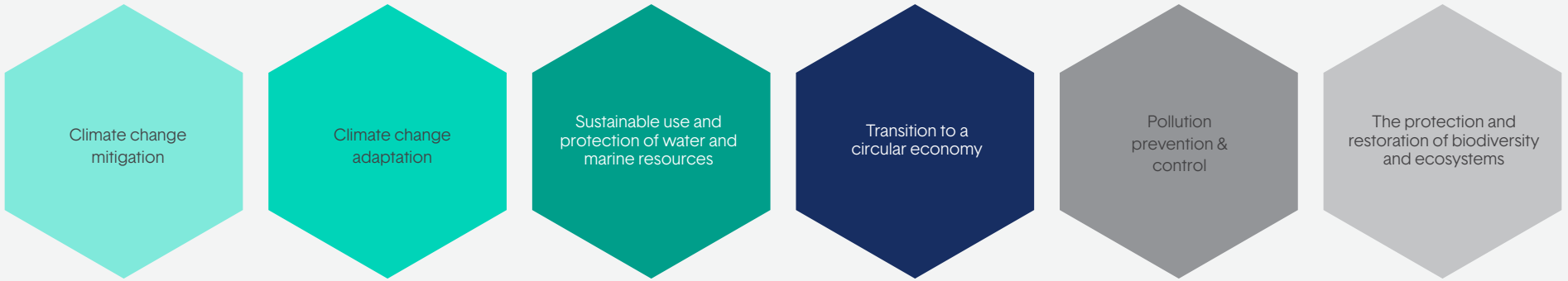
The alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation report 2023 (EU Taxonomy report 2023)

Contents

I. Introduction to the Taxonomy Regulation

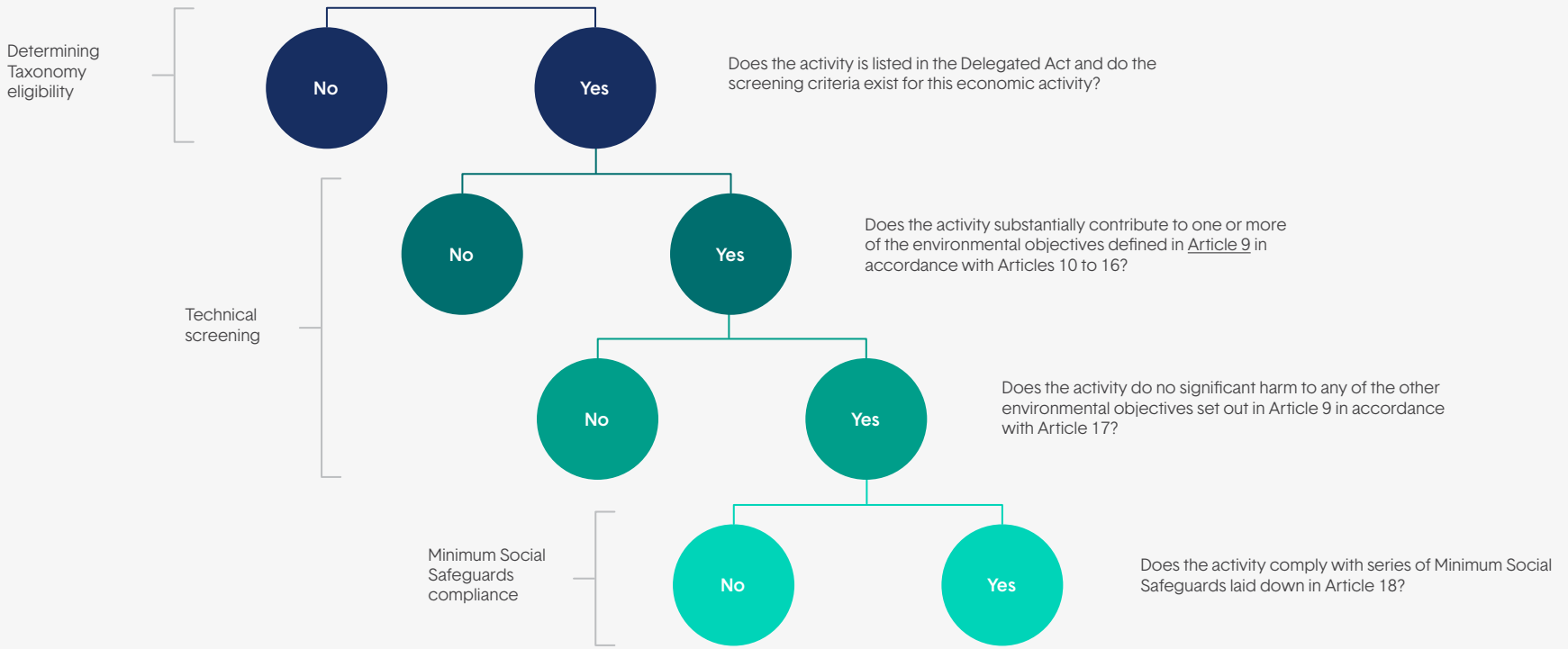
The EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 aims to provide a common framework for the classification of environmentally sustainable economic activities. It creates a classification system, also known as the EU Taxonomy, that helps scale up sustainable investments, provide companies, investors and policymakers with appropriate definitions for which economic activities can be considered environmentally sustainable and, in this way, to help shift investments where they are the most needed.

