107,570
Movements 2025						
– Investments	316	–	–	1,014	12,730	14,060
– Disposals		(450)				(450)
– Depreciation	(2,961)	(878)	(709)	(5,725)	–	(10,273)
– Impairment	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Reclassifications	–	9,345	1,138	443	(10,926)	–
Total movements	(2,645)	8,017	429	(4,268)	1,804	3,337
Balance at Dec-31-2025	48,595	20,670	2,779	13,122	25,740	110,905
Of which:						
– Historical cost	81,861	32,422	13,995	54,113	25,740	208,131
– Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(33,266)	(11,752)	(11,216)	(40,991)	–	(97,224)
Net book value	48,595	20,670	2,779	13,122	25,740	110,905

(Euro/thousand)						
	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Equipment	Other assets	Assets under construction and advances	Total
Balance at Dec-31-2023	50,956	13,383	2,475	11,033	12,480	90,328
Movements 2024:						
– Investments	2,018	–	131	12,869	13,300	28,318
– Depreciation	(2,920)	(730)	(912)	(6,898)	–	(11,460)
– Impairment	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Reclassifications	1,186	–	656	386	(1,844)	384
Total movements	284	(730)	(125)	6,357	11,456	17,242
Balance at Dec-31-2024	51,240	12,653	2,350	17,390	23,936	107,570
Of which:						
– Historical cost	81,545	23,527	12,857	52,656	23,936	194,521
– Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(30,305)	(10,874)	(10,507)	(35,266)	–	(86,951)
Net book value	51,240	12,653	2,350	17,390	23,936	107,570

“Land and buildings”, with a net book value of Euro 48,595 thousand, have recorded a net decrease of Euro 2,645 thousand in 2025, reflecting the combined effect of investments in the period and changes for lease contracts (Euro 316 thousand) and asset depreciation (Euro 2,961 thousand).

“Plant and machinery” (Euro 20,670 thousand) and “Equipment” (Euro 2,779 thousand) mostly refer to instrumentation used for R&D activities and to various fixed installations within Prysmian Group’s headquarters.

“Other assets” (Euro 13,122 thousand) mainly consist of office furniture and equipment, computer equipment and capitalizations under IFRS 16.

“Assets under construction and advances” (Euro 25,740 thousand) mostly refer to expenditure on plant and machinery for use in R&D and on other equipment intended for the Prysmian headquarters and the new local unit in Quattordio (Italy).

2. Intangible assets

Details of this line item and related movements are as follows:

(Euro/thousand)						
	Patents	Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	Software	Other intangible assets	Intangibles in progress and advances	Total
Balance at Dec-31-2024	27	25,289	64,950	-	15,176	105,441
Movements 2025:						
- Investments	-	426	9,424	-	21,578	31,428
- Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Amortization	(5)	(5,571)	(22,074)	-	-	(27,650)
- Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Reclassifications	-	969	8,399	-	(9,718)	(350)
Total movements	(5)	(4,176)	(4,251)	-	11,860	3,428
Balance at Dec-31-2025	22	21,113	60,699	-	27,036	108,869
Of which:						
- Historical cost	11,455	76,351	233,834	787	27,036	349,462
- Accumulated amortization and impairment	(11,433)	(55,238)	(173,135)	(787)	-	(240,594)
Net book value	22	21,113	60,699	-	27,036	108,869

(Euro/thousand)						
	Patents	Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	Software	Other intangible assets	Intangibles in progress and advances	Total
Balance at Dec-31-2023	32	32,222	70,504	-	10,013	112,770
Movements 2024:						
- Investments	-	487	8,031	-	12,777	21,295
- Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Amortization	(5)	(6,309)	(20,392)	-	-	(26,706)
- Impairment	-	(1,534)	-	-	-	-
- Reclassifications	-	423	6,807	-	(7,614)	(384)
Total movements	(5)	(6,933)	(5,554)	-	5,163	(7,329)
Balance at Dec-31-2024	27	25,289	64,950	-	15,176	105,441
Of which:						
- Historical cost	11,455	74,956	216,011	787	15,176	318,384
- Accumulated amortization and impairment	(11,428)	(49,667)	(151,061)	(787)	-	(212,944)
Net book value	27	25,289	64,950	-	15,176	105,441

In 2025, the value of gross investments in intangible assets came to Euro 31,428 thousand, most of which attributable to ongoing enhancement of information systems and Digital Transformation projects.

"Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights" amount to Euro 21,113 thousand at December 31, 2025, with the change since the previous year attributable to amortization (Euro 5,571 thousand), capitalizations in the year (Euro 969 thousand) and new investments (Euro 426 thousand).

"Software" amounts to Euro 60,699 thousand at December 31, 2025, with the change since the previous year reflecting amortization (Euro 22,074 thousand), capitalizations in the year (Euro 8,399 thousand) and new investments (Euro 9,424 thousand).

"Intangibles in progress and advances" of Euro 27,036 thousand mostly refer to software development costs.

3. Investments in subsidiaries

These present a balance of Euro 8,455,175 thousand at December 31, 2025, having recorded the following movements over the year:

(Euro/thousand)	Dec-31-2024	Capital contributions	(Impairment)/ revaluation	Capital contributions for stock grants	Dec-31-2025
Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.	411,596	–	–	3,789	415,385
Draka Holding B.V.	6,250,091	1,178,100	–	4,072	7,432,263
Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi Italia S.r.l.	116,578	–	–	156	116,734
Prysmian PowerLink S.r.l.	220,202	100,000	–	361	320,563
Fiber Ottiche Sud - F.O.S. S.r.l.	–	5,000	(5,000)	–	–
Prysmian Riassicurazioni S.p.A.	37,430	–	–	–	37,430
Prysmian Treasury S.r.l.	83,561	–	–	2	83,563
Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH	3,434	–	–	–	3,434
Draka Kabely SRO	1	–	–	–	1
Electronic and Optical Sensing Solutions S.r.l.	45,803	–	–	–	45,803
Balance at Dec-31-2025	7,168,695	1,283,100	(5,000)	8,380	8,455,175

The net change of Euro 1,286,480 thousand in the value of Investments in subsidiaries consists of increases of Euro 1,291,480 thousand and decreases of Euro 5,000 thousand for impairment. The increases are attributable to:

- capital contributions paid to Draka Holding B.V., Prysmian Powerlink S.r.l. and Fiber Ottiche Sud S.r.l.
- increases related to the remuneration-related component of share-based payment plans, with underlying Prysmian S.p.A. shares, for employees of other Group companies, as further explained in Note 16. Personnel costs.

Since it is not recharged, this component has been treated like a capital contribution and so reported as an increase in the value of the investments in the subsidiaries in which the plan beneficiaries are directly or indirectly employed. These increases are matched by a corresponding movement in the specific equity reserve. Further information can be found in Note 8. Share capital and reserves.

At the end of the financial year, the Company reviewed whether there was any evidence of impairment, but did not identify any.

The following table summarizes key information about investments held in subsidiaries:

Company name	Registered office	Share capital	% interest 2025	% interest 2024
Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.	Milan	Euro 50,000,000	100	100
Draka Holding B.V.	Amsterdam	Euro 52,229,321	100	100
Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi Italia S.r.l.	Milan	Euro 77,143,249	100	100
Prysmian PowerLink S.r.l.	Milan	Euro 200,000,000	100	100
Fiber Ottiche Sud - F.O.S. S.r.l.	Battipaglia	Euro 5,862,000	100	100
Prysmian Riassicurazioni S.p.A.	Milan	Euro 30,000,000	100	100
Prysmian Treasury S.r.l.	Milan	Euro 80,000,000	100	100
Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH	Berlin	Euro 15,000,000	6.25	6.25
Prysmian Pension Scheme Trustee Ltd	Hampshire	GBP 1	100	100
Prysmian Kablo SRO ⁽¹⁾	Bratislava	Euro 21,246,001	0.005	0.005
Electronic and Optical Sensing Solutions S.r.l.	Milan	Euro 5,000,000	100	100
Jaguar Communication Consultancy Services Private Ltd.(1)	Mumbai	Rupie Indiane 187,799,000	0.000001	0.000001
Prysmian Cabos e Sistemas do Brasil S.A. ⁽¹⁾	Sorocaba	Reais Brasileiane 1,095,820,702	0,02	0.040177

(1) Controlled indirectly .

4. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets amount to Euro 17,113 thousand at December 31, 2025 (Euro 10,057 thousand at December 31, 2024), recording an

increase of Euro 7,056 thousand primarily due to recognition of the tax effect of the change in fair value of interest rate swaps used to hedge interest rate volatility affecting outstanding loans.

Details are as follows:

(Euro/thousand)	Dec-31-2025	Dec-31-2024
Deferred taxes:		
– Deferred tax assets recoverable beyond 12 months	16,676	9,738
– Deferred tax assets recoverable within 12 months	437	320
Total deferred tax assets	17,113	10,057

Movements in deferred taxes are analyzed as follows:

(Euro/thousand)	Employee benefit obligations	Provisions for risks	Other	Total
Balance at Dec-31-2024	496	5,695	3,866	10,057
Impact on profit or loss	–	(268)	3,325	3,056
Impact on equity	(37)	–	4,037	4,000
Balance at Dec-31-2025	459	5,427	11,227	17,113

"Other" includes the tax effect deferred in:

- equity, arising on the hedge accounting treatment of interest rate swaps
- profit or loss, relating to interest not deducted in the Group tax consolidation, which is expected to be deducted in subsequent years.

5. Trade and other receivables

Details are as follows:

(Euro/thousand)

12.31.2025			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Trade receivables	–	332,841	332,841
Allowance for expected credit losses	–	(242)	(242)
Total trade receivables	–	332,599	332,599
Other receivables:			
Tax receivables	–	34,449	34,449
Financial receivables	910,625	29,137	939,762
Prepaid finance costs	3,712	1,397	5,109
Receivables from employees	19	1,761	1,780
Pension plan receivables	–	1,266	1,266
Advances to suppliers	–	10	10
Other	50,045	346,141	396,185
Total other receivables	964,400	414,161	1,378,562
Total	964,400	746,760	1,711,160

(Euro/thousand)

12.31.2024*			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Trade receivables	-	331,632	331,632
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	(185)	(185)
Total trade receivables	-	331,447	331,447
Other receivables:			
Tax receivables	-	23,038	23,038
Financial receivables	1,592,738	15,386	1,608,123
Prepaid finance costs	3,291	1,202	4,493
Receivables from employees	396	2,391	2,787
Pension plan receivables	-	164	164
Advances to suppliers	-	54	54
Other	197,365	68,374	265,739
Total other receivables	1,793,789	110,608	1,904,398
Total	1,793,789	442,055	2,235,844

(*) The statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current financial statements for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

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The following table breaks down trade and other receivables according to the currency in which they are expressed:

(Euro/thousand)		
	Dec-31-2025	Dec-31-2024
Euro	525,742	496,224
British Pound	28,308	28,669
US Dollar	1,081,936	1,661,174
Other currencies	75,174	49,777
Total	1,711,160	2,235,844

"Trade receivables" at December 31, 2025 mainly refer to amounts charged by Prysmian S.p.A. to its subsidiaries for head office services and the resale of strategic materials.

The carrying amount of trade receivables approximates their fair value.

Trade receivables are all due within the next year and do not include any material past due balances.

"Tax receivables" of Euro 34,449 thousand mainly refer to:

- VAT credits (Euro 766 thousand);
- R&D tax credits (Euro 5,802 thousand);
- foreign tax credits of the Company (Euro 14,098 thousand);
- payments made pending litigation (Euro 7,670 thousand);
- other tax receivables (Euro 4,151 thousand).

The decrease in "Financial receivables" refers to the repayment of part of the loan granted to Prysmian Cables and Systems (US) Inc. to finance the Encore Wire acquisition.

"Prepaid finance costs", amounting to Euro 5,109 thousand, mainly refer to the Company's portion of the costs incurred to arrange the new revolving credit facilities, which are being spread over the term of such facilities.

"Receivables from employees", amounting to Euro 1,780 thousand, refer to employee loans for taxes advanced by the Company.

At December 31, 2025, "Other" receivables of Euro 396,185 thousand mainly comprise:

- Euro 50,471 thousand in receivables from Group companies for recharges of the long-term BE IN 2023-2025 incentive plan;
- Euro 294,670 thousand in receivables from Group companies for recharges of the 2023-2025 GROW long-term incentive plan;
- Euro 19,630 thousand in prepayments.

The carrying amount of financial receivables and other current receivables approximates the respective fair value.

6. Derivatives

Details of these balances are presented below:

(Euro/thousand)	12.31.2025	
	Asset	Liability
Non-current		
Interest rate derivatives (CFH)	2,414	17,624
Total cash flow hedges	2,414	17,624
Total non-current	2,414	17,624
Current		
Interest rate derivatives (CFH)	807	
Forex derivatives on commercial transactions (CFH)	108	
Total cash flow hedges	915	
Forex derivatives on commercial transactions	1,793	1,893
Commodity derivatives	1,802	777
Total other derivatives	3,594	2,670
Total current derivatives	4,508	2,670
Total	6,922	20,294

(Euro/thousand)	12.31.2024	
	Asset	Liability
Non-current		
Interest rate derivatives (CFH)	2,391	6,004
Total cash flow hedges	2,391	6,004
Total non-current	2,391	6,004
Current		
Interest rate derivatives (CFH)	6,058	–
Forex derivatives on commercial transactions (CFH)	2	
Total cash flow hedges	6,060	–
Forex derivatives on commercial transactions	1,726	2,665
Commodity derivatives	17	331
Total other derivatives	1,743	2,996
Total current derivatives	7,802	2,996
Total	10,193	9,000

The above derivatives are mostly arranged with Prysmian Treasury S.r.l., the Group's central treasury company, except for Interest Rates Swaps (IRS) intended to transform the interest rates on certain loans from floating into fixed and which are arranged directly with leading financial institutions.

Forex derivatives have a notional value of Euro 51,369 thousand at December 31, 2025, of which

Euro 16,351 thousand designated as cash flow hedges relating to a service agreement and to currency hedges of metal purchase and sale transactions.

Commodity derivatives have a notional value of Euro 22,499 thousand.

Information about the notional value of Interest Rate Swaps can be found in Note 8. Share capital and reserves – Cash flow hedge reserve.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

These amount to Euro 67 thousand at December 31, 2025, versus Euro 1,537 thousand at December 31, 2024, and relate to the cash held on Euro and foreign currency bank current accounts repayable on demand.

The credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents is limited insofar as the counterparties are leading national and international banks.

8. Share capital and reserves

Equity amounts to Euro 4,206,481 thousand at December 31, 2025, reporting an increase of Euro 1,097,706 thousand since December 31,

2024. The changes over the year are discussed in the following paragraphs on the individual components of equity.

Share capital

Share capital amounts to Euro 29,640 thousand at December 31, 2025, consisting of 296,403,802 ordinary shares (including 9,581,484 treasury shares). The total number of outstanding voting shares is 286,822,318, net of the 10,669 treasury shares held indirectly.

Share capital at December 31, 2025 is Euro 62 thousand higher than at December 31, 2024 following capital increases in implementation of the BE IN and YES plans.

The following table reconciles the number of outstanding shares as at December 31, 2023, December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025:

	Ordinary shares	Treasury shares	Total
Balance at Dec-31-2023	276,534,448	(3,718,405)	272,816,043
Capital increase ⁽¹⁾	19,251,035		19,251,035
Purchase of treasury shares		(5,346,927)	(5,346,927)
Allotments and sales ⁽²⁾		204,941	204,941
Balance at Dec-31-2024	295,785,483	(8,860,391)	286,925,092
Capital increase ⁽³⁾	618,319		618,319
Purchase of treasury shares		(754,213)	(754,213)
Allotments and sales ⁽⁴⁾		33,120	33,120
Balance at Dec-31-2025	296,403,802	(9,581,484)	286,822,318

(1) Issue of 618,282 new shares under the BE IN plan and 18,632,753 new shares upon conversion of the Convertible Bond 2021.

(2) Allotment and/or sale of treasury shares under Group employee incentive and share purchase plans.

(3) Issue of 571,095 new shares under the BE IN plan and 47,224 new shares under the YES plan.

(4) During 2025, a total of 33,120 treasury shares were allotted to employees who had signed up to the YES share purchase and BE IN incentive plans

More details about treasury shares can be found in the subsequent note on "Treasury shares".

Share premium reserve

This reserve amounts to Euro 2,012,383 thousand at December 31, 2025, the same as at December 31, 2024.

Capital increase costs

This reserve, which reports a negative balance of Euro 14,476 thousand at December 31, 2025 (the same as at December 31, 2024), mainly relates to the costs incurred for the capital increase serving the public mixed exchange and cash offer for the ordinary shares of Draka Holding B.V., announced on November 22, 2010 and formalized on January 5, 2011, and the costs incurred for the capital increase resolved and approved in 2018.