The Taxonomy Regulation in Article 9 sets out six environmental objectives that an economic activity must contribute to in order to be considered environmentally sustainable. These objectives are:



Under the regulation, the list of environmentally sustainable activities with technical screening criteria for each environmental objective was developed and laid in Delegated Acts. A first Delegated Act on sustainable activities for climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives was published on 9 December 2021. On 9 March 2022, the Commission adopted a Complementary Climate Delegated Act including, under strict conditions, specific nuclear and gas energy activities in the list of economic activities covered by the EU Taxonomy. On 27 June 2023, Environmental Delegated Act setting criteria for economic activities making a substantial contribution to one or more of the non-climate environmental objectives has been adopted extending the list of Taxonomy-eligible activities.

These Delegated Acts clearly states what technical screening criteria for substantial contribution and do no significant harm need to be met for the activity to be environmentally sustainable, or green. In other word, the activity needs to be Taxonomy-aligned and the Taxonomy Regulation establishes clear conditions how to determine this alignment:



The Taxonomy Regulation also sets mandatory requirements on disclosure, with the aim of providing transparency on environmental performance. For the 2021 fiscal year, the Group disclosed under simplified rules of Taxonomy-eligible economic activities and their share of required KPIs: capital expenditures (Taxonomy CAPEX), operating expenses (Taxonomy OPEX) and revenue, in addition the Group voluntarily disclose Adjusted EBIDTA. Since 1 January 2023, the Group is disclosing a share of previously mentioned KPIs from Taxonomy-aligned economic activities.

II. Application of the Taxonomy Regulation at the Group

The Group follows a clear steps-based process in analysing the alignment of its activities based on the Taxonomy Regulation. This process is overseen by the top management and involves the responsible functions of the Group and key roles operating the Taxonomy-eligible activities within the companies of the Group. The main steps of this process are:

1. **Identifying the Taxonomy-eligible economic activities of the Group.** The Delegated Act on sustainable activities for climate change adaptation and mitigation and the Complementary Climate Delegated Act have been carefully reviewed and analysed and all the activities within the Group's portfolio have been identified. This process is being constantly reviewed to have the up-to-date information. The list of Taxonomy-eligible activities of the Group has been extended, adding activities which were missed in the last annual report for the 2021 fiscal year;

2. **Examining the substantial contribution criteria.** All previously identified Taxonomy-eligible activities have been examined whether they meet the technical screening criteria and substantially contribute to the mitigation and/or adaptation objective. To verify the compliance with substantial contribution criteria, the existing operational procedures have been reviewed and, if necessary, specific technical criteria have been analysed;

3. **Examining the principle of doing no significant harm to other environmental objectives (DNSH).** It includes further assessment of technical screening criteria for Taxonomy-eligible activities. To verify the compliance with the DNSH, the existing environmental procedures, the waste management processes and other relevant procedures have been analysed;

4. **Verifying the compliance with minimum social safeguards.** It includes reviewing the alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights of the Group, including each Taxonomy-eligible activity;

5. **Determining the alignment status.** Based on the previous steps, after examining substantial contribution and do no significant harm criteria, if Taxonomy-eligible activity meets them, we state that activity is Taxonomy-aligned. If not, we determine that activity is not Taxonomy-aligned. Later we further investigate gaps in alignment to improve its status. All this information is disclosed in the Taxonomy-alignment section of this report;

6. **Calculating the financial KPIs.** The financial metrics associated with the economic activities identified in this process have been calculated based on the accounting policies described.

III. Identification of Taxonomy-eligible activities

Eligibility of activities implies that an activity is included in the Delegated Acts: Climate, Complimentary Climate or Environmental. As defined in Article 1(5) of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, Taxonomy-eligible economic activity means an economic activity that is described in the delegated acts, irrespective of whether that economic activity meets any or all of the technical screening criteria laid down in those delegated acts. Being Taxonomy-eligible is merely an indication that a certain activity can make a substantial contribution to one of the six environmental objectives. In this respect, Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activity is simply not listed in any of the Delegated Acts.

Taxonomy-eligibility is a first step towards determining Taxonomy alignment and it helps to prepare for further assessment steps. After carefully reviewing Delegated Acts, it was concluded, that the Group performs the following Taxonomy-eligible activities under both mitigation and adaptation environmental objectives. No corresponding activities detected in Environmental Delegated Act.

Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities of the Group include the supply of electricity and natural gas, distribution of natural gas, cogeneration of heat/cool and power from waste and other activities that are not significant at the Group level.

As reported last year, two services (lighting modernisation projects and installation of heat pumps), which were previously reported under Taxonomy-aligned activities '7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment' and '7.6 Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies', were terminated, thus are not reported as Taxonomy-eligible. Nonetheless, accruals and warranty services might still be ongoing, therefore all related figures for 2022 and 2023 are treated as Taxonomy-non-eligible. In addition, EV network is disclosed under activity '6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport' instead of under activity 4.9 (b) construction and operation of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations and supporting electric infrastructure for the electrification of transport.

The list of Taxonomy-eligible activities

Activity listed in the Delegated Acts	Code	Activity description for climate change mitigation objective	Activity description for climate change adaptation	Activity description for climate change mitigation objective	Group activity corresponding to the description
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1 / CCA 4.1	Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using solar photovoltaic (PV) technology.	Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using solar photovoltaic (PV) technology.	Solar parks	Green Generation
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3 / CCA 4.3	Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from wind power.	Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from wind power.	Wind farms	Green Generation
Electricity generation from hydropower	CCM 4.5 / CCA 4.5	Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from hydropower.	Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from hydropower.	Kaunas HPP	Green Generation
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9 / CCA 4.9	Construction and operation of distribution systems that transport voltage and low-voltage distribution systems.	Construction and operation of distribution systems that transport electricity on high-voltage, medium-voltage and low-voltage distribution systems.	Electricity networks	Networks
	CCM 4.9 (f)	f) installation of equipment such as, but not limited to future smart metering systems or those replacing smart metering systems in line with Article 19(6) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council(180), which meet the requirements of Article 20 of Directive (EU) 2019/944, able to carry information to users for remotely acting on consumption, including customer data hubs.		Installation of smart metering systems	Networks
Storage of electricity	CCM 4.10 / CCA 4.10	Construction and operation of facilities that store electricity and return it at a later time in the form of electricity. The activity includes pumped hydropower storage.	Construction and operation of facilities that store electricity and return it at a later time in the form of electricity. The activity includes pumped hydropower storage.	Kruonis PSHP	Green Generation
Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy	CCM 4.20 / CCA 4.20	Construction and operation of installations used for cogeneration of heat/cool and power exclusively from biomass, biogas or bioliquids, and excluding cogeneration from blending of renewable fuels with biogas or bioliquids (see Section 4.19 of this Annex).	Construction and operation of installations used for cogeneration of heat/cool and power exclusively from biomass, biogas, or bioliquids, excluding cogeneration from blending of renewable fuels with biogas or bioliquids (see Section 4.19 of this Annex).	Vilnius cogeneration biomass unit	Green Generation

The list of Taxonomy-eligible activities (cont.)