Legal reserve

This reserve amounts to Euro 5,916 thousand at December 31, 2025, recording an increase of Euro 385 thousand since December 31, 2024 due to an apportionment from the previous year's net profit.

Treasury shares reserve

This reserve complies with statutory requirements (art. 2357-ter of the Italian Civil Code); it amounts to Euro 443,407 thousand at December 31, 2025, reflecting an increase from the previous year mainly due to the share buy-back program.

Treasury shares

The carrying amount of treasury shares is a negative Euro 443,407 thousand at December 31, 2025 and refers to 9,581,484 ordinary shares.

Movements in treasury shares have been as follows:

	Number of shares	% of share capital	Average unit value (in Euro)	Total carrying value (in Euro)
At Dec-31-2023	3,718,405	1.34%	19.92	74,061,351
– Purchases	5,346,927		61.41	328,367,161
– Sales/allotments	(204,941)		31.32	(6,419,082)
At Dec-31-2024	8,860,391	3.00%	44.10	396,009,430
– Purchases	754,213		64.86	48,917,697
– Sales/allotments	(33,120)		45.88	(1,519,564)
At Dec-31-2025	9,581,484	3.23%	46.28	443,407,563

During 2025, the number of treasury shares increased by a total of 721,093. During 2025, a total of 33,120 treasury shares were allotted to employees who had signed up to the YES share purchase and BE IN incentive plans; during the same period 754,213 share were purchased through the share buy-back program.

Extraordinary reserve

This reserve amounts to Euro 52,688 thousand at December 31, 2025 (the same as at December 31, 2024), and was formed through the apportionment of net profit for 2006, approved by the shareholders on February 28, 2007.

IAS/IFRS first-time adoption reserve

This reserve was created in accordance with IFRS 1 and reflects the differences arising on first-time adoption of IAS/IFRS.

This reserve amounts to Euro 30,177 thousand at December 31, 2025, the same as at December 31, 2024.

Capital contribution reserve

This reserve amounts to Euro 6,113 thousand at December 31, 2025, the same as at December 31, 2024.

Actuarial gains/(losses) on employee benefits

The reserve for remeasuring employee benefit plans reports a negative balance of Euro 1,457 thousand at December 31, 2025, reflecting post-tax actuarial gains and losses recognized through other comprehensive income, in accordance with IAS 19.

Non-convertible bond reserve

This reserve amounts to Euro 956,150 thousand at December 31, 2025 (zero at December 31, 2024) as a result of issuing a hybrid, subordinated, perpetual non-convertible bond for a total nominal amount of Euro 1,000 million during 2025.

Share-based payments reserve

This reserve amounts to Euro 231,996 thousand at December 31, 2025 (Euro 148,594 thousand at December 31, 2024), reporting a net increase of Euro 83,402 thousand mainly due to:

- the transfer of Euro 187 thousand in costs to profit or loss for the period (Euro 311 thousand in 2024) in connection with the YES plan, a share-based plan involving Prysmian S.p.A. shares;
- an increase of Euro 3,633 thousand in the carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries, in which beneficiaries of the YES Plan involving Prysmian S.p.A. shares are directly or indirectly employed;
- an increase of Euro 57,748 thousand for the 2023-2025 LTI plan. Of this total, Euro 12,315 thousand relates to Prysmian S.p.A. personnel, while Euro 44,433 thousand refers to the grant date fair value of shares allotted to LTI plan beneficiaries employed in other Group companies, of which Euro 1,396 thousand not recharged to the subsidiaries;
- an increase of Euro 21,834 thousand for the BE IN incentive plan, more details about which can be found in Note 16. Personnel costs. Of this total, Euro 257 thousand relates to Prysmian S.p.A. personnel, while Euro 21,577 thousand refers to the grant date fair

value of shares allotted to LTI plan beneficiaries employed in other Group companies, of which Euro 3,351 thousand not recharged to the subsidiaries.

Further information can be found in Note 16. Personnel costs.

Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve, presenting a post-tax negative balance of Euro 10,966 thousand at December 31, 2025 (positive Euro 1,817 thousand at December 31, 2024), reports hedging derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9.

This reserve refers to the hedging of the Euro 1,200 million Sustainability-Linked Term Loan contracted with a syndicate of leading Italian and international banks on July 7, 2022 and maturing on July 7, 2027 and the hedging of the EW Term Loan for USD 1,070 million, disbursed on July 3, 2024 and maturing in July 2029. The maturities and amortization schedule of these derivatives are consistent with the term of the loan.

The interest rate swaps have a notional value at December 31, 2025 of Euro 1,200 million and USD 1,070 million respectively.

Share issue reserve

The share issue reserve amounts to Euro 1,327 thousand at December 31, 2025 (Euro 1,149 thousand at December 31, 2024).

Retained earnings

Retained earnings amount to Euro 560,484 thousand December 31, 2025, recording a decrease of Euro 15,920 thousand since December 31, 2024, reflecting positive changes of Euro 30,507 thousand from the apportionment of the previous year's net profit and Euro 2,491 thousand from selling YES shares to employees of a subsidiary, as offset by a negative change of Euro 48,918 thousand for the share buy-back program.

The following table analyzes each component of equity, indicating its origin, permitted use and availability for distribution, as well as how it has been used in previous years.



(Euro/thousand)

Nature/description	Amount	Permitted use (A,B,C)	Amount available for distribution	Uses in three previous years	
				to cover losses	other purposes
Share capital	29,640				
Capital reserves:					
– Capital contribution reserve	6,113	A,B,C	6,113		
– Share premium reserve	2,012,383	A,B,C	2,012,383		
– Capital increase costs	(14,476)		(14,476)		
– Non-convertible bond reserve	956,150	A,B			
Earnings reserves:					
– Extraordinary reserve	52,688	A,B,C	52,688		
– IAS/IFRS first-time adoption reserve	30,177	A,B	30,177		
– Legal reserve	5,916	B	5,916		
– Share issue reserve	1,327	A,B,C	1,327		
– Retained earnings	560,484	A,B,C	560,484		15,403
Measurement reserves (*):					
– Share-based payments reserve	231,996				
– Cash flow hedge reserve	(10,966)				
– Actuarial gains and losses on employee benefits	(1,457)				
Total reserves	3,830,355			–	–
Undistributable amount			1,224,239		
Distributable amount			2,606,096		

Key:

A: to increase capital

B: to cover losses

C: distribution to shareholders

(*) These reserves are not available for distribution under art. 6 of Italian Legislative Decree 38/05

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Dividend distribution

On April 16, 2025, the shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. approved the 2024 financial statements and the distribution of a gross dividend of Euro 0.80 per share, for a total of approximately Euro 229 million. The dividend was paid out from April 24, 2025 to shares outstanding on the

record date of April 23, 2025, with the shares going ex-dividend on April 22, 2025.

A recommendation to pay a dividend of Euro 0.90 per share, for a total of approximately Euro 258 million in respect of the year ended December 31, 2025, will be presented to shareholders in the meeting convened in single call for April 16, 2026.

9. Borrowings from banks and other lenders

These amount to Euro 4,783,851 thousand at December 31, 2025, compared with Euro 5,100,050 thousand at December 31, 2024.

(Euro/thousand)

Dec-31-2025			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Unicredit Loan	149,407	205	149,612
Mediobanca Loan	149,585	247	149,832
EW Term Loan	905,382	23,455	928,836
CDP Loan	119,687	1,674	121,361
EIB Loans	677,352	6,057	683,408
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	1,197,134	15,931	1,213,065
Non-Convertible Bond (€850M+€650M)	1,491,185	2,486	1,493,671
Hybrid Bond	–	19,916	19,916
Lease liabilities	14,554	5,138	19,692
Other payables to banks and other lenders	1,712	2,746	4,458
Total	4,705,998	77,853	4,783,851

(Euro/thousand)

Dec-31-2024			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Long-term financial liabilities			
Unicredit Loan	149,257	267	149,524
Mediobanca Loan	149,480	285	149,765
EW Term & Bridge Loans	1,491,636	38,157	1,529,793
CDP Loans	119,562	77,419	196,981
EIB Loans	332,318	6,215	338,533
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	1,195,246	22,739	1,217,985
Non-Convertible Bond (€850M+€650M)	1,488,608	2,583	1,491,191
Lease liabilities	18,210	5,505	23,715
Other payables to banks and other lenders	1,937	626	2,563
Total	4,946,254	153,796	5,100,050

Credit Agreements:

Prysmian S.p.A. had the following Credit Agreements in place during the course of 2025:

Revolving Credit Facility 2023

A Revolving Credit Facility was contracted on June 20, 2023. The Euro 1,000 million facility may be drawn down for business and working capital needs, including the refinancing of existing facilities, and to issue guarantees. It has a five-year term, with an option to extend to six and seven years. The first option to extend the term to six years was exercised in 2024, while the second seven-year option was exercised in 2025. In addition, with the aim of making ESG factors an even more integral part of group strategy,

Prysmian has elected to include important environmental and social KPIs among the parameters determining the terms of credit. The revolving credit facility is in fact Sustainability-Linked, being tied to the decarbonization targets already set by Prysmian (annual GHG emissions from 2023 to 2030), to the ratio of female white-collar and executive hires to total Prysmian hires, and to the number of sustainability audits performed in the supply chain. The achievement or otherwise of these indicators entails a positive or negative adjustment to the annual spread. At December 31, 2025, this facility was not being used.

Revolving Credit Facility 2025

A Revolving Credit Facility was contracted on December 1, 2025 with Unicredit. The Euro 200 million facility may be drawn down for business and working capital needs, including the refinancing of existing facilities, and to issue guarantees. It has a five-year term.

At December 31, 2025, this facility was not being used.

CDP Loans

On January 28, 2021, a loan was agreed with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (CDP) for Euro 75 million with a term of 4 years and 6 months, for the purpose of financing part of the Group's expenditure on purchasing the "Leonardo Da Vinci" cable-laying vessel. This loan, drawn down in full on February 9, 2021, was repaid in a lump sum at maturity on July 28, 2025.

On March 6, 2023, another long-term 6-year loan with CDP was announced for Euro 120 million, for the purpose of supporting R&D programs in Italy and Europe (specifically in France, Germany, Spain and the Netherlands). The loan, received on February 15, 2023, is repayable in a lump sum at maturity on February 15, 2029.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the remaining CDP Loan approximated its carrying amount.

EIB Loans

On February 3, 2022, the Group announced that it had finalized a loan from the European Investment Bank (EIB) for Euro 135 million to support its European R&D program in the energy and telecom cable systems sector over the period 2021-2024.

This loan is specifically intended to support projects developed at R&D centers in five European countries: Italy, France, Germany, Spain and the Netherlands.

The loan, received on January 28, 2022, is repayable in a lump sum at maturity on January 29, 2029.

On July 24, 2024, Prysmian and the EIB signed a new Euro 450 million financing package to facilitate electricity transmission and distribution in Europe. In order to support the growing demand for renewable energy, particularly offshore wind power, Prysmian will use the resources made available by the EIB to build new production lines for extra high voltage submarine cables, lines for high voltage onshore cables, as well as to make technical improvements to existing lines at its three flagship plants in Pikkala (Finland), Arco Felice

Pozzuoli (Italy) and Gron (France). The loan will be disbursed in tranches and is repayable in a lump sum eight years after the disbursement of each tranche. The first tranche of Euro 198 million was received on August 1, 2024, while the second of Euro 145 million was received on July 24, 2025.

On October 9, 2025, the financing package was reduced from Euro 450 million to Euro 387 million.

On November 27, 2025, Prysmian signed a Euro 300 million financing package with the European Investment Bank (EIB) to support its European research and development activities over the four-year period from 2025 to 2028, accelerating the adoption of new solutions to foster energy transition and digital transformation. The first tranche of Euro 200 million was received on December 12, 2025 and will be repaid in a lump sum 8 years from the date of disbursement.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the EIB Loans approximated their carrying amount.

Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022

On July 7, 2022, the Group entered into a medium-term Sustainability-Linked loan for Euro 1,200 million with a syndicate of leading Italian and international banks. This five-year loan was drawn down in full on July 14, 2022 and primarily used to refinance the Euro 1 billion term loan obtained in 2018, which was thus repaid early on the same date. With the aim of strengthening its financial structure and making ESG factors an integral part of its strategy, Prysmian elected to include important environmental and social KPIs among the parameters determining the terms of the loan. In fact, the loan is linked to the decarbonization targets already set by Prysmian (annual GHG emissions from 2023 to 2027), to the ratio of female white-collar and executive hires to total Prysmian hires, and to the number of sustainability audits performed in the supply chain. The achievement or otherwise of these indicators entails a positive or negative adjustment to the annual spread.

Interest rate swaps have been arranged in respect of this loan, for an overall notional value of Euro 1,200 million, with the objective of hedging variable rate interest flows.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the Sustainability-Linked Term Loan approximated its carrying amount.

Unicredit Loan

On December 11, 2024, Prysmian S.p.A. entered into an agreement with Unicredit for a Euro 150 million long-term loan. The loan was disbursed on December 13, 2024 and will be repaid in a lump sum on the agreed maturity date in December 2029.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the Unicredit loan approximated its carrying amount.

Mediobanca Loan

On December 10, 2024, Prysmian S.p.A. entered into an agreement with Mediobanca for a Euro 150 million long-term loan. The loan was disbursed on December 12, 2024 and will be repaid in a lump sum on the agreed maturity date in December 2029.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the Mediobanca loan approximated its carrying amount.

Financing of Encore Wire acquisition

On July 2, 2024, concurrently with the acquisition of Encore Wire, Prysmian drew down a loan divided into a number of short- and medium/long-term credit facilities as follows:

- Term Loan: a medium-long term credit facility for USD 1,070 million, whose maturity date coincides with the 5th (fifth) anniversary of the Acquisition closing date (July 2, 2029);
- Bridge Loan A: a bridge credit facility for USD 481 million, which was repaid in full on July 10, 2024;
- Bridge Loan B: a bridge credit facility for Euro 925 million, which was repaid in full on November 28, 2024;
- Bridge Loan C1: a bridge credit facility for Euro 513 million, which was partially repaid on November 28, 2024, leaving a residual debt of Euro 230 million at December 31, 2024, subsequently repaid in full on February 18, 2025;
- Bridge Loan C2: a bridge credit facility for USD 548 million, which was partially repaid on November 28, 2024, leaving a residual debt of USD 250 million at December 31, 2024, subsequently repaid in full on February 18, 2025.

Interest rate swaps have been arranged against the Term Loan of USD 1,070 million with the objective of hedging variable rate interest flows. At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the loan approximated its carrying amount.

The fair value of loans has been determined using valuation techniques that refer to observable market data (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

The following tables summarize the committed lines available to the Company at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, shown at their nominal amount:

(Euro/thousand)

Dec-31-2025			
	Total lines	Drawn	Undrawn
Revolving Credit Facility 2023	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Revolving Credit Facility 2025	200,000	-	200,000
CDP Loan	120,000	(120,000)	
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	1,200,000	(1,200,000)	
EIB Loans	822,000	(678,000)	144,000
EW Term Loan	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	
Mediobanca Loan	150,000	(150,000)	
Unicredit Loan	150,000	(150,000)	
Total	4,642,000	(3,298,000)	1,344,000

(Euro/thousand)

Dec-31-2024			
	Total lines	Drawn	Undrawn
Revolving Credit Facility 2023	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
CDP Loans	195,000	(195,000)	
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	1,200,000	(1,200,000)	
EIB Loans	585,000	(333,000)	252,000
EW Term & Bridge Loans	1,464,000	(1,464,000)	
Mediobanca Loan	150,000	(150,000)	
Unicredit Loan	150,000	(150,000)	
Total	4,744,000	(3,492,000)	1,252,000

Bonds

On November 21, 2024, Prysmian announced the placement of a dual-tranche offering of unsecured senior notes for a total of Euro 1,500 million, rated BBB- by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (S&P). The issue consists of a four-year tranche of Euro 850 million due on November 28, 2028, with a fixed annual coupon of 3.625% and an issue price of Euro 99.817, and a second seven-year tranche of Euro 650 million due on November 28, 2031,

with a fixed annual coupon of 3.875% and an issue price of Euro 99.459. The notes have a minimum denomination of Euro 100,000, plus integral multiples of Euro 1,000. Among the objectives of this issuance was repayment of the bridge loans taken out for the acquisition of Encore Wire.

At December 31, 2025, the four-year Euro 850 million bond had a fair value of Euro 864 million, while the seven-year Euro 650 million bond had a fair value of Euro 671 million.

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Borrowings from banks and other lenders and Lease liabilities

The following table reports the movement in Borrowings from banks and other lenders and in Lease liabilities:

	CDP	EIB	Unicredit, Mediobanca, EW Term & Bridge Loans	Non-conv. Bond €850M+ €650M	Hybrid Bond	Sustainability- Linked Term Loan 2022	Other borrowings and lease liabilities	Total
Balance Dec-31-2024	196,981	338,533	1,829,083	1,491,191	0	1,217,985	26,277	5,100,050
New funds		345,000		-			2,083	347,083
Repayments	(75,000)	-	(467,395)	-	-			(542,395)
Amortization of bank and financial fees and other expenses	148	(117)	4,243	2,480	-	1,888		8,642
New IFRS 16 leases							(4,022)	(4,022)
Interest and other movements	(768)	(7)	(137,650)	-	19,916	(6,808)	(193)	(125,511)
Total movements	(75,620)	344,876	(600,802)	2,480	19,916	(4,920)	(2,132)	(316,203)
Balance Dec-31-2025	121,361	683,409	1,228,281	1,493,671	19,916	1,213,065	24,145	4,783,851

The following tables provide an analysis by maturity and currency of borrowings from banks and other lenders (excluding lease liabilities) at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

(Euro/thousand)

Dec-31-2025					
	Variable rate		Fixed rate		
	Euro	USD	Euro	USD	Total
Due < 1 year	16,496	23,455	33,737	-	73,687
Due 1 -2 years	1,202,655	-	1,712	-	1,204,367
Due 2-3 years	-	-	846,649	-	846,650
Due 3-4 years	553,550	905,382	-	-	1,458,932
Due 4-5 years	-	-	-	-	-
Due > 5 years	542,481	-	644,535	-	1,187,015
Total	2,315,182	928,837	1,526,634	-	4,770,651
Average interest rate in period, as per contract	3,2%	5,2%	3,7%	0,0%	3,7%
Average interest rate in period, including IRS effect ^(a)	2,9%	5,2%	3,7%	0,0%	3,6%

(Euro/thousand)

Dec-31-2024					
	Variable rate		Fixed rate		
	Euro	USD	Euro	USD	Total
Due < 1 year	102,044	35,599	11,181	-	148,824
Due 1 -2 years	229,097	239,361	1,484	-	469,942
Due 2-3 years	1,200,768	-	453	-	1,201,221
Due 3-4 years	-	-	845,031	-	845,031
Due 4-5 years	553,024	1,023,603	-	-	1,576,627
Due > 5 years	197,594	-	643,576	-	841,170
Total	2,282,527	1,298,563	1,501,725	-	5,082,815
Average interest rate in period, as per contract	4,3%	6,2%	3,7%	0,0%	4,6%
Average interest rate in period, including IRS effect	3,2%	5,2%	3,7%	0,0%	3,9%

(a) There are interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk on the variable rate loans in Euro and USD. At December 31, 2025, the total hedged amount equates to 51.6% of Euro-denominated debt and 98.0% of USD-denominated debt at that date. Interest rate hedges consist of interest rate swaps which exchange a variable rate (Euribor 3M or 6M for loans in Euro and Term SOFR 3M and 6M for loans in USD) with an average fixed rate (fixed rate + spread) of 2.6% for Euro-denominated debt and 5.2% for USD-denominated debt. The percentages representing the average fixed rate refer to December 31, 2025.

NET FINANCIAL DEBT

(Euro/thousand)

	Dec-31-2025	of which related parties (Note 24)	Dec-31-2024	of which related parties (Note 24)
Non-current financial liabilities				
CDP Loans	119,687		119,562	
Mediobanca Loan	149,585		149,480	
EW Term & Bridge Loans	905,382		1,491,636	
EIB Loans	677,352		332,318	
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	1,197,134		1,195,246	
Non-Convertible Bond (€850M+ €650M)	1,491,185		1,488,608	
Unicredit Loan	149,407		149,257	
Interest rate derivatives on financial transactions	17,624		6,004	
Lease liabilities	14,554		18,210	
Other borrowings	1,712		1,937	
Assets for exchange rate differences	86,627		(49,718)	
Total non-current financial liabilities	4,810,249		4,902,541	
Current financial liabilities				
CDP Loans	1,674		77,419	
Mediobanca Loan	247		285	
EW Term & Bridge Loans	23,455		38,157	
EIB Loans	6,057		6,215	
Sustainability-Linked Term Loan 2022	15,931		22,739	
Non-Convertible Bond (€850M+ €650M)	2,486		2,583	
Unicredit Loan	205		267	
Perpetual hybrid bond current interest	19,916		0	
Lease liabilities	5,138		5,505	
Short-term loans from Group companies	634,201	634,201	711,171	711,171
Current interest rate derivatives	1,598		(6,058)	
Other borrowings	19,911		613	
Total current financial liabilities	730,818		858,895	
Total financial liabilities	5,541,067		5,761,436	
Long-term financial receivables	(331)		(307)	
Short-term financial receivables	(247)		(15,298)	
Long-term bank fees	(3,712)		(3,291)	
Short-term bank fees	(1,397)		(1,202)	
Non-current interest rate derivatives	(2,414)		(2,391)	
Current interest rate derivatives	(807)		(6,058)	
Long-term financial receivables from Group companies	(996,921)	(996,921)	(1,542,891)	(1,542,891)
Short-term financial receivables from Group companies	(28,991)	(28,991)	(86)	(86)
Cash and cash equivalents	(67)		(1,537)	
Net financial debt	4,504,582		4,194,433	

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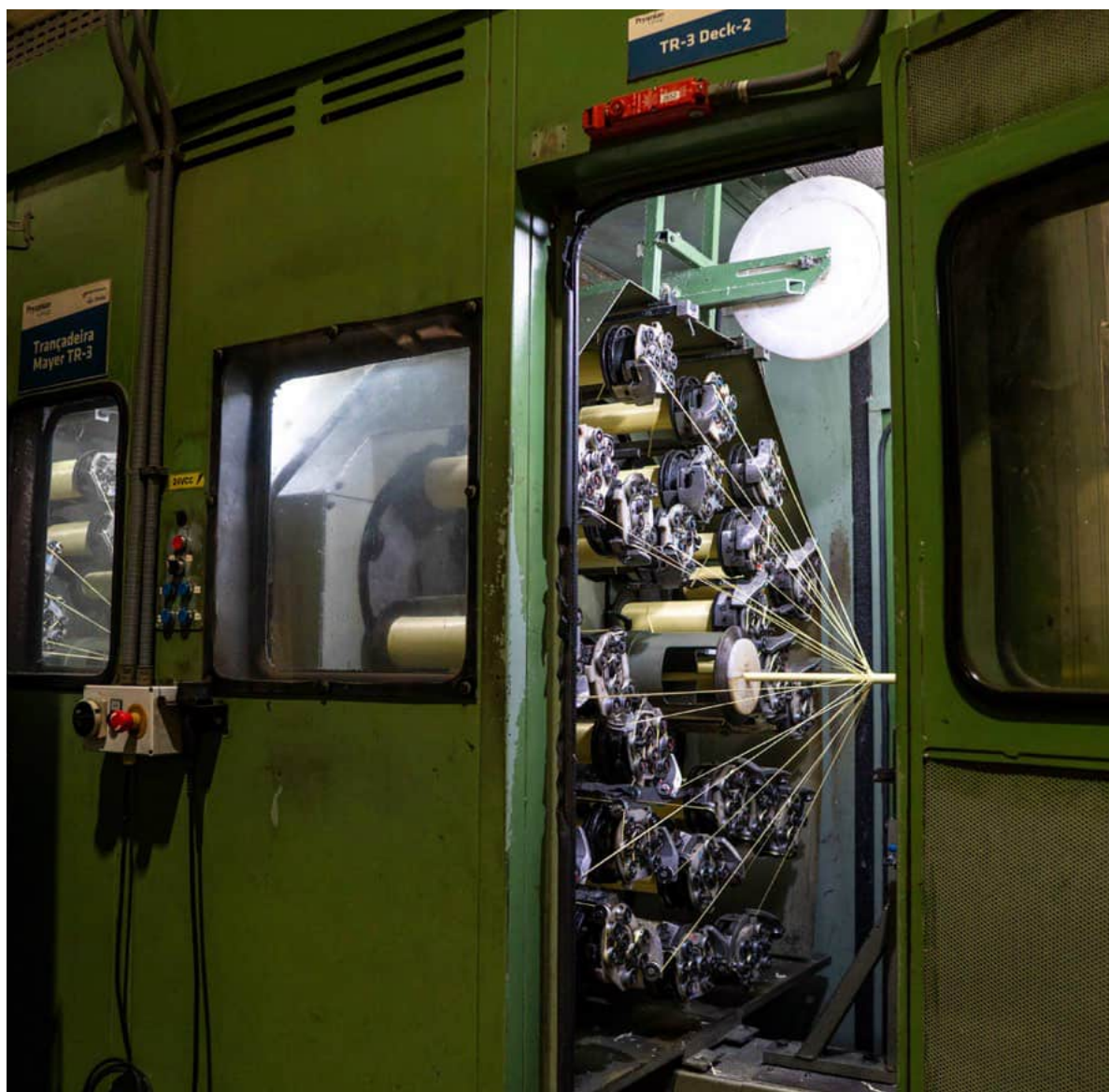
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The following table presents a reconciliation of the Company's net financial debt to the amount reported in accordance with the requirements of Consob Communication no. 5/21 of April 29, 2021

concerning compliance with the "Guidelines on disclosure requirements under the Prospectus Regulation" published by ESMA on March 4, 2021 (reference ESMA32-382-1138):

(Euro/thousand)

	Dec-31-2025	of which related parties (Note 24)	Dec-31-2024	of which related parties (Note 24)
Net financial debt - as reported above	4,504,582		4,194,433	
Adjustments to exclude:				
Long-term financial receivables and other assets	331		3,291	
Long-term bank fees	3,712		307	
CFH derivatives (assets)	(13,480)		1,191	
Adjustments to include:				
Net non-CFH forex derivatives on commercial transactions, excluding non-current assets	101	101	939	939
Net non-CFH commodity derivatives, excluding non-current assets	(1,025)	(1,025)	315	315
Recalculated net financial debt	4,494,222		4,200,476	



10. Trade and other payables

Details are as follows:

(Euro/thousand)

Dec-31-2025			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Trade payables	–	721,598	721,598
Total trade payables	–	721,598	721,598
Other payables:			
Tax and social security payables	228	8,488	8,716
Advances from customers	–	–	–
Payables to employees	759	13,259	14,018
Accrued expenses	–	228	228
Other	–	22,767	22,767
Financial payables	–	634,573	634,573
Total other payables	987	679,315	680,302
Total	987	1,400,913	1,401,900

(in migliaia di Euro)

Dec-31-2024			
	Non-current	Current	Total
Trade payables	–	653,001	653,001
Total trade payables	–	653,001	653,001
Other payables:			
Tax and social security payables	100	35,971	36,071
Advances from customers	–	–	–
Payables to employees	338	9,511	9,849
Accrued expenses	–	225	225
Other	–	7,050	7,050
Financial payables	–	690,111	690,111
Total other payables	438	742,868	743,306
Total	438	1,395,869	1,396,307

Trade payables mainly comprise invoices received from suppliers of strategic metals and only to a minor extent those received from suppliers of other goods and outside professional services involving organizational, legal and IT advice.

Other payables, totaling Euro 680,302 thousand, mainly comprise:

- financial payables of Euro 634,573 thousand, mainly relating to the intercompany current accounts with Prysmian Treasury S.r.l. in Euro and US dollars;

- social security payables for contributions on employee wages and salaries and amounts payable into supplementary pension funds;
- tax payables mainly for tax withheld from employees and not yet paid to the tax authorities;
- payables to employees for wages and salaries owed but not yet paid;
- other payables, mainly referring to amounts owed to Group companies for various reasons.

The following table breaks down trade and other payables according to the currency in which they are expressed:

(Euro/thousand)		
	Dec-31-2025	Dec-31-2024
Euro	1,389,968	1,357,878
US Dollar	7,151	28,817
British Pound	3,223	1,468
Other currencies	1,558	8,144
Total	1,401,900	1,396,307

11. Provisions for risks and charges

The following table reports movements in these provisions during the reporting period:

(Euro/thousand)			
	Legal and contractual risks	Other risks and charges	Total
Balance at Dec-31-2024(*)	41,102	561	41,663
Movements 2025:			
– Increases	602	–	602
– Uses	(2,245)	–	(2,245)
– Releases	(1,471)	(343)	(1,814)
Total movements	(3,114)	(343)	(3,457)
Balance at Dec-31-2025	37,988	217	38,206

(*) The statement of financial position at December 31, 2024, presented in the current financial statements for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

The provisions for risks, amounting to Euro 38,205 thousand at December 31, 2025, report a net decrease of Euro 3,458 thousand since December 31, 2024 after adjusting them to an appropriate level to cover the potential liabilities concerned.

These provisions include the provision for the antitrust investigations discussed in the following paragraphs.

Antitrust - European Commission proceedings in the high voltage underground and submarine cables business

By way of introduction, it will be recalled that the European Commission started an investigation in late January 2009 into a number of European and Asian electrical cable manufacturers to verify the existence of alleged anti-competitive practices in the high voltage underground and submarine cables markets. This investigation was concluded with the decision adopted by the European Commission, also upheld by the European courts, which found Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. ("Prysmian

CS") jointly liable with Pirelli & C. S.p.A. ("Pirelli") for the alleged infringement in the period from February 18, 1999 to July 28, 2005, and Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. jointly liable with Prysmian S.p.A. ("Prysmian") and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc. ("Goldman Sachs") for the alleged infringement in the period from July 29, 2005 to January 28, 2009. Following the conclusion of this case, Prysmian paid the European Commission its share of the related fine within the prescribed term, using provisions previously set aside.

Likewise in the case of General Cable, the European courts confirmed the contents of the European Commission's decision of April 2014, thus definitively upholding the fine levied against it under this decision. As a result, Prysmian went ahead and paid the related fine.

In November 2014 and October 2019 respectively, Pirelli filed two civil actions, since combined, against Prysmian CS and Prysmian in the Court of Milan, seeking (i) to be held harmless from any

claim brought by the European Commission in enforcement of its decision and for any expenses incidental to such enforcement; (ii) to be held harmless from any third-party claims for damages relating to the conduct forming the subject of the European Commission's decision and (iii) to be compensated for the damages allegedly suffered and quantified as a result of Prysmian CS and Prysmian having requested, in certain pending legal actions, that Pirelli be held liable for the unlawful conduct found by the European Commission in the period from 1999 to 2005. As part of the same proceedings, Prysmian CS and Prysmian, in addition to requesting full dismissal of the claims brought by Pirelli, filed symmetrical and opposing counterclaims to those of Pirelli in which they sought (i) to be held harmless from any claim brought by the European Commission in enforcement of its decision and for any expenses incidental to such enforcement; (ii) to be held harmless from any third-party claims for damages relating to the conduct forming the subject of the European Commission's decision and (iii) to be compensated for damages suffered as a result of the legal actions brought by Pirelli. In a ruling dated May 13, 2024, the Court entirely dismissed all of the claims brought by Pirelli and partially upheld the claims brought by Prysmian. Pirelli has appealed against the ruling, reiterating its claims and requesting a full review.

In view of the circumstances described and the developments in the proceedings, the Directors, assisted also by legal counsel, have recognized what they consider to be an adequate level of provisions to cover the potential liabilities related to the matters in question.

Antitrust – Claims for damages ensuing from the European Commission's 2014 decision

During the first few months of 2017, operators belonging to the Vattenfall Group filed claims in the High Court of London against a number of cable manufacturers, including companies in the Prysmian Group, to obtain compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission. In June 2020, the Prysmian companies concerned presented their defense as well as serving a summons on another party to whom the EU decision was addressed. In July 2022, an agreement was reached for an out-of-court settlement of claims against the Prysmian companies concerned. However, the legal proceedings brought by the Prysmian companies against the other party to

whom the EU decision was addressed are continuing.

On April 2, 2019, a writ of summons was served, on behalf of Terna S.p.A., on Pirelli, Nexans and companies in the Prysmian Group, demanding compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission in its April 2014 decision. This action has been brought before the Court of Milan. On October 24, 2019, the Prysmian Group companies concerned responded by presenting their preliminary defense. By an order dated February 3, 2020, the Court upheld the points raised by the defendants, giving Terna until May 11, 2020 to complete its writ of summons and scheduling a hearing for October 20, 2020. Terna duly completed its summons, which was filed within the required deadline. The preliminary investigative phase has now concluded and the case has been referred back for a decision.