Activity listed in the Delegated Acts	Code	Activity description for climate change mitigation objective	Activity description for climate change adaptation	Activity description for climate change mitigation objective	Group activity corresponding to the description
Production of heat/cool from bioenergy	CCM 4.24 / CCA 4.24	Construction and operation of facilities that produce heat/cool exclusively from biomass, biogas or bioliquids, and excluding production of heat/cool from blending of renewable fuels with biogas or bioliquids (see Section 4.23 of this Annex.	Construction and operation of facilities that produce heat/cool exclusively from biomass, biogas or bioliquids, excluding production of heat/cool from blending of renewable fuels with biogas or bioliquids (see Section 4.23 of this Annex).	Elektrėnai biomass unit	Reserve Capacities
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29 / CCA 4.29	Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels. This activity does not include electricity generation from the exclusive use of renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels as referred to in Section 4.7 of this Annex and biogas and bio-liquid fuels as referred to in Section 4.8 of this Annex.	Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels that meet the criteria in point 1(a) of Section 4.29 of Annex I. This activity does not include electricity generation from the exclusive use of renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels referred to in Section 4.7 of Annex I and biogas and bio-liquid fuels referred to in Section 4.8 of Annex I.	CCGT, 7th and 8th blocs at Elektrėnai Complex	Reserve Capacities
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5 / CCA 6.5	Purchase, financing, renting, leasing and operation of vehicles designated as category M1, N1, both falling under the scope of Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, or L (2- and 3-wheel vehicles and quadricycles)	Purchase, financing, renting, leasing and operation of vehicles designated as category M1, N1, both falling under the scope of Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, or L (2- and 3-wheel vehicles and quadricycles)	Group owned vehicles	Other activities
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	CCM 6.15	Construction, modernisation, maintenance and operation of infrastructure that is required for zero tailpipe CO_2 operation of zero-emissions road transport, as well as infrastructure dedicated to transshipment, and infrastructure required for operating urban transport.	N/A	Ignitis ON EV network	Customers & Solutions
Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	CCM 7.4 / CCA 7.4	Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings and parking spaces attached to buildings.	Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings and parking spaces attached to buildings.	EV station installation	Customers & Solutions

The list of Taxonomy-eligible activities (cont.)

Activity listed in the Delegated Acts	Code	Activity description for climate change mitigation objective	Activity description for climate change adaptation	Activity description for climate change mitigation objective	Group activity corresponding to the description
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6 / CCA 7.6	Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies, on-site	Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies, on-site, consisting in one of the following individual measures, if installed on-site as technical building systems: a) installation, maintenance and repair of solar photovoltaic systems and the ancillary technical equipment; 2018/2001 and the ancillary technical equipment; d) installation, maintenance and repair of wind turbines and the ancillary technical equipment;	a) Solar PV installation	Customers & Solutions
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7 / CCA 7.7	Buying real estate and exercising ownership of that real estate.	Buying real estate and exercising ownership of that real estate.	Group owned buildings	The whole Group

IV. Determining Taxonomy alignment

When all Taxonomy-eligible activities of the Group (table above) has been identified, the examination of substantial contribution criteria for climate change mitigation followed together with the examination of do no significant harm to other environmental objectives criteria. This process has allowed to determine the status of activity alignment. The list of the Taxonomy-aligned activities is presented in the table below and the description of how these activities meet required technical screening criteria follows. This year's assessment evaluated the climate change mitigation objective, which is more relevant for our activities at this moment.

Taxonomy-aligned activities

Taxonomy-eligible	Corresponding activity in the Group	Business segments	Taxonomy-aligned Mitigation
4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	Solar parks	Green Generation	✓
4.3 Electricity generation from wind power	Wind farms	Green Generation	✓
4.5 Electricity generation from hydropower	Kaunas HPP[1]	Green Generation	✓
4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity (including Smart metering)	Electricity distribution	Networks	✓
4.10 Storage of electricity	Kruonis PSHP[1]	Green Generation	✓
4.20 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy	Vilnius CHP biomass	Green Generation	✓
4.24 Production of heat/cool from bioenergy	Elektrėnai biomass unit	Reserve Capacities	✓
4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	7, 8 and CCGT[1]	Reserve Capacities	
6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	Renting, leasing and operation of vehicles	Other	
6.15. Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	EV network	Customers & Solutions	✓
7.4 Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	EV installation	Customers & Solutions	✓
7.6 Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	PV installation	Customers & Solutions, Green Generation	✓
7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings	Rental of buildings	Other	