On April 2, 2019, a writ of summons was served, on behalf of Electricity & Water Authority of Bahrain, GCC Interconnection Authority, Kuwait Ministry of Electricity and Water and Oman Electricity Transmission Company, on a number of cable manufacturers, including companies in the Prysmian Group, on Pirelli and Goldman Sachs. This action, brought in the Court of Amsterdam, once again involved a claim for compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission. On December 18, 2019, the Prysmian companies concerned presented their preliminary defense, which was heard on September 8, 2020. On November 25, 2020, the Court of Amsterdam handed down a ruling under which it upheld the submissions made and declined jurisdiction over defendants not based in the Netherlands, thus excluding them from the proceedings. On February 19, 2021, the plaintiffs announced that they had filed an appeal against this ruling. The Prysmian companies concerned, together with the other third-party first-instance defendants, have taken legal action to contest the plaintiff's claims. On April 25, 2023, the Amsterdam Court of Appeal handed down a ruling under which it decided to submit to the European Court of Justice a number of questions on the interpretation of European law, which it considers instrumental to its decision. The case has therefore been stayed pending the European Court of Justice's response.

Furthermore, in February 2023, Prysmian received notification of an application by British consumer representatives requesting authorization from the relevant local court to initiate proceedings against a number of cable manufacturers, including Prysmian S.p.A. and Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l., and which also involved a claim for compensation for damages supposedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission in its April 2014 decision. The court case is pending and the Prysmian companies concerned have submitted their preliminary defenses. Under a decision dated May 3, 2024, the UK court conditionally authorized the British consumer representatives to initiate the aforementioned proceedings. On October 30, 2025, the British court ruled on certain preliminary issues, accepting the arguments put forward by Prysmian and the other defendants, thereby reducing the amount of damages claimed. The proceedings remain ongoing.

In view of the circumstances described and the developments in the proceedings, the Directors, assisted also by legal counsel, have recognized what they consider to be an adequate level of provisions to cover the potential liabilities related to the matters in question.

In June 2023, a writ of summons, sent on behalf of Saudi Electricity Company, was received by a number of cable manufacturers, including some Prysmian companies. This action, brought before the Court of Cologne, once again involves a claim for compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission. The case is pending.

Based on the information currently available, and believing these potential liabilities unlikely to crystallize, the Directors are of the opinion not to make any provision.

Antitrust – Other investigations

In Brazil, the local antitrust authority started proceedings against a number of manufacturers of high voltage underground and submarine cables, including Prysmian, notified of such in 2011. On April 15, 2020, the CADE Tribunal issued the operative part of the decision under which it held Prysmian liable for the alleged infringement in the period from February 2001 to March 2004 and ordered it to pay a fine of BRL 10.2 million (approximately Euro 1.8 million). Using the

provisions already set aside in previous years, Prysmian made these payments within the required deadline.

Prysmian filed an appeal against the CADE decision. Under a ruling dated July 11, 2024, Prysmian's appeal was dismissed, therefore confirming the original decision against which the appeal had been lodged. Prysmian has appealed this ruling by reiterating its request to quash the CADE's decision.

At the end of February 2016, the Spanish antitrust authority commenced proceedings to verify the existence of anti-competitive practices by local low voltage cable manufacturers and distributors, including Prysmian's local subsidiaries. On November 24, 2017, the local antitrust authority notified Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries of a decision under which they were held liable for the alleged infringements in the period from June 2002 to June 2015 and were jointly and severally ordered to pay a fine of Euro 15.6 million. Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries lodged an appeal against this decision.

The appeal was partially upheld by the local court, which ruled on May 19, 2023 that the time period used by the authority to calculate the fine should be reduced, with consequent revision of the fine itself. Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries have appealed against this ruling. The appeal has been declared inadmissible; however, the ruling is still under appeal by the Spanish Antitrust Authority and is therefore not yet final.

The decision of November 24, 2017 also held the Spanish subsidiaries of General Cable liable for breach of local antitrust law. However, they have obtained immunity from paying the related fine (quantified at about Euro 12.6 million) having filed for leniency and collaborated with the local antitrust authority in its investigations. The General Cable Spanish subsidiaries also appealed against the decision of the local antitrust authority, in both first and second instance. The appeals were ultimately dismissed in rulings by the Spanish Supreme Court, notified to the companies concerned on January 19, 2023, thus rendering the decision of the local antitrust authority against them final.

During June 2022, the antitrust authorities of the Czech Republic and Slovakia conducted inspections at the offices of Prysmian's local subsidiaries with regard to alleged anti-competitive practices in setting metal surcharges.

Subsequently, in August 2022 and March 2023, the antitrust authorities of the Czech Republic and Slovakia respectively announced the opening of an investigation into this matter involving, among others, Prysmian's local subsidiaries. During August 2025, the Slovak antitrust authority notified all parties involved in the investigations of a statement of objections contesting their alleged anti-competitive conduct. This is a preliminary measure and does not affect the final outcome of the proceedings. Prysmian has already submitted its observations on the matter in question.

In view of the circumstances described and the developments in the proceedings, the Directors, assisted also by legal counsel, have recognized what they consider to be an adequate level of provisions to cover the potential liabilities related to the matters in question.

In addition, in January 2022, an investigation was initiated by the German antitrust authority (Federal Cartel Office) concerning alleged coordination in setting the standard metal surcharges applied by the industry in Germany. Prysmian's local subsidiaries have challenged before the courts the search and seizure orders under which the German authorities carried out inspections at their offices and seized company documents.

In December 2024, the Italian Antitrust Authority carried out an inspection at the offices of one of the Group's Italian subsidiaries. The inspection was conducted as part of an Italian Antitrust Authority investigation into a possible anti-competitive cartel aimed at coordinating prices and sales conditions in the Italian low voltage copper cable market.

In October 2025, the Hungarian antitrust authority carried out an inspection at the offices of the Group's local subsidiary. The inspection was conducted as part of the authority's investigation into a possible cartel affecting competition in a number of tenders to supply low and/or medium voltage cables.

Given the high degree of uncertainty as to the timing and outcome of these ongoing investigations, the Directors currently feel unable to estimate the related risk.

Antitrust – Claims for damages ensuing from Other investigations

In February 2020, a writ of summons was served on a number of cable manufacturers, including

Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries, under which companies belonging to the Iberdrola Group have claimed compensation for damages supposedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the Spanish antitrust authority in its decision of November 24, 2017. The proceedings, pending before the Court of Barcelona, were settled by a ruling on July 28, 2025, which dismissed all of Iberdrola's claims for damages. Iberdrola lodged an appeal against this ruling in September 2025.

In July 2020, a writ of summons was served on a number of cable manufacturers, including Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries, under which companies belonging to the Endesa Group have claimed compensation for damages supposedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the Spanish antitrust authority in its decision of November 24, 2017. The proceedings are pending before the Court of Barcelona.

During 2022, other third-party lawsuits were filed against certain cable manufacturers, including Prysmian's Spanish subsidiaries, to obtain compensation for damages supposedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive conduct sanctioned by the Spanish antitrust authority in its decision of November 24, 2017. The proceedings are pending before the Court of Barcelona.

In view of the circumstances described and the developments in the proceedings, the Directors, assisted also by legal counsel and maintaining consistency in the assessment criteria, have adjusted the related provisions for risks to a level deemed appropriate to cover the potential liabilities for the matters in question.

With reference to the above matters, a number of Prysmian companies have received various notices in which third parties have claimed compensation for damages, albeit not quantified, allegedly suffered as a result of Prysmian's involvement in the anti-competitive practices sanctioned by the European Commission and the antitrust authorities in Brazil and Spain.

Based on the information currently available, and believing it unlikely that these potential or unquantifiable liabilities will arise, the Directors have decided not to make any provision.

Despite the uncertainty of the outcome of the investigations and legal actions in progress, the amount of the provision set aside, the substance of which explained above, is considered to represent the best estimate of the liability based on the information available to date and the developments in the proceedings described above.

12. Employee benefit obligations

Prysmian S.p.A. provides post-employment benefits through schemes that include defined benefit plans, like the statutory severance benefit and long-service awards.

Employee benefit obligations amount to Euro 5,674 thousand at December 31, 2025 (Euro 6,024 thousand at December 31, 2024) and are detailed as follows:

(Euro/thousand)		
	Dec-31-2025	Dec-31-2024
Statutory severance benefit	4,019	4,318
Termination and other benefits	1,655	1,706
Total	5,674	6,024

Employee benefit obligations have had the following impact on the income statement:

(Euro/thousand)		
	Dec-31-2025	Dec-31-2024
Statutory severance benefit	345	414
Termination and other benefits	99	33
Total	444	447

Statutory severance benefit

Details are as follows:

(Euro/thousand)		
	Dec-31-2025	Dec-31-2024
Opening balance	4,318	4,442
Current service costs	218	285
Interest costs	127	129
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognized in equity	(154)	58
Disbursements	(490)	(596)
Total movements	(299)	(124)
Closing balance	4,019	4,318

The actuarial gains recognized at December 31, 2025 (Euro 154 thousand) mainly relate to the change in the associated economic parameters (the discount and inflation rates).

Under Italian law, the amount due to each employee accrues with service and is paid when the employee leaves the company. The amount due upon termination of employment is calculated on the basis of the length of service and the taxable remuneration of each employee. The liability is adjusted annually for the official cost of living index and statutory interest, and is not subject to any vesting conditions or periods, or any funding obligation; there are therefore no assets that fund this liability.

The rules governing this liability were revised by Legislative Decree 252/2005 and Law 296/2006 (Finance Act 2007): amounts accrued since 2007 by companies with at least 50 employees now have to be paid into the INPS Treasury Fund or to supplementary pension schemes, as decided by employees, which now take the form of "defined contribution plans". All companies

nonetheless still account for revaluations of amounts accrued before 2007, while those companies with fewer than 50 employees continue to accrue amounts for this liability not allocated to supplementary pension schemes.

The benefits under this plan are paid to participants in the form of capital, in accordance with the related rules. In certain circumstances, the benefit plan also allows the payment of partial advances against the full amount of the accrued benefit.

The main risk is the volatility of the inflation rate and the discount rate, as determined by the market yield on AA-rated corporate bonds denominated in Euro. Another risk factor is the possibility that members leave the plan earlier than expected or that higher advance payments than expected are requested, resulting in an actuarial loss for the plan, due to an acceleration of cash flows.

The actuarial assumptions used to value statutory severance benefit are as follows:

	Dec-31-2025	Dec-31-2024
Discount rate	3.70%	3.20%
Expected future salary increase	2.00%	2.00%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of the effects of an increase/decrease in the most significant actuarial assumptions used to

determine the present value of statutory severance benefit, namely the discount rate and inflation rate:

	Dec-31-2025	
Change in inflation rate	-0.25%	+0.25%
Effects on obligation	-1.16%	+1.21%
Change in discount rate	-0.50%	+0.50%
Effects on obligation	3.90%	-3.73%

Average headcount in the period is reported below, compared with closing headcount at the end of each period:

	2025			
	Average	%	Closing	
Desk staff and management	425	91%	428	90%
Non-desk staff	44	9%	46	10%
Total	468	100%	474	100%

	2024			
	Average	%	Closing	
Desk staff and management	418	91%	422	91%
Non-desk staff	43	9%	42	9%
Total	459	100%	464	100%

13. Direct tax assets and liabilities

Direct tax liabilities amount to Euro 64,043 thousand at December 31, 2025, versus Euro 7,575 thousand in 2024; the 2025 balance comprises Euro 56,468 thousand for tax consolidation liabilities and Euro 7,575 thousand in provisions for litigation involving direct taxes. Direct tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2024, presented in the current financial statements for comparative purposes, has been restated with respect to the previously published figures, as indicated in more detail in section "C. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES".

Direct tax assets of Euro 110,237 thousand (Euro 30,059 thousand in 2024) mainly refer to:

- foreign tax credits transferred to the national tax consolidation (Euro 18,811 thousand);
- credits arising from supplementary Italian corporate income tax returns (Euro 26,849 thousand);
- receivables from companies participating in the national tax consolidation group (Euro 62,101 thousand);
- Italian regional business tax (IRAP) credit (Euro 4,436 thousand).

14. Revenues and other income

This line item reports Euro 259,746 thousand, versus Euro 265,209 thousand in 2024, and is detailed as follows:

	2025	2024
Royalties	133,636	113,997
Head office services	95,994	95,777
Other revenues and sundry income	30,116	55,435
Total	259,746	265,209

Royalties mostly refer to amounts charged to Prysmian Group subsidiaries for the use of patents, know-how and trademarks; they amount to Euro 133,636 thousand at December 31, 2025 (Euro 113,997 thousand in the previous year).

Head office services of Euro 95,994 thousand (Euro 95,777 thousand in the previous year), refer to charges invoiced by Prysmian S.p.A., under specific contracts, for coordination and other services provided by head office functions to Group companies.

Other revenues and sundry income of Euro 30,116 thousand consist of proceeds received under legal settlements, non-recurring income relating

to costs recharged in connection with the Channell acquisition, and other miscellaneous income.

15. Raw materials, consumables and supplies

Consumables amount to Euro 7,850 thousand, versus Euro 9,049 thousand in 2024.

16. Personnel costs

Details are as follows:

(Euro/thousand)	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	55,669	60,597
<i>of which Fair value share-based payments</i>	13,104	12,131
Social security	12,131	12,369
Retirement pension costs	2,844	2,655
Statutory severance benefit	218	285
Personnel costs for business reorganization	3,124	5,039
Other personnel costs	1,117	58
Total	75,104	81,003

Personnel costs report a decline of Euro 5,899 thousand from the previous year, mainly due a decrease in wages and salaries.

Share-based payments

At December 31, 2025, Prysmian S.p.A. had share-based compensation plans in place for managers and employees of Group companies and for the Company's executive directors and key management personnel. These plans are described below.

Employee share purchase plan – YES

The YES plan (Your Employee Shares) is based on financial instruments and reserved for employees of Prysmian S.p.A..

The plan has offered the opportunity to purchase Prysmian ordinary shares on preferential terms, i.e. with a maximum discount of 25% on the stock price, given in the form of treasury shares (so-called discount shares), except for managers for whom the discount is 15%, as well as executive directors and key management personnel, for whom the discount is 1%.

All those joining the plan have also received an entry bonus of three free shares, or one free share for employees who had already participated in at least one of the purchase cycles in the previous two years, also taken from the Company's holding of treasury shares, only on occasion of the first purchase within the same financial year.

The shares purchased by participants, as well as those received by way of discount and entry bonus, are subject to a retention period, during which they cannot be sold and the length of which varies according to relevant local regulations.

On April 16, 2025, the shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. approved an extension of the YES plan for the years 2025, 2026 and 2027.

A maximum of 400,000 treasury shares are expected to be used to service the discount shares, entry bonus shares and loyalty bonus shares over the plan's duration (2025-2027).

The total cost of the YES 2025 plan recognized under "Personnel costs" in the income statement amounted to Euro 187 thousand at December 31, 2025.

The Information Memorandum, prepared under art. 114-bis of Legislative Decree 58/98 and describing the characteristics of the above plan, is publicly available on the Company's website at <http://www.prysmian.com/>, as well as at its registered offices and Borsa Italiana S.p.A..

Grow long-term incentive plan 2023-2025

On April 19, 2023, the shareholders' meeting of Prysmian S.p.A. approved a long-term incentive plan (2023-2025) covering approximately 1,100 recipients among management and other key Group resources, including Prysmian S.p.A.'s Executive Directors and Key Management Personnel. The Plan involves the grant of new-issue ordinary shares obtained from a bonus issue funded by profits or retained earnings in accordance with art. 2349 of the Italian Civil Code, or a combination of new-issue shares and treasury shares. By means of this plan, Prysmian intends to strengthen the Company's and management's commitment to creating sustainable value over time for all stakeholders, including by involving a wide range of key people in over 40 countries who play an

important role in the Group's sustainable success. The plan spans a three-year period and provides for the award of performance shares upon achievement of economic and financial performance conditions, Total Shareholders Return and ESG targets. The plan also allows 50% of the annual bonus, where due, for the years 2023, 2024, 2025 to be deferred in the form of deferred shares. The annual bonus is also linked to the achievement of ESG targets, as well as to economic-financial targets. The deferral of the annual bonus also entails an additional award of 0.5 matching shares for every deferred share which, in the case of the Group's 50 or so top managers, is also dependent on the achievement of ESG targets by 2025. The plan has the following objectives:

- to motivate participants to achieve long-term results geared towards sustainable value creation over time;
- to align the interests of management with those of shareholders through the use of share-based incentive instruments;
- to foster stable management ownership of the Company's share capital;
- to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Group's annual performance, by boosting staff engagement and retention, including through the mechanism of deferring part of the annual bonus in shares.

The shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. also authorized a bonus share capital increase to be reserved for Group employees in execution of the plan. This capital increase may reach a maximum nominal amount of Euro 950,000 through apportionment, pursuant to art. 2349 of the Italian Civil Code, of a corresponding amount from profits or retained earnings, with the issue of no more than 9,500,000 ordinary shares.

The actual award of shares, in particular with reference to the performance shares, is subject to the level of achievement of the following performance conditions: cumulative Adjusted EBITDA, cumulative Free Cash Flow, average ROCE, relative TSR measured against an 11-member peer group and ESG, measured by a set of indicators.

The following table provides details about movements in the plan:

	Dec-31-2025
	Number of shares
Shares vested at start of year	3,028,831
Change in expected participations	(157,349)
Shares vesting in period	2,078,436
Total shares vested at end of year	4,949,918

Costs of Euro 12,315 thousand have been recognized as "Personnel costs" in the income statement at December 31, 2025 for the fair value of shares to be granted under this plan.

In accordance with IFRS 2, the shares to be granted have been measured at their grant date fair value. The fair value of the performance shares, for the entire period of the plan, and of the deferred and matching shares vesting in 2023 has been calculated using the following assumptions:

Grant date	April 19, 2023
Residual life at grant date (in years)	–
Exercise price (Euro)	38.25
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	2.00%
Share fair value (not market based) at grant date (Euro)	28.43
Share fair value (market based) at grant date (Euro)	21.99

As regards deferred and matching shares vesting in 2024, their fair value has been calculated using the following assumptions:

Grant date	April 18, 2024
Residual life at grant date (in years)	–
Exercise price (Euro)	50.22
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	2.00%
Share fair value (market based) at grant date (Euro)	40.73

As regards deferred and matching shares vesting in 2025, their fair value has been calculated using the following assumptions:

Grant date	April 16, 2025
Residual life at grant date (in years)	–
Exercise price (Euro)	44.71
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	1.80%
Share fair value (market based) at grant date (Euro)	40.84

The report on remuneration policy and compensation paid and the information memorandum, prepared under art. 114-bis of Legislative Decree 58/98 and describing the

features of the above plan, are publicly available on the Company's website <http://www.prysmian.com/> as well as at its registered office and at Borsa Italiana S.p.A..

BE-IN employee stock grant plan

On April 12, 2022, the shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. approved a stock grant plan for Prysmian employees, except for those already covered by individual incentive schemes; the plan aims to foster wide participation in future value creation and to strengthen the level of employee engagement; the plan is subject to local consultation with the relevant trade union representatives, where required.

The plan, participation in which was voluntary, envisaged three allotment cycles for 2022, 2023 and 2024 and provided for the award of up to 3,000,000 shares. The plan was renewed during the shareholders' meeting on April 16, 2025 for the years 2025, 2026 and 2027, providing for the award of up to 2,000,000 shares.

By voluntarily joining the plan, the employee agrees to receive, in lieu of payment of part of their monetary bonus, or in some cases even without converting a monetary bonus, a value equating to a number of shares, to be calculated on the basis of the award value, defined as the average share price over the 30 trading days preceding definition of the incentive's value. The number of shares awarded may be increased by an additional number of shares, up to a maximum of 50% of the shares awarded.

The number of shares received by each participant is determined according to the amount of the incentive's value.

The shares awarded are freely transferable as from the grant date. If these shares are held for the entire holding period of twelve months from the grant date, the employee is entitled to receive an additional number of shares. If, during the holding period, the employee sells all or part of the shares received, they will no longer be entitled to receive additional shares.

The shares are awarded to participants annually within specific time frames, identified on a local basis when rolling out the plan.

Shares credited to participants in 2026, 2027 and 2028 relate to performance in 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively, while the respective additional shares will be credited to participants in 2027, 2028 and 2029.

During the course of the plan's rollout, some of these provisions may be adjusted not only to ensure that the plan nonetheless complies with applicable local rules, legislation and tax and social security regulations but also to facilitate its implementation for the sake of wider participation.

Costs of Euro 257 thousand have been recognized as "Personnel costs" in the income statement at December 31, 2025 for the fair value of shares granted under this plan.

The fair value of shares under this plan has been determined using the following assumptions:

AWARD CYCLE 2023

Grant date of conversion and premium shares	April 30, 2023
Grant date of loyalty shares	April 30, 2024
Residual life at grant date of conversion and premium shares (in years)	–
Residual life at grant date of loyalty shares (in years)	–
Exercise price (Euro)	37.07
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	2.00%
Share fair value at grant date of conversion and premium shares	30.10
Share fair value at grant date of loyalty shares	23.45

AWARD CYCLE 2024

Grant date of conversion and premium shares	April 30, 2024
Grant date of loyalty shares	April 30, 2025
Residual life at grant date of conversion and premium shares (in years)	–
Residual life at grant date of loyalty shares (in years)	–
Exercise price (Euro)	57.82
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	1.20%
Share fair value at grant date of conversion and premium shares	46.27
Share fair value at grant date of loyalty shares	35.05

AWARD CYCLE 2025

Grant date of conversion and premium shares	April 30, 2025
Grant date of loyalty shares	April 30, 2026
Residual life at grant date of conversion and premium shares (in years)	–
Residual life at grant date of loyalty shares (in years)	1
Exercise price (Euro)	86.3
Risk-free interest rate	2.73%
Expected dividend %	1.04%
Share fair value at grant date of conversion and premium shares	71.74
Share fair value at grant date of loyalty shares	57.48

The Information Memorandum, prepared under art. 114-bis of Legislative Decree 58/98 and describing the characteristics of the above plan, is publicly available on the

Company's website at <http://www.prysmian.com/>, as well as at its registered offices and Borsa Italiana S.p.A..

17. Amortization, depreciation and impairment

Details are as follows:

(in migliaia di Euro)

	2025	2024
Ammortamento fabbricati, impianti, macchinari e attrezzature	3,104	3,115
Ammortamento altri beni materiali	1,804	1,813
Ammortamento immobilizzazioni immateriali	27,650	26,706
Ammortamenti e svalutazioni per diritti d'uso (IFRS 16)	5,365	6,532
Svalutazioni immobilizzazioni immateriali	–	1,534
Totale	37,923	39,700

Amortization and depreciation charges amount to Euro 37,923 thousand in 2025, posting a net decrease of Euro 1,777 thousand on the previous year, mainly due to lower amortization charges

against intangible assets. See Note 2. Intangible assets for more information on the change during the year.

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Directors' report

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Financial Statements Schemes

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Explanatory Notes

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18. Other expenses

Other expenses amount to Euro 142,383 thousand in 2025, versus Euro 155,780 thousand in the previous year, analyzed as follows:

(Euro/thousand)		
	2025	2024
IT costs	42,171	44,815
Professional services	31,008	34,398
Travel costs	6,873	5,350
Insurance	4,451	4,627
Increases in provisions for risks	(224)	4,374
Electricity and utilities	1,225	1,507
Other operating costs	50,576	42,700
Non-recurring expenses	6,306	18,009
Total	142,383	155,780

Professional services (Euro 31,008 thousand versus Euro 34,398 thousand in 2024) include costs of personnel seconded from other Group companies (Euro 11,641 thousand versus Euro 12,227 thousand in 2024), the compensation of the directors and statutory auditors of Prysmian S.p.A., and the costs of the audit and related services, details of which can be found in Notes 24, 26 and 29.

Other operating costs mainly relate to costs for technical assistance provided to group companies and costs incurred for promotional activities and participation in exhibitions and trade fairs.

Non-recurring expenses mostly refer to costs incurred for the acquisition of Channell.

For information about "Increases in provisions for risks", see the note on Provisions for risks.

19. Finance income and costs

Finance costs are detailed as follows:

(Euro/thousand)		
	2025	2024
Interest on loans	98,228	130,906
Interest on non-convertible bond	56,000	5,063
Interest on convertible bond 2021- non-monetary component	–	5,066
Amortization of bank and financial fees and other expenses	9,917	14,534
Interest on lease liabilities	664	511
Employee benefit interest costs	181	185
Other bank interest	53,451	68,961
Costs for undrawn credit lines	2,669	2,583
Sundry bank fees	1,350	1,226
Other	1,516	2,049
Interest Rate Swaps	57,356	24,074
Finance costs	281,332	255,158
Foreign currency exchange losses	73,053	89,317
Total finance costs	354,385	344,475

Amortization of bank and financial fees and other expenses mainly reflects the portion of loan arrangement costs amortized in the reporting period.

Other bank interest refers to the EIB Loans (Euro 12,744 thousand), the CDP Loans (Euro 6,011 thousand) and interest on the intercompany current account with Prysmian Treasury S.r.l. (Euro 34,696 thousand).

Finance income is detailed as follows:

(Euro/thousand)	2025	2024
Interest income from banks and other financial institutions	60,453	47,060
Other finance income	98,201	110,553
Finance income	158,654	157,613
Foreign currency exchange gains	68,505	76,104
Total finance income	227,159	233,717

Interest income from banks and other financial institutions mainly refers to interest on intercompany loans granted during the year.

Other finance income mainly consists of fees charged to Group companies for guarantees issued by the Company in their favor.



20. Dividends from subsidiaries

During 2025, Prysmian S.p.A. earned a total of Euro 462,245 thousand in dividends. This amount consists of Euro 329,000 thousand in

dividends from the subsidiaries Draka Holding B.V. and Prysmian Treasury S.r.l., and Euro 133,245 thousand in income recognized for share-based payments, reflecting the difference between the grant date fair value of shares and their fair value at the reporting date. For more details, see Note 16. Share-based payments.

21. Income taxes

Details are as follows:

(Euro/thousand)

	2025	2024
Current income taxes	(15,601)	(10,238)
Deferred income taxes	(3,056)	(2,767)
Total	(18,657)	(13,005)

Income taxes report a net positive Euro 18,657 thousand in 2025 (Euro 13,005 thousand in 2024). Information about deferred taxes can be found in Note 4. Deferred tax assets.

Taxes charged on profit before taxes differ from those calculated using the theoretical tax rate applying to the Company for the following reasons:

(Euro/thousand)

	2025	Aliquota	2024	Aliquota
Profit before taxes	327,847		247,383	
Theoretical tax expense at nominal tax rate	78,683	24.0%	59,372	24.0%
Dividends from subsidiaries	(75,012)	(22.9%)	(80,689)	(32.6%)
Impairment/(Revaluation) of investments in subsidiaries	1,200	0.4%	10,421	4.2%
Other permanent differences	29,793	9.1%	18,496	7.5%
IRAP for the year	–	0.0%	–	0.0%
Prior year taxes	(9,089)	(2.8%)	6,597	2.7%
Tax risks	(343)	(0.4%)	–	0.0%
Other	1,266	0.4%	129	0.1%
Net effect of group tax consolidation for the year	(45,155)	(13.8%)	(27,331)	(11.0%)
Effective income taxes	(18,657)	(5.7%)	(13,005)	(5.3%)

The Company, together with all its Italian resident subsidiaries, has opted, as head of the tax group, for group tax consolidation, pursuant to art. 117 et seq of the Italian Income Tax Code (Italian Presidential Decree 917/1986). The tax consolidation option lasts three years, is irrevocable and is tacitly renewed. The new National Tax Consolidation Regulations were approved by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2025.

The following companies are members of the tax group:

- Fiber Ottiche Sud – F.O.S. S.r.l.
- Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.
- Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi Italia S.r.l.
- Prysmian Treasury S.r.l.
- Electronic and Optical Sensing Solutions S.r.l.
- Prysmian PowerLink S.r.l.
- Prysmian Riassicurazioni S.p.A.

The rate used to calculate the tax charge is 24% for IRES (Italian corporate income tax), and 5.57% for IRAP (Italian regional business tax).

22. Contingent liabilities

As a global operator, the Company is exposed to legal risks primarily, by way of example, in the areas of product liability, and environmental, antitrust and tax rules and regulations. The outcome of existing or future legal disputes and proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. The outcome of such proceedings could result in the payment of costs that are not covered, or not fully covered, by insurance, which would therefore have a direct effect on the Company's financial condition and results.

As at December 31, 2025, there were no contingent liabilities against which the Company had not set aside provisions for risks and charges, and for which the related legal and tax proceedings are not believed to give rise to significant liabilities.

(Euro/thousand)

	2025	2024
Prysmian Netherlands B.V.	40,293	40,293
Prysmian PowerLink S.r.l.	9,177,223	8,433,697
Prysmian Cables & Systems Limited	22,691	23,879
Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC	1,577,590	2,667,735
Prysmian Cables Spain SA	46,638	52,748
Other companies	111,889,79	–
Total	10,976,325	11,218,352

The comfort letters and guarantees given in the interest of Group companies in (b) and (c) mainly refer to projects and supply contracts.

(d) Comfort letters in support of bank guarantees given in the interest of the Company

These amount to Euro 11,271 thousand, versus Euro 11,179 thousand in the previous year.

23. Commitments

The Company had the following types of commitments at December 31, 2025:

(a) Commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Contractual commitments, already given to third parties at December 31, 2025 and not yet reflected in the financial statements, amount to Euro 10,485 thousand (Euro 7,041 thousand at December 31, 2024).

(b) Comfort letters in support of bank guarantees given to Group companies

Comfort letters in support of bank guarantees given in the interest of Group companies amount to Euro 67 thousand at December 31, 2025, all of which relating to P.T. Prysmian Cables Indonesia (Euro 70 thousand at December 31, 2024).

(c) Other guarantees given in the interest of Group companies

These amount to Euro 10,976,325 thousand at December 31, 2025 (Euro 11,218,352 thousand at December 31, 2024), analyzed as follows:

As required by art. 2427 point 22-ter, it is reported that, in addition to the above disclosures about commitments, there are no other agreements that are not reflected in the statement of financial position that carry material risks or rewards and which are critical for assessing the Company's assets and liabilities, financial position and results of operations.

24. Related party transactions

Transactions between Prysmian S.p.A. and its subsidiaries mainly refer to:

- services (technical, organizational and general) provided by head office to subsidiaries;
- charging of royalties for the use of patents to the Group companies that benefit from them;
- financial transactions entered into by the Parent Company on behalf of, and with, Group companies.

All the above transactions fall within the ordinary course of business of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries.

The related party disclosures also include the compensation paid to Directors, Statutory Auditors and Key Management Personnel.

More details about related party transactions are provided in the table of “Intercompany and related party transactions (disclosure under art. 2428 of the Italian Civil Code)” appended to the present Explanatory Notes.

The following tables summarize related party transactions in the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(Euro/thousand)

Dec-31-2025				
	Investments in subsidiaries	Trade, other and tax receivables and derivatives	Trade, other and tax payables and derivatives	Employee benefit obligations and other provisions
Subsidiaries	8,455,175	1,636,837	659,466	
Other related parties:				
Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel	–	–	1,451	6,813
Total	8,455,175	1,636,837	660,917	6,813

(Euro/thousand)

Dec-31-2024				
	Investments in subsidiaries	Trade, other and tax receivables and derivatives	Trade, other and tax payables and derivatives	Employee benefit obligations and other provisions
Subsidiaries	7,168,695	2,159,957	708,553	
Other related parties:				
Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel	–	–	1,247	7,776
Total	7,168,695	2,159,957	709,800	7,776

(Euro/thousand)

2025								
	Revenues and other income	Raw materials, consumables and supplies	Other expenses	Fair value change in commodity derivatives	Personnel costs	Finance income/ (costs)	Dividends/ (Impairment) of investments	Income taxes
Subsidiaries	247,978	3,012	37,492	(1,340)	–	58,946	457,245	15,416
Other related parties:								
Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel	–	–	235	–	6,291	–	–	–
Total	247,978	3,012	37,727	(1,340)	6,291	58,946	457,245	15,416

(Euro/thousand)

2024								
	Revenues and other income	Raw materials, consumables and supplies	Other expenses	Fair value change in commodity derivatives	Personnel costs	Finance income/ (costs)	Dividends/ (Impairment) of investments	Income taxes
Subsidiaries	237,846	1,428	34,388	342	0	(687)	378,806	21,344
Other related parties:								
Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel	0	0	520	0	4,536	0	0	0
Total	237,846	1,428	34,907	342	4,536	(687)	378,806	21,344

Transactions with subsidiaries

These refer to services supplied to and received from Group companies and to current account transactions with the Group's central treasury company.

Top management compensation

Top management compensation is analyzed as follows:

(Euro/thousand)

	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term benefits – fixed part	3,953	3,157
Salaries and other short-term benefits – variable part	1,691	1,399
Other benefits	–	2,835
Share-based payments	3,909	2,632
Other costs	–	520
Total	9,481	10,542
of which Directors	6,291	4,881

25. Significant non-recurring events and transactions

As required by Consob Communication DEM/6064293 dated July 28, 2006, the effects of non-

recurring events and transactions on the Company's income statement are shown below, involving net non-recurring income totaling Euro 282 thousand in 2025 and net non-recurring expenses of Euro 5,834 thousand in 2024.