[1] Kruonis PSHP, Kaunas HPP (both Green Generation) and Elektrėnai Complex (incl. CCGT, units 7 and 8) provide ancillary and balancing services to the transmission system operator (TSO) that are included as part of the activity operation. More on 'Services necessary to ensure the reliability of the Lithuanian electricity system' read in section '6.3 Social' of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023.

Description of criteria alignment

4.1. Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

Ignitis Group has solar PV projects under construction in Poland, Lithuania and Latvia and solar portfolio in advanced development stage. After completing construction stage, the Group will be generating electricity using solar photovoltaic (PV) technology.

The Group is expanding its Green Generation portfolio constantly. For more up to date information on the Group's Green Generation portfolio, read section '2.3 Investment program' of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023.

Furthermore, this activity does no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change Adaptation part.

Transition to a circular economy

The best available technologies on the market are considered when purchasing solar PV park projects or in construction planning stage, which includes consideration of the best technologies lasting for the whole project life cycle.

All waste generated during ongoing different stages of development of PV parks (including construction and operation) are being managed in accordance with national waste management requirements. The Group is working on solar PV parks' end-of-life roadmap to develop a strategy for existing and new Ignitis Group renewable energy projects to take responsible actions and implement sustainable solutions at their end-of-life stages, based on circularity principles.

The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

In all activities where we are legally obliged to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), an Environmental Impact Assessment Screening (EIA screening) or other mandatory procedure (this may include "Determination of the significance of the impact of the implementation of a planned economic activity on an established or potential Natura 2000 site", etc.), we shall ensure that any potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems are avoided, and, if they are unavoidable, are mitigated or appropriately removed.

4.3. Electricity generation from wind power

The Group operates onshore wind farms in Lithuania, Estonia and Poland. The Group also has onshore wind farms in under construction stages. In 2023, the Group also won offshore wind tenders in Lithuania and in Estonia. The Group is a minority shareholder in offshore wind farm under construction in the UK. Thus, the Group either generate electricity from wind power with already operational farms or it will generate after completion of construction stage.

The Group is expanding its Green Generation portfolio constantly. For more up to date information on the Group's Green Generation portfolio, read section '2.3 Investment program' of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023.

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change Adaptation part.

Transition to a circular economy

The best available technologies on the market are considered when purchasing wind farm projects or in construction planning stage, which includes consideration of technologies for the whole project life cycle.

All waste generated during ongoing different stages of development (including construction and operation) are being managed in accordance with national waste management requirements. The first wind farm built by the Group started operating only in 2021. The Group is working on wind farms' end-of-life roadmap to develop a strategy for existing and new Ignitis Group renewable energy projects to take responsible actions and implement sustainable solutions at their end-of-life stages, based on circularity principles.

The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

In all activities where we are legally required to conduct Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) or the screening of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA screening) we ensure that potential impact on biodiversity and ecosystems is avoided, if it is not possible to avoid, then the impact is mitigated or eliminated as appropriate.

4.5. Electricity generation from hydropower

The Group operates electricity generation facility that produce electricity from hydropower – Kaunas Hydroelectric Power Plant (KHPP). Its capacity is 100.8 MW, consisting of 4 units of 25.2 MW each. After conducting the assessment, it was concluded, that the lifecycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity from hydropower are lower than 100g CO_2e/kWh, meaning that the activity meets substantial contribution criteria.

Furthermore, this activity does no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change Adaptation part.

Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

The Law on Water of the Republic of Lithuania, which regulates public relations arising from the use, management and protection of surface and underground water bodies and the water contained in them in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, and which applies to persons who dispose of surface water bodies, manage, use and / or protect surface and / or underground water bodies and the water contained in them in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, is the main national legal act transposing requirements of the Directive 2000/60/EC into national legislation. Based on Article 15 point 1 of the Law on Water, ponds are installed, and the maintenance of these surface water bodies are carried out in accordance with the description of the procedure approved by the Minister of the

Environment. The use and maintenance of ponds is regulated by Typical rules for use and maintenance of ponds (LAND 2-95), which sets the framework for water management rules. Based on this framework, the rules for the use and maintenance of Kaunas HPP lagoon have been prepared by Ignitis Gamyba (Green Generation) and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency in 2016. These rules are a specific tool enabling environmental institutions to control activities in the lagoon. The annual reports of performance in accordance with the LAND 2-95 requirements are provided to the Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency.

In addition, the fluctuation of the water level of Kaunas lagoon is limited in accordance with the rules for the use and maintenance of Kaunas HPP lagoon. Under normal conditions, the permitted change in water level cannot exceed 0.4 m per day. During fish spawning, fluctuations cannot exceed 0.2 m per day. The limitation of 0.2 m per day is permitted based on year-by-year research and monitoring data, which proves that no significant impact is made by such fluctuation. Without monitoring and scientists' evaluation, fluctuation would be limited to 0.1 m per day. Monthly data of water inflow of Kaunas lagoon and water used to generate electricity (outflow), shows that the difference is close to 1 percent, which is close to water volume stored in (or released from) Kruonis PSHP reservoir. This confirms that Kaunas HPP work regimes are close to natural flow of river Nemunas.

In accordance with Article 9 part 3 of the Law on Water, Kaunas HPP is a water user and has a mandatory Pollution permit, whose issuing procedure is regulated by the Law on Environmental Protection. Water indicators that are monitored and reported:

A. water intake (thousand m^3):

1) groundwater;
2) municipal water supply or other water supply facilities;
3) surface waters;
4) extracted and reused (surface);

B. water consumption (thousand m^3).

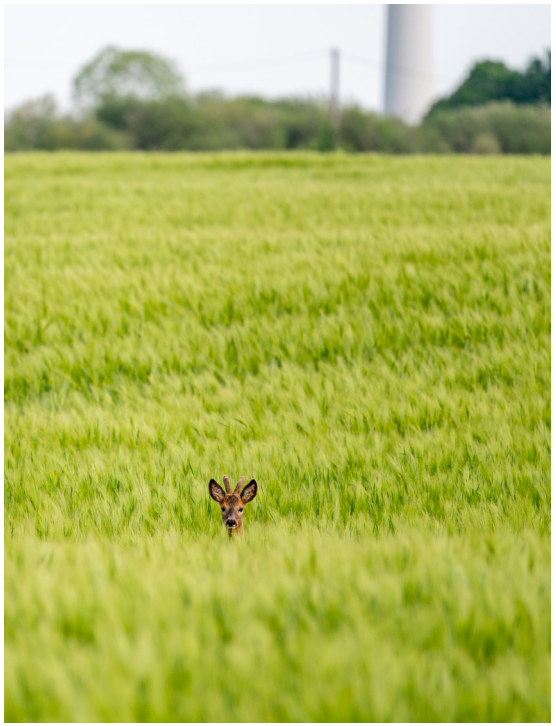
The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Kaunas HPP has a mandatory Pollution permit, whose issuing procedure is regulated by the Law on Environmental Protection. Kaunas HPP activity is also assessed through annual environmental monitoring of biodiversity of Kaunas lagoon, which is part of National monitoring programme.

The main impact on the natural environment in these areas is related to the fluctuation of the water level in Kaunas lagoon. The values and protected species of Special protection area under the Habitats Directive are not adversely affected by water level fluctuations in Kaunas lagoon.

During the activities of Kaunas HPP, safety requirements and typical rules for the use and maintenance of ponds are observed to ensure no significant impact on the state of fish and bird populations. Every year, between the month of March and July, the impact of water level fluctuations on fish and bird populations in the Kaunas lagoon are monitored by the scientists of Nature Research Centre.

Automatic water level recording facilities are installed tracking water level hourly, and operation is regulated accordingly based on the existing water levels.