(Euro/thousand)

	2025	2024
Non-recurring other income	1,715	24,522
Non-recurring other expenses	(1,433)	(30,356)
Total	282	(5,834)

The statement of financial position and net financial debt contain no material amounts in connection with non-recurring events.

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26. Compensation of directors and statutory auditors

Directors' compensation amounts to Euro 6,291 thousand in 2025 (Euro 4,881 thousand in 2024). Statutory auditors' compensation for duties performed in Prysmian S.p.A. amounts to Euro 215 thousand in 2025 (Euro 175 thousand in 2024). Compensation includes emoluments, and any other types of remuneration, pension and medical benefits, received for their service as directors or statutory auditors of Prysmian S.p.A.. Further details can be found in the Remuneration Report.

27. Atypical or unusual transactions

In accordance with the disclosures required by Consob Communication DEM/6064293 dated 28 July 2006, it is reported that no atypical and/or unusual transactions took place during the year.

The covenants contained in the relevant credit agreements are as follows:

	EBITDA/ Net finance costs ⁽¹⁾ not less than:	Net financial debt/ EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ not more than:
	4.00x	3.00x

(1) The ratios are calculated on the basis of the definitions contained in the relevant credit agreements. The Net Financial Debt/EBITDA ratio can go as high as 3.5 following extraordinary transactions like acquisitions, no more than three times, including on non-consecutive occasions.

(d) Non-financial covenants

A number of non-financial covenants have been established in line with market practice applying to transactions of a similar nature and size. These covenants involve restrictions on the grant of secured guarantees to third parties and on amendments to the Company's by-laws.

Events of default

The main events of default are as follows:

- default on loan repayment obligations;
- breach of financial covenants;
- breach of some of the non-financial covenants;

28. Financial covenants

The credit agreements in place at December 31, 2025, details of which are presented in Note 9. Borrowings from banks and other lenders, require the Group to comply with a series of covenants on a consolidated basis. The main covenants, classified by type, are listed below:

(c) Financial covenants

- Ratio between EBITDA and Net finance costs (as defined in the relevant agreements except for the Revolving Credit Facility 2023, the Revolving Credit Facility 2025 and all other loans taken out after June 2023, described in Note 9. Borrowings from banks and other lenders, as long as Prysmian S.p.A. maintains a long-term "Investment Grade" credit rating);
- Ratio between Net Financial Debt and EBITDA (as defined in the relevant agreements).

- declaration of bankruptcy by certain major Group companies or their involvement in other insolvency proceedings;
- issuance of particularly significant court orders;
- occurrence of events that may adversely and materially affect the business, the assets or the financial conditions of the Group.

Should an event of default occur, the lenders are entitled to demand full or partial repayment of the amounts lent and not yet repaid, together with interest and any other amount due. No collateral security is required.

Actual financial ratios reported at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Dec-31-2025	Dec-31-2024
EBITDA / Net finance costs ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	9.69x	16.06x
Net financial debt / EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	1.61x	1.93x

(1) The ratios are calculated on the basis of the definitions contained in the relevant credit agreements

(2) The covenant does not apply to the Revolving Credit Facility 2025, the Revolving Credit Facility 2023 or any of the loans taken out since June 2023, as long as Prysmian S.p.A. maintains a long-term "Investment Grade" credit rating.

The above financial ratios comply with both covenants contained in the relevant credit agreements and there are no instances of non-

compliance with the financial and non-financial covenants indicated above.

29. Information pursuant to art.149-Duodecies of the consob issuer regulations

Pursuant to art. 149-duodecies of the Consob Issuer Regulations, the following table shows the fees in 2025 for audit work and other services provided by the independent auditors PwC S.p.A.:

(Euro/thousand)

	Provider of services	Fees for 2025	Fees for 2024
Audit services	EY S.p.A.		1,303
Certification/other services	EY S.p.A.		845
Audit services	PWC S.p.A.	847	
Certification/other services	PWC S.p.A.	661	
Total		1,508	2,148

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30. State AID

With regard to the transparency rules on state aid contained in art. 1, par. 125-129 of Italian Law 124/2017, as amended by art. 35 of Legislative Decree 34/2019 (the so-called "Growth Decree"), published in Italy's Official Journal no. 100 dated April 30, 2019, reference should be made to the National Register of State Aid for details of the state aid and de minimis aid reported therein.

31. Research and development

The Group's research and development activities are mostly concentrated within Prysmian S.p.A.. The central team, in coordination with R&D and

engineering centers in the various countries, has developed numerous projects over the year in the field of both energy and telecom cables; significant advances have been made in the area of materials and optical fiber technology. R&D costs incurred in 2025 have been expensed in full to income and amounted to Euro 35,955 thousand versus Euro 32,201 thousand in 2024.

32. Events after the reporting period

There are no subsequent events to report that could have an impact on the values presented in these financial statements.

33. Filing of financial statements

The financial statements of Prysmian S.p.A. at December 31, 2025 will be filed within the legally required term at its registered office and will be available for viewing on the websites of the company at www.prysmian.com, the central storage mechanism at www.emarketstorage.com and the Italian Stock Exchange at www.borsaitaliana.it.

The financial statements of the sub-holding company Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. will be filed at the registered office in Via Chiese 6, Milan; the financial statements of the sub-holding company Draka Holding B.V. will not be presented, as permitted by Dutch law.

Milan, February 25, 2026

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
THE CHAIRMAN
Francesco Gori

List of investments in subsidiaries at December 31, 2025

(Euro/thousand)

	Registered office	Net carrying amount	% owned	Share capital in Euro	Total equity	Prysmian share of equity	Net profit/ (loss) for the year
Italian subsidiaries							
Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.	Milan, Via Chiese, 6	415,384	100	50,000	380,314	380,314	36,620
Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi Italia S.r.l.	Milan, Via Chiese, 6	116,735	100	77,143	131,452	131,452	17,794
Prysmian PowerLink S.r.l.	Milan, Via Chiese, 6	320,563	100	200,000	342,179	342,179	113,098
Fiber Ottiche Sud – F.O.S. S.r.l.	Battipaglia, Strada Provinciale 135	0	100	47,700	8,480	8,480	(18,725)
Prysmian Treasury S.r.l.	Milan, Via Chiese, 6	83,563	100	80,000	122,498	122,498	22,109
Electronic and Optical Sensing Solutions S.r.l.	Milan, Via Chiese, 6	45,803	100	5,000	32,455	32,455	1,059
Prysmian Riassicurazioni S.p.A.	Milan, Via Chiese, 6	37,430	100	30,000	38,128	38,128	4,048
Total Italian subsidiaries		1,019,478					
Foreign subsidiaries							
Draka Holding B.V.	Amsterdam, Netherlands	7,432,262	100	52,229	7,849,411	7,849,411	839,799
Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH	Berlin, Germany	3,434	6,25	15,000	99,367	6,210	(11,075)
Prysmian Kablo SRO	Bratislava, Slovakia	1	0,005	21,246	27,953	1	5,564
Jaguar Communication Consultancy Services Private Ltd.	Mumbai, India	0	0,000001	157,388	269	–	45
Prysmian Cabos e Sistemas do Brasil S.A.	Sorocaba, Brazil	0	0,02	910,044	278,122	5,562	23,605
Total foreign subsidiaries		7,435,697					
Grand total		8,455,175					

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Intercompany and related party transactions (disclosure under art. 2428 of the Italian civil code)

(Euro/thousand)

	Investments In Subsidiaries	Receivables	Payables	Revenues	Costs	Finance income	Finance costs	Dividends and Impairment	Group tax Consolidation Income
Group companies under common management and coordination									
Fibre Ottiche Sud – F.O.S. S.r.l.		291	52	(16)				(4,932)	
Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi Italia S.r.l.	116,735	27,774	872	49,907	1,738			4,177	7,408
Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.	415,384	34,692	1,957	40,976	2,143			23,482	20
Electronic and Optical Sensing Solutions S.r.l.	45,803	3,503		315	26			893	1,133
Prysmian PowerLink S.r.l.	320,563	98,730	2,460	103,701	299	24,236		13,926	27,099
Prysmian Treasury S.r.l.	83,563	14,266	603,874	760	(2,363)	10,443	40,047	29,252	9,845
Prysmian Riassicurazioni S.p.A.	37,430	1,342	32,511	164			1,020		1,197
Other Group companies									
Cobre Cerrillos S.A.		2,125	30	961					
Draka Belgium N.V.		13		4					
Draka Elevator Products, Inc.		4,260	19	1,675					
Draka Fileca S.A.S.		1,488		1,331					
Draka France S.A.S.		2,843		46					
Draka Holding B.V.	7,432,262	5,186	226	454	429			390,442	
Draka Philippines Inc.		90		1,984					
EHC Canada Inc.		1,268		96					
EHC Germany GmbH				22					
EHC USA Inc.		4		7					
General Cable Company Ltd.		5,517		6,686	17				
General Cable de Mexico, S.A de C.V.		2,812	(11)	2,301	238				
General de Cable de Mexico del Norte, S.A. de C.V.		924							
Grupo General Cable Sistemas, S.L.		1,018		378	522				
Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH		3,641	428	2,917	663				
P.O.R. S.A.S.			65		4,337				
Prestolite de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.		(75)							
Productora de Cables Procables S.A.S.		3,470	28	897	3				
Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC		96,395	6,211	43,440	17,893	5,055			
Prysmian Cabluri Si Sisteme S.A.		16,995	1,539	39,309	4,035				
Prysmian Energia Cables y Sistemas de Argentina S.A.		189	58	96					
Prysmian Group Denmark A/S		1,255		352					
Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH	3,434	29,993	491	50,948	1,057				
Prysmian New Zealand Ltd.		300	23	111					
Prysmian PowerLink Services Ltd.		498	27	203	51				

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(Euro/thousand)

	Investments In Subsidiaries	Receivables	Payables	Revenues	Costs	Finance income	Finance costs	Dividends and Impairment	Group tax Consolidation Income
Sindutch Cable Manufacturer Sdn Bhd		5,096	26	1,357	13				
Draka Durango S. de R.L. de C.V.		490		2					
Prysmian Netherlands B.V.		25,428	117	161,747	399				
Prysmian Cable Industrial GmbH		410		516					
Prysmian Cables and Systems (US) Inc.		947,625	389		389	60,371			
Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd.		29,023	596	205,349	1,526				
Prysmian Cables et Systèmes France S.A.S.		60,463	824	420,003	1,910				
Prysmian Cables Spain, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)		62,846	306	430,238	424				
PT.Prysmian Cables Indonesia		1,302	4	1,766	2				
Prysmian OEKW GmbH		174		31					
Prysmian MKM Magyar Kabel Muvek Kft.		26,126		327,182	10				
Prysmian Group Finland OY		45,153	154	260,500	167				
Prysmian Australia Pty Ltd.		7,808	29	6,058	46				
Prysmian Hong Kong Holding Ltd.		3		(36)					
Draka Comteq France S.A.S.		3,980		2,506	13				
Draka Paricable S.A.S.		30		16					
Draka Comteq Germany GmbH & Co. KG		8,748		62,227	(33)				
Prysmian Group Norge AS		2,164		1,078	26				
Prysmian Group Sverige AB		11,573	47	50,071	82				
Prysmian Group Baltics AS		13,219	30	78,571	59				
Prysmian Kably, s.r.o.		12,118	20	150,489	132				
Prysmian Kablo s.r.o.	1	4,053		3,424					
Singapore Cables Manufacturers Pte Ltd.		6,489		777					
MCI-Draka Cable Co. Ltd.		7,724	120	1,037	8				
Prysmian Poland sp. z o.o.		852		125					
Prysmian Celcat, S.A.		10,401		97,518					
Conducen, S.R.L.		3,523	69	1,247	113				
Prysmian Cables and Systems Canada Ltd.		2,248	33	3,873	67				
Draka Comteq Fibre B.V.		2,731	189	1,222	390				
Draka Comteq UK Ltd.		41		1					
Draka Elevator Products Incorporated		192		14					
Draka Transport USA, LLC		490		1,815					
EOSS S.A.		1,353	(12)	66					
Prysmian Group Speciality Cables, LLC		1,112		1,108					
Prysmian Projects Germany GmbH		822	77	365	189				
Prysmian Cables y Sistemas de Mexico S. de R. L. de C. V.		248	(43)	2	(151)				
Draka Comteq Berlin GmbH & Co. KG		1		102					

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(Euro/thousand)

	Investments In Subsidiaries	Receivables	Payables	Revenues	Costs	Finance income	Finance costs	Dividends and Impairment	Group tax Consolidation Income
Encore Wire Corporation		10		10					
Oman Cables Industry (SAOG)		327	230	716	494				
Prysmian Cabos e Sistemas do Brasil S.A.		2,433	901	4,982	818			5	
Jaguar Communication Consultancy Services Private Ltd.		452							
SICABLE – Société Ivoirienne de Cables S.A.		651		1					
Prysmian Cables and Systems Tunisia S.A.		244	15						
Prysmian Wuxi Cable Co. Ltd.		1,127	36	681					
Turk Prysmian Kablo Ve Sistemleri A.S.		25,548	56	38,202	176				
Prysmian Tianjin Cables Co. Ltd.		53		99					
Prysmian Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.		390	782	48					
Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd.		127	15	6	(10)				
Limited Liability Company Prysmian RUS		616	72	27					
Suzhou Draka Cable Co. Ltd.		199	498	190	(100)				
Prysmian Technology Jiangsu Co. Ltd.		64		64	35				
Oman Aluminium Processing Industries (SPC)		3	4,272		37,560		92		
Associated Cables Pvt. Ltd.		2							
General Cable Peru S.A.C.		6		24					
Limited Liability Company "Rybinskelektrokabel"			114	203					
RAVIN CABLES LIMITED (India)		25							
Power Cables Malaysia SND – BHD		(190)		975					
General Cable Corporation				(12)					
Draka Comteq Cabos Brasil S.A			21						
Prysmian Cable (Shanghai) Trading Co Ltd – Suzhou Branch			60						
Yangtze Opt. F&C Co. Ltd.		28							
Prysmian Spain SA EPC-Branch South Africa					(2)				
Total	8,455,175	1,698,977	660,919	2,668,608	75,838	100,105	41,159	457,245	46,702

4 – CERTIFICATION OF THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO ART. 81-TER OF CONSOB REGULATION 11971 DATED MAY 14, 1999 AS AMENDED

1. The undersigned Massimo Battaini, as Chief Executive Officer, and Stefano Invernici and Alessandro Brunetti, as managers responsible for preparing the financial reports of Prysmian S.p.A., certify, also taking account of the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, art. 154-bis of Italian Legislative Decree 58 dated February 24, 1998, that during 2025 the accounting and administrative processes for preparing the separate financial statements:
 - have been adequate in relation to the business's characteristics and
 - have been effectively applied.
2. The adequacy of the accounting and administrative processes for preparing the separate financial statements at December 31, 2025 has been evaluated on the basis of a procedure established by Prysmian in compliance with the internal control framework published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, which represents the generally accepted standard model internationally.
3. It is also certified that:
 - 3.1 The separate financial statements at December 31, 2025:
 - a. have been prepared in accordance with applicable international accounting standards recognized by the European Union under Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council dated July 19, 2002;
 - b. correspond to the underlying accounting records and books of account;
 - c. are able to provide a true and fair view of the issuer's statement of financial position and results of operations.
 - 3.2 The directors' report contains a fair review of performance and the results of operations, and of the issuer's situation, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties to which it is exposed.

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Milan, February 25, 2026

Massimo Battaini
Chief Executive Officer

Stefano Invernici, Alessandro Brunetti
Managers responsible for preparing company financial reports

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Explanatory Notes

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Certification

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Auditors' report

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Report of the board of statutory auditors

Proposal to approve the financial statements and to allocate net profit for 2025

Shareholders,

We are submitting the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 for your approval and recommend that you adopt the following:

Resolution

The Shareholders' Meeting:

- acknowledges the report by the Board of Directors,
- acknowledges the reports by the Board of Statutory Auditors and by the independent auditors,
- has examined the financial statements at December 31, 2025, which close with a net profit of Euro 346,503,954 and

Resolves

- a. to approve:
- the report on operations by the Board of Directors;
 - the financial statements at December 31, 2025;

as presented by the Board of Directors – as a whole and in their individual parts, along with the proposed provisions – which show a net profit of Euro 346,503,954;

- b. To allocate the net profit for the year as follows:

- Euro 12,366 to the Legal Reserve, thereby reaching one-fifth of share capital at December 31, 2025, as required by art. 2430 of the Italian Civil Code;
- Euro 400,000 to the “Reserve for share issues pursuant to art. 2349 of the Italian Civil Code”, subject to approval by today's shareholders' meeting of both the long-term incentive plan, which also envisages the possibility of granting new issue shares, and the capital increase to service said plan;
- approximately Euro 258,140,086 to pay a gross unit dividend of Euro 0.90 to each ordinary voting share (taking account of directly held treasury shares);
- the remainder of Euro 87,951,502 to Retained Earnings.

Any change in the number of treasury shares held by the Company at the time of distribution will not affect the amount of the dividend per share, as established above, but will increase or decrease the amount allocated to Retained Earnings.

The dividend will be paid out from April 22, 2026, with record date April 21, 2026 and ex-div date April 20, 2026.

Milan, February 25, 2026

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
THE CHAIRMAN
Francesco Gori

5 – AUDITORS' REPORT



Independent auditor's report in accordance with article 14 of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014

To the Shareholders of Prysmian SpA

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Prysmian SpA (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2025, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and explanatory notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2025, and of the result of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, as well as with the regulations issued to implement article 9 of Legislative Decree 38/2005.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this report. We are independent of the Company pursuant to the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable to audits of financial statements under Italian law. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

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Viale Gramsci 15 Tel. 055 2482811 - **Genova** 16121 Piazza Piccapietra 9 Tel. 010 29041 - **Napoli** 80121 Via dei Mille 16 Tel. 081 36181 - **Padova**
35138 Via Vicenza 4 Tel. 049 873481 - **Palermo** 90141 Via Marchese Ugo 60 Tel. 091 349737 - **Parma** 43121 Via Pisacane 1B Tel. 0521 275911 -
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556771 - **Trento** 38122 Viale della Costituzione 33 Tel. 0461 237004 - **Treviso** 31100 Viale Felissent 90 Tel. 0422 696911 - **Udine** 33100 Via Poscolle
43 Tel. 0432 25789 - **Varese** 21100 Via Albuzzi 43 Tel. 0332 285039 - **Verona** 37135 Via Francia 21/C Tel. 045 8263001.

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appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

Key Audit Matters

Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters

Recoverability of the amount of investments in subsidiaries

Note 3 “Investments in subsidiaries”

As of 31 December 2025 the amount of investments in subsidiaries recognised in the financial statements of Prysmian SpA was equal to Euro 8,455 million.

The recoverability of the amount of investments in subsidiaries is tested by the company whenever impairment indicators exist in accordance with IAS 36 - “Impairment of assets”.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the company considered both internal and external sources of information. It has also compared, for each subsidiary, the carrying amount of the investment with the corresponding net assets in the consolidated financial statements of Prysmian SpA, and the dividends distributed with the corresponding net profit.

In consideration of the magnitude of the amount involved and the degree of subjectivity in the estimate, the recoverability of the amount of investments in subsidiaries represents a key matter in our audit of the financial statements.

We carried out specific analyses to understand and evaluate relevant internal controls over the recoverability of investments in subsidiaries.

As part of our audit activities, we verified:

- the adequacy of the valuation process in accordance with the applicable financial reporting standard;
- the mathematical accuracy of the assessment performed by the company regarding potential impairment indicators;
- the reasonableness of the assumptions used by the company to conclude that there is no evidence of impairment indicators.

Also, we verified the completeness and accuracy of the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.

Other matters

The financial statements of Prysmian SpA for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by another auditor who issued an unmodified opinion thereon dated 10 March 2025.

Note C to the financial statements, “Restatement of comparative figures”, illustrates the effects of the restatement of certain comparative figures compared to those originally published, to ensure a clearer presentation of certain assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Responsibilities of the directors and the board of statutory auditors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, as well as with the regulations issued to implement article 9 of Legislative Decree 38/2005 and, in the terms prescribed by law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors are responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and, in preparing the financial statements, for the appropriate application of the going concern basis of accounting, and for disclosing matters related to going concern. In preparing the financial statements, the directors use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of statutory auditors is responsible for overseeing, in the terms prescribed by law, the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are



considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of our audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we exercised our professional judgement and maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:

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

We communicated with those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified



during our audit.

We also provided those charged with governance with a statement that we complied with the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable under Italian law and communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate the related risks, or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We described these matters in our auditor's report.

Additional disclosures required by article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014

On 18 April 2024, the shareholders of Prysmian SpA in general meeting engaged us to perform the statutory audit of the Company's and consolidated financial statements for the years ending 31 December 2025 to 31 December 2033.

We declare that we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 and that we remained independent of the Company in conducting the statutory audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the board of statutory auditors, in its capacity as audit committee, prepared pursuant to article 11 of the aforementioned Regulation.

Report on compliance with other laws and regulations

Opinion on compliance with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 815/2019

The directors of Prysmian SpA are responsible for the application of the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 815/2019 concerning regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (ESEF - European Single Electronic Format) (the "Commission Delegated Regulation") to the financial statements as of 31 December 2025, to be included in the annual report.



We have performed the procedures specified in auditing standard (SA Italia) 700B in order to express an opinion on the compliance of the financial statements with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation.

In our opinion, the financial statements as of 31 December 2025 have been prepared in XHTML format in compliance with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation.

Opinions and statement in accordance with article 14, paragraph 2, letters e), e-bis) and e-ter) of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and with article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998

The directors of Prysmian SpA are responsible for preparing a report on operations and a report on the corporate governance and ownership structure of Prysmian SpA as of 31 December 2025, including their consistency with the relevant financial statements and their compliance with the law.

We have performed the procedures required under auditing standard (SA Italia) 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and of the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998, with the financial statements;
- express an opinion on the compliance with the law of the report on operations and of the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998;
- issue a statement on material misstatements, if any, in the report on operations and in the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998.

In our opinion, the report on operations and the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998 are consistent with the financial statements of Prysmian SpA as of 31 December 2025.

Moreover, in our opinion, the report on operations and the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998 are prepared in compliance with the law.



With reference to the statement referred to in article 14, paragraph 2, letter e-ter), of Legislative Decree 39/2010, issued on the basis of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have nothing to report.

Milan, 11 March 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Signed by

Stefano Bravo

(Partner)

As disclosed by the directors on page 2 of the Integrated Annual Report, the accompanying financial statements of Prysmian SpA constitute a non-official version which is not compliant with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 815/2019. This independent auditor's report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.

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6 – REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

REPORT BY THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PRYSMIAN S.p.A. PURSUANT TO ART. 153 ITALIAN LEGISLATIVE DECREE 58/1998 AND ART. 2429, PARA. 2, ITALIAN CIVIL CODE

Shareholders,

This report describes the activities carried out by the Board of Statutory Auditors of Prysmian S.p.A. (the "Company" and, together with its subsidiaries, the "Group") during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The current Board of Statutory Auditors was appointed by the shareholders in their meeting on April 16, 2025 which confirmed the Chairman and appointed two new standing members.

Prysmian S.p.A. is the holding company at the head of a Group that is one of the world's leading operators in the cable industry, active in the development, design, production, supply and installation of a wide range of land and submarine cables for various applications in the energy and telecommunications sectors.

On June 10, 2025, Prysmian completed the acquisition of Channell Commercial Corporation, a leading provider of telecom network solutions, headquartered in Texas with manufacturing facilities in Texas, Nevada and California, as described in more detail in the Directors' Report, to which you are referred.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's Board of Statutory Auditors carried out the supervisory activities required by law, also taking into account the Standards contained in the Rules of Conduct for Boards of Statutory Auditors, recommended by the Italian accounting profession (*Consiglio Nazionale dei Dottori Commercialisti e degli Esperti Contabili*), and the communications issued by Consob (*Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* – Italy's Securities and Exchange Commission) on company oversight and activities by the Board of Statutory Auditors.

The Board of Statutory Auditors therefore reports that, during the year ended December 31, 2025, it systematically obtained the information required to perform its duties by attending the general meeting of shareholders and meetings of the Board of Directors, the Control and Risks Committee (which also performs the functions of Related Party Transactions Committee), the Remuneration and Nominations Committee and the Sustainability Committee, by conducting interviews with managers and representatives of company departments, and by analysing documents and conducting verifications.

During the year, the Board of Statutory Auditors met with the Monitoring Board established under Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 for a mutual exchange of information.

The governing bodies have reported to us at least once every quarter on their activities, on the main financial and economic transactions, on any transactions involving a potential conflict of interest, as well as on any atypical or unusual transactions and on any other activity or

transaction considered necessary to bring to our attention.

1. The Board of Statutory Auditors confirms that, in the course of its supervisory and audit activities, it has verified that the main economic and financial transactions approved and carried out comply with the law and the Company's by-laws and are not manifestly imprudent, risky, in potential conflict of interest, contrary to the resolutions adopted by the shareholders in general meetings, or such as to compromise the integrity of the Company's net assets.

Furthermore, it is confirmed that no atypical and/or unusual transactions with Group companies, third parties or related parties have been identified, nor has any information been received in this regard from the Board of Directors, the Independent Auditors, or the director responsible for maintaining the internal control and risk management system. The Board of Directors has provided adequate information in its Report about the effects of the main ordinary financial and economic transactions, entered into with subsidiaries on an arm's length basis.

2. The Directors have identified and described the related party and intercompany transactions in the notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements (hereinafter also referred to as the "Financial Statements" for brevity); reference should be made to these notes, also for a description of the characteristics of such transactions and their effects on profit or loss.

With regard to related party transactions, the Board of Statutory Auditors reports that, in compliance with the provisions of Consob Resolution 17221 of March 12, 2010 (and subsequent amendments and additions thereto), the Company has adopted a specific procedure, which is summarized in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure of Prysmian S.p.A. - 2025", to which you are therefore referred. This procedure, which has been revised and updated over time, can be consulted on the Company's website www.prysmian.com in the "Company/Governance" section.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has monitored the compliance of the procedures adopted with the principles recommended by Consob and their actual observance, and has no observations to report regarding the fairness of related party transactions and their alignment with the Company's interests.

3. The Board of Statutory Auditors considers that the disclosures regarding related party transactions made by the Directors in the Explanatory Notes to the financial statements of Prysmian S.p.A. are adequate.
4. The Independent Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. (also referred to as PwC or the "Independent Auditors") have issued unqualified Audit Reports, dated today, on the

separate and consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, pursuant to art. 14 of Italian Legislative Decree 39 dated January 27, 2010 and art. 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014.

The Audit Reports contain the following opinions and representations:

- i. the opinion that the separate financial statements and consolidated financial statements of Prysmian S.p.A. give a true and fair view of the statement of financial position of the Company and the Group at December 31, 2025, of their results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in compliance with the IFRS accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, and with the provisions that implement art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree 38 dated February 28, 2005.
The Reports do not contain any emphases of matter and, as required by the regulations, indicate the key audit matters, as identified below.
 - In the separate financial statements: the recoverability of the value of investments in subsidiaries.
 - In the consolidated financial statements: i) the recoverability of goodwill; ii) the definition of consideration and revenue recognition relating to contracts.
- ii. a statement of compliance that the separate and consolidated financial statements have been prepared in XHTML format, in accordance with the provisions of the European Commission Delegated Regulation.
- iii. an opinion that the Directors' Reports, which accompany the separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2025 and certain specific information contained in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure" indicated in art. 123-bis, para. 4, of Italy's Consolidated Law on Finance, are consistent with the financial statements themselves.
- iv. a statement of compliance with the law regarding the Directors' Report accompanying the separate financial statements and certain specific information contained in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure" indicated in art. 123-bis, para. 4, of Italy's Consolidated Law on Finance;
- v. a statement of compliance with the law regarding the Directors' Report accompanying the consolidated financial statements and certain specific information contained in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure" indicated in art. 123-bis, para. 4, of Italy's Consolidated Law on Finance; with the clarification that this opinion does not extend to the section of the Directors' Report containing the consolidated sustainability report;
- vi. a statement that, based on the knowledge and understanding of the business and related environment gained during the audit, no material misstatements have been found in the Directors' Reports (accompanying the separate and consolidated financial statements).

The Independent Auditors have also issued today the following additional reports:

- the Additional Report to the Board of Statutory Auditors, in its capacity as the Audit Committee, prepared in accordance with art. 11 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014, which will be submitted by the Board of Statutory Auditors to the Board of Directors as required by current regulations.
- the Report on the Consolidated Sustainability Report, prepared in accordance with art. 14-bis of Italian Legislative Decree 39 dated January 27, 2010, in which it certifies that, based on the Independent Auditors' work, no matters have come to its attention that would indicate that:
 - i. Prysmian Group's Consolidated Sustainability Report for the year ended December 31, 2025 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting standards adopted by the European Commission pursuant to Directive (EU) 2013/34/EU (European Sustainability Reporting Standards, hereinafter also referred to as "ESRS").
 - ii. The information contained in the "European Taxonomy" section of the Consolidated Sustainability Report has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with art. 8 of Regulation (EU) 852/2020 (hereinafter also referred to as the "Taxonomy Regulation").
- the voluntary "reasonable assurance" report requested by the Prysmian Group on a selection of indicators presented in the Consolidated Sustainability Report, carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in ISAE 3000 (Revised), certifying that seven indicators selected by the Company have been reported, in all material aspects, in accordance with the ESRS. The seven indicators selected are as follows: i) Scope 1 GHG emissions; ii) Scope 2 location-based and market-based GHG emissions; iii) Scope 3 GHG emissions; iv) Recycled content in PE jackets and copper; v) Percentage of female desk workers hired; vi) Percentage of women in executive positions; vii) Sustainability-linked revenues.

The Independent Auditors have also issued today their Statement of Independence, as required by art. 6 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 and pursuant to para. 17 of Italian International Audit Standard 260 (ISA Italia 260), from which no evidence emerges that could compromise their independence.

Lastly, the Board of Statutory Auditors has taken note of the Transparency Report prepared by PwC S.p.A. for the year ended June 30, 2025 and published on its website in accordance with the provisions of art. 13 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated April 16, 2014 and Italian Legislative Decree 39 dated January 27, 2010.

5. During 2025, and up to the date of preparing this Report, the Board of Statutory Auditors has not received any complaints under art. 2408 of the Italian Civil Code or any other grievances. Furthermore, during the course of its activities and based on the information obtained, the Board of Statutory Auditors has not observed any omissions, misconduct, irregularities or

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any other circumstances requiring notification to the external Supervisory Authority or disclosure in the present report.

6. In addition to the duties required by law in respect of listed companies, the Independent Auditors and firms within the PwC network have been engaged to perform additional services other than the statutory audit, the fees for which have been disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements as required by art. 149-duodecies of the Italian market Issuer Regulations, to which you are referred. The permitted non-audit services have been approved in advance on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the procedure adopted by the Board of Statutory Auditors, which has reviewed their reasonableness and relevance with reference to the criteria contained in Regulation (EU) 537/2014.
7. The Board of Statutory Auditors has monitored the independence of the Independent Auditors, which have issued, today, the annual statement confirming their independence, pursuant to art. 6, para. 2 (a), of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 and para. 17 of Italian International Audit Standard 260 (ISA Italia 260). Having reviewed the statement of independence issued by PwC S.p.A. and its transparency report, as well as the engagements awarded to PwC S.p.A. and firms in its network, the Board of Statutory Auditors considers that there are no critical issues concerning the independence of PwC S.p.A.
8. At the Shareholders' Meeting of April 18, 2024, the Company awarded PwC S.p.A. the statutory audit engagement for the period 2025-2033, pursuant to art. 16 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated April 16, 2014 and Italian Legislative Decree 39 dated January 27, 2010.
On July 2, 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of Encore Wire Corporation, and on June 10, 2025, it completed that of Channell Commercial Corporation, with the consequent entry of both companies into the Group's scope of consolidation.
The acquisitions of Encore Wire Corporation and Channell Commercial Corporation took place after PwC S.p.A. was appointed to audit the Prysmian Group's financial statements for financial years 2025-2033. Therefore, having verified PwC S.p.A.'s willingness to extend its audit engagement for the consolidated financial statements for the same period in relation to the aforementioned acquisitions, it was necessary to include certain one-off audit activities involving the audit of the opening balances of the newly acquired Channell Commercial Corporation, as well as the audit of Channell's Purchase Price Allocation.
On January 14, 2026, having completed its review, the Board of Statutory Auditors issued a reasoned proposal pursuant to art. 13, para. 1, of Italian Legislative Decree 39/2010, relating to the addition of Euro 64,000 to the recurring audit fees for financial years 2025-2033 for the coordination of the foreign entities acquired and included in the scope of consolidation, as well as the addition of fees totalling USD 812,000 for auditing activities related to the consolidated financial statements (equivalent to Euro 691,000 at the exchange rate applying at the end of financial year 2025). One-off fees totalling Euro 102,553 are also envisaged, of

which USD 50,000 is for the audit of the opening balances of Channell Commercial Corporation and USD 60,000 is for the audit of the related Purchase Price Allocation ("PPA"). On January 14, 2026, the Board of Statutory Auditors also issued a reasoned proposal pursuant to art. 13, para. 1, of Italian Legislative Decree 39/2010, having reviewed the request by EY S.p.A. for a one-off addition of Euro 140,000 to the fees for the audit of the 2024 financial statements.

In fact, in a letter dated June 20, 2025, EY S.p.A. requested that the contractual terms set out in the original audit proposal be amended in light of the impact on audit activities of: i) Prysmian's review of its internal organizational structure and operating segments, which necessitated carrying out impairment tests for financial year 2024 based on both the previous and revised organizational structures; ii) the increased coordination activities of the EY S.p.A. network following the acquisition of Encore Wire Corporation during financial year 2024; iii) the need to perform additional audit work involving review of the Purchase Price Allocation, in order to consolidate the newly acquired Encore Wire Corporation in the 2024 consolidated financial statements.

During the first part of financial year 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors met with representatives of PwC S.p.A. to monitor the new auditor's induction process aimed at understanding the Prysmian Group's activities, processes, and systems. For the remainder of the financial year, the Board monitored the regular performance of the audit activities, receiving feedback on their progress compared to the initial plan and initiating a regular exchange of information to ensure the correct and effective performance of the respective tasks and responsibilities.

9. On July 30, 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors issued a favourable opinion on the amendment to the MBO incentive target for executive directors proposed to the Board of Directors by the Remuneration and Nominations Committee to reflect the change in scope occurring in 2025 as a result of completing the Channell Commercial Corporation acquisition. On February 25, 2026, the Board of Statutory Auditors issued a favourable opinion on the proposal to adopt a new Long-term incentive plan "GROW 2026-2028" (the "Plan"), intended for approximately 1,200 of the Group's managers, including its executive directors. The Board's opinion exclusively concerned the remuneration of the executive directors. On the same date, the Board of Statutory Auditors issued a favourable opinion, again pursuant to art. 2389 of the Italian Civil Code, on the proposed reporting of the 2023-2025 LTI Plan and the 2025 MBO Plan, again exclusively with regard to the compensation due to the executive directors.

In accordance with Italy's Corporate Governance Code (the "Corporate Governance Code"), the Board of Statutory Auditors was consulted when setting the parameters underlying the achievement of functional objectives for the variable remuneration of the Chief Internal Audit Officer.

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10. As disclosed in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure of Prysmian S.p.A. - 2025", the Company's Board of Directors held 11 meetings during 2025; the Control and Risks Committee held 8 meetings (of which one in its capacity as the Related Parties Committees); the Remuneration and Nominations Committee held 9 meetings; the Sustainability Committee held 6 meetings. In addition, 5 meetings of the Independent Directors were held in 2025.

The Board of Statutory Auditors met 19 times during financial year 2025, of which 11 were in its current composition. During 2025, 6 meetings were held, entirely or in part, jointly with the Control and Risks Committee (3 of which in its current composition).

In addition, the Board of Statutory Auditors was present in 2025 at:

- (i) the annual general meeting of shareholders on April 16, 2025;
- (ii) every meeting of the Board of Directors;
- (iii) every meeting of the Control and Risks Committee (also in its capacity as the Related Parties Committee), the Remuneration and Nominations Committee and the Sustainability Committee.

There is also a Monitoring Board, a collegial body established in accordance with art. 6, para. 1 (b) of Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001; the current Monitoring Board has been in office since April 18, 2024 and will remain so until approval of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2026.

The Board of Statutory Auditors met with the Monitoring Board during the course of the year for a mutual exchange of information. The Monitoring Board reported on its activities during the year and did not bring any significant matters to the attention of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

11. The Board of Statutory Auditors has examined and monitored, to the extent of its remit, the observance of good management practices, by attending the meetings of the Board of Directors and the various Committees, by gathering information from the Chief Executive Officer and the Company's management, the Chief Internal Audit Officer, the Managers responsible for preparing financial reports, the Compliance and Risk Management structure in the person of the Group Chief Risk & Compliance Officer and the other second-tier control functions, as well as through interviews with the aforementioned persons and representatives of the Independent Auditors, for the purpose of mutual exchange of relevant data and information; the Board of Statutory Auditors has no observations to make as a result of the aforementioned activities.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has monitored compliance with the law and the Company's by-laws. In particular, with regard to the decision-making processes of the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors has verified, also through direct participation in Directors' meetings, that the management decisions taken by the Directors complied with the law and the Company's by-laws and that the related resolutions were adequately supported by processes of information, analysis, verification and debate, including, where

deemed necessary, by consulting committees and external experts for advice. The Board of Statutory Auditors has also verified that the Directors have, where necessary, made the declarations pursuant to art. 2391 of the Italian Civil Code.

No critical issues have emerged as a result of meetings with the Boards of Statutory Auditors and sole Statutory Auditors of the Group's Italian subsidiaries.

12. The Board of Directors performs a role of strategic guidance and supervision, in that it is responsible, among other things, for defining the strategies of the Company and the Group, as well as overseeing their implementation. The Board pursues the Company's interests, with a view to creating long-term value for the benefit of shareholders, as well as taking into account the interests of other stakeholders relevant to the Company.

To execute its resolutions and to manage the business, the Board of Directors may, in compliance with legal and statutory limits, delegate appropriate powers to one or more directors, who must report to the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors - promptly and in any case at least on a quarterly basis - on the activities carried out, on the Company's general performance and outlook and on its transactions with the most significant financial and economic impact.

The Company is currently managed by a Board of Directors consisting of twelve members. The three-year term of office of the current Board of Directors began on April 18, 2024 and will end on the date the shareholders meet to approve the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2026.

From the start of the Board's mandate through to the current date, the office of Chairman has been held by Francesco Gori, responsible for representing the Company legally and judicially (in the event of his incapacity or absence, such representation is also the responsibility of Deputy Chairman Valerio Battista) as well as Chief Executive Officer & General Manager Massimo Battaini.

The Chief Executive Officer is considered the principal person responsible for managing the Company, after the Board of Directors, in its meeting of April 18, 2024, vested him with powers to represent the Company legally and judicially, and with all ordinary management powers and authority necessary or useful for the conduct of the Company's business in its various forms, with no exceptions other than those otherwise attributed by law and/or regulation or by the By-laws, to be exercised as a sole signatory, unless otherwise specified, and with the right to sub-delegate.

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for establishing and maintaining - in execution of the guidelines established by the Board of Directors - the internal control and risk management system, pursuant to recommendations 32b) and 34 of the Corporate Governance Code.

The Board of Directors has granted executive powers to director Pier Francesco Facchini (CFO), who, together with the CEO, is therefore an executive director.

The Company has adopted an organizational model that envisages governance of the main

activities necessary for the management, control and development of its business. Under this model, as at the date of this Report, the following functions report to the Chief Executive Officer:

- *Corporate Affairs;*
- *Risks & Compliance;*
- *Chief Operating Officer;*
- *Finance, Administration & Control & IT;*
- *HR & Organization;*
- *Strategy, M&A, Investor Relations, Communication;*
- *Sustainability, R&D and Innovation;*
- *Transmission Division;*
- *Power Grid Division;*
- *Electrification Division;*
- *Digital Solutions Division;*
- *Regional CEOs.*

The role of Manager responsible for preparing financial reports is entrusted jointly - taking into account the Company's organizational structure - to the head of Group Administration & Tax, in the person of Stefano Invernici, and to the head of Group Planning & Control, in the person of Alessandro Brunetti.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has, to the extent of its remit, become acquainted with the organizational structure chosen by the Company and its implementation and evolution; it has thus monitored the adequacy of the organizational structure and its operation, taking into account the Company's objectives, and, as a result of these activities, has no observations to make in this regard.

13. The Board of Statutory Auditors has monitored the implementation and proper operation of the Company's internal control and risk management system (hereinafter, for the sake of brevity: the internal control system), assessing its adequacy, with a view to continuous improvement, including through: (i) meetings with the Control and Risks Committee; (ii) periodic meetings with the Chief Internal Audit Officer; (iii) periodic meetings with the Chief Risk & Compliance Officer and with the Managers responsible for preparing the Company's financial reports; (iv) periodic meetings with the heads of other corporate functions, with particular reference to those functions entrusted with second-tier control activities; and (v) obtaining documentation.

The purpose of these periodic meetings was, among other things, to review the activities carried out by these functions and related reports, risk mapping and audit programs, also in light of the Company's growth in size and changes in its procedures and organization. The Board of Statutory Auditors has also examined the periodic reports of the Control and

Risks Committee and of the Chief Internal Audit Officer concerning, in particular, audits of the operation of the internal control system in the various business areas.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has also systematically met with the appointed Independent Auditors for a periodic exchange of information between the various audit bodies.

The internal control system is currently structured and operates according to the principles and criteria of the Corporate Governance Code. It is an integral part of the Company's general organizational structure and involves a number of players acting in a coordinated manner according to the respective responsibilities of: (i) the Board of Directors, for strategic guidance and supervision; (ii) the CEO and management, with particular reference to the functions responsible for performing second-tier controls, for supervision and management; (iii) the Control and Risks Committee and the Chief Internal Audit Officer, for monitoring and providing support to the Board of Directors; and (iv) the Board of Statutory Auditors, for supervision.

The establishment and maintenance of the internal control system is currently entrusted to the Chief Executive Officer and, within their area of responsibility, to the Managers responsible for preparing the Company's financial reports, so as to ensure the overall adequacy of the system and its actual operation, in a risk-based perspective, which is also taken into account when setting the agenda of Directors' meetings.

In exercising its responsibility for the internal control and risk management system, the Board of Directors also relies on the Internal Audit function, which is organizationally independent and has adequate and sufficient resources to carry out its activities. In particular, during 2025 the Internal Audit function also enlisted the support of independent advisory firms, where necessary, to carry out its activities.

The Board of Directors has adopted an Organization, Management and Control Model (the "231 Organizational Model"), which is periodically reviewed and updated. The Group's other Italian companies have in turn adopted their own 231 Organizational Models in line with the specific nature and different businesses of each. On July 31, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the latest revision of the Company's Organizational Model; among other things, this revision reflected changes in the organizational and legislative framework and, following risk assessment, updated processes and sensitive activities potentially exposed to the risk of offences, also in order to bring them into line with current operating practices, as well as certain key controls, in accordance with the regulations currently in force.

Further information about the internal control system can be found in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure of Prysmian S.p.A. - 2025".

The Board of Statutory Auditors has examined the overall assessment of the internal control and risk management system by the Chief Internal Audit Officer and the Control and Risks Committee.

Overall, the Board of Statutory Auditors considers the internal control and risk management system to be adequate. In particular, it has monitored the actions taken by the Company to

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continuously strengthen the internal control system and, where deemed necessary, has made suggestions and proposals for improvements.

14. The Board of Statutory Auditors - also in its capacity as the Audit Committee - has assessed and monitored the adequacy of the administrative and accounting system and its reliability in correctly representing business operations, by obtaining information from the heads of the relevant company departments, by examining documents and by monitoring the activities and analysing the results of the work carried out by the Independent Auditors, and has no observations to make as a result of these activities.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has acknowledged the certifications issued by the Chief Executive Officer and the Managers responsible for preparing the Company's financial reports regarding the adequacy - in relation to the characteristics of the business - and the effective application during 2025 of the administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the statutory financial statements.

With reference to the procedure of impairment testing in application of international accounting standards, the Board of Statutory Auditors has overseen (i) the adoption - and periodic updating - by the Board of Directors of a specific procedure and, subsequently, (ii) the results of the related tests carried out by management, which have confirmed the recoverability of the value of the assets concerned.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has overseen the Company's preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Report included in the Integrated Annual Report for 2025. PwC S.p.A. was engaged to perform a limited assurance audit of this report, as a result of which it has issued today its report in accordance with art. 14-bis of Italian Legislative Decree 39 dated January 27, 2010. In this report, the Independent Auditors have concluded, based on the work performed, that no matters have come to their attention that would suggest that the Prysmian Group's Consolidated Sustainability Report for the year ended December 31, 2025 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting standards adopted by the European Commission pursuant to Directive (EU) 2013/34/EU (European Sustainability Reporting Standards or "ESRS") and that the information contained in the "European Taxonomy" section of the Consolidated Sustainability Report has not been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with art. 8 of Regulation (EU) 852/2020 ("Taxonomy Regulation"). The Board of Statutory Auditors has reviewed the related report by PwC S.p.A. and has monitored, within the scope of its responsibilities, compliance with the provisions established by Italian Legislative Decree 254/2016.

15. The Board of Statutory Auditors has confirmed, also through meetings with the Managers responsible for preparing financial reports and the Independent Auditors, compliance with the requirement of art. 114, para. 2, of Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998, for subsidiaries to provide all the information necessary to fulfil the disclosure obligations required by law and Regulation (EU) 596/2014. Subsidiaries submit the required information in a timely manner.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has also found that, based on the certification by the Chairman of the Board of Directors issued in accordance with art. 15 of the Market Regulations adopted under Consob Resolution 20249 dated December 28, 2017, the information provided by non-EU subsidiaries is sufficient to conduct the audit of the annual and interim financial reports.

16. The Board of Statutory Auditors has confirmed, through direct examination and information obtained from the Independent Auditors, that the separate financial statements and directors' report comply with the rules and laws concerning preparation and presentation.

17. The Company has complied with Italy's Corporate Governance Code (2020 edition), issued by the Corporate Governance Committee of the Italian Stock Exchange. The Board of Statutory Auditors confirms that it has monitored the arrangements for implementing the Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies adopted by the Company, as described in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure of Prysmian S.p.A. - 2025" approved by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2026.

In addition, the Board of Statutory Auditors confirms that it has attended induction sessions aimed at deepening its knowledge of company and group organization, also in terms of its evolution, business sectors and strategies, in line with the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code.

18. The Board of Statutory Auditors has overseen the activities to confirm the requirements and correct application of the criteria for directors' independence. The Board of Statutory Auditors has also verified that its own members meet the independence requirements, pursuant to art. 148, para. 4, of Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998, and has once again this year carried out the self-assessment process, concluded on February 4, 2026, which concerned, among other things, the operation of the board itself. In line with best practice, the Board of Statutory Auditors also decided to seek the assistance of an external consultant in order to enhance the independence and professionalism of the process.

Furthermore, it has been verified that, pursuant to art. 19 of Italian Legislative Decree 39/2010, the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors possess as a whole the skills necessary for the performance of their duties in the sector in which the Company operates. Further information about the Company's corporate governance can be found in the specific section of the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure of Prysmian S.p.A. - 2025".

The Board of Statutory Auditors has monitored that the aforementioned Report provides full disclosure about how the Company has adopted and implemented the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code.

In addition, the Board of Statutory Auditors has verified that the 2025 Report on

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Remuneration Policy and Compensation Paid, prepared in accordance with art. 123-ter of Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998 and approved by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2026, has been drawn up in accordance with applicable requirements and provides adequate information about the Company's remuneration policy and compensation paid during the year. This Report also takes into account the amendments made, further to Consob Resolution 21623 of December 10, 2020, to art. 84-quater and to Schedule No. 7-bis of Annex 3A of the Issuers' Regulations, following the transposition of Directive (EU) 2017/828 on the encouragement of long-term shareholder engagement (SHRD 2).

19. The supervisory and audit activities carried out by the Board of Statutory Auditors have not revealed any significant facts that need to be disclosed or mentioned in this Report.
20. Given the results of the specific work carried out by the Independent Auditors to audit the accounts and verify the reliability of the separate financial statements, as well as our own supervisory activities, the Board of Statutory Auditors expresses a favourable opinion on the approval of the financial statements for 2025, together with the Directors' Report, and has no objections to the Board of Directors' proposal for the allocation of the net profit for the year, and for the distribution of a dividend from the net profit for the year.
Furthermore, with regard to the proposals to adjust the fees of the current Independent Auditors (PwC S.p.A.) and the previous Independent Auditors (EY S.p.A.) for the statutory audit of the financial statements, the Board of Statutory Auditors refers you to the more detailed information provided in paragraph 8 of this report and, more specifically, to its reasoned proposals to the Shareholders' Meeting.

Milan, March 11, 2026

The Board of Statutory Auditors

Stefano Sarubbi
Chairman

Nadia Valenti
Standing statutory auditor

Cecilia Andreoli
Standing statutory auditor