Biodiversity in Taurage wind park, Lithuania

4.9. Transmission and distribution of electricity

The Group, through its subsidiary, ESO (Networks) is the primary distributor of electricity in Lithuania, distributing electricity to approximately 1.8 million connection points covering an area of approximately 65,300 square kilometres (which represents substantially all consumers in Lithuania). The distribution network in Lithuania distributes and provides electricity to the ultimate consumers of electricity over medium (35 to 10 kV) and low (10 to 0.4 kV) voltage grids (owned by the ESO). ESO (Networks) is connected to the high voltage (330 to 110 kV) transmission grid (owned by the TSO).

With this activity, the Group meets substantial contribution criteria being part of interconnected European system, i.e. the interconnected control areas of Member States, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and its subordinated systems as it is described in the Delegated Acts.

No new direct connection or expansion of an existing direct connection between a substation or network and a power production plant that is more greenhouse gas intensive than 100 g CO_2e/kWh measured on a life cycle basis was completed in 2023.

Furthermore, this activity does no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change Adaptation part.

Transition to a circular economy

A waste management process is clearly set for all waste generated during this activity and this process follows all existing requirements and laws. We support and seek to ensure maximal reuse and recycling of generated waste at the end of life in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

Pollution prevention and control

The Group follows highest health and safety principles as required by national laws. The Group respects and follows applicable norms and regulations to limit impact of electromagnetic radiation on human health.

In 2003, to ensure that at that time old devices in distribution networks would not have polyclorinated biphenyls (PCBs), a separate study was conducted and concluded that PCBs are not used.

The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Based on the Law on the Assessment of the Environmental Impact of planned economic activities in the Republic of Lithuania, distribution networks are not included to the activity list, that need Screening in Environmental Impact Assessment or Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment.

Nonetheless, the Group tries to assure minimum impact to biodiversity with its electricity distribution activity. For examples, to reduce the impact of maintenance of overhead lines in forested areas (cutting down trees and bushes, fragmenting habitats, disrupting animal migration, impoverishing the landscape), overhead lines are replaced by underground cables - thus reducing the impact on the landscape and wildlife – maintenance of underground lines requires smaller protection zones, which reduce affected / altered area. An agreement with state authorities has been reached to reduce the number of trees removed from protection zones (the strip of land along the airline where the service and maintenance of the airline takes place) – only those trees that interfere with the maintenance work, poses a threat to networks or that have damaged the network and are necessary to be removed for repair purposes should be removed.

The group also execute this activity, that are separately listed under this section:

f) installation of equipment such as, but not limited to future smart metering systems or those replacing smart metering systems in line with Article 19(6) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which meet the requirements of Article 20 of Directive (EU) 2019/944, able to carry information to users for remotely acting on consumption, including customer data hubs – Installation of smart metering systems.

f) Installation of smart metering systems

The Group replaces old meters with smart metering systems that are in line with Article 19(6) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which meet the requirements of Article 20 of Directive (EU) 2019/944. The new smart meters are certified and meet the EU standards for smart metering.

Furthermore, this activity does no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change Adaptation part.

Transition to a circular economy

All waste generated during installation of smart meters is managed in accordance with waste management requirements in accordance with existing law. Old meters are collected by the utilisation company. The way of disposal is indicated in the contract, collectors are obliged to transfer them to the market intact. Part of old meters are returned to the warehouse for secondary use.

Pollution prevention and control

Smart meters and their communication modules are manufactured and operated in accordance with the Directive 2014/53/EU (RED), which regulates the placing of radio communication equipment to the market. It ensures a common market for radio equipment by setting essential requirements for safety and health, electromagnetic compatibility, and efficient use of the radio spectrum.

The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Based on the Law on the Assessment of the Environmental Impact of planned economic activities in the Republic of Lithuania, installation of smart metering is not included to the activity list, that need Screening in Environmental Impact Assessment or Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment.

The installation process is done in the existing building or other already existing infrastructure.

4.10. Storage of electricity

The Group owns and operates pumped storage hydropower facility - Kruonis PSHP. Its capacity is 900 MW of 4 units (225 MW each). Eight units of 200 MW were planned for the initially designed electrical capacity of 1600 MW, but later this amount was reduced to four units with increased capacity of 225 MW each. The Group is currently in under construction stage for the additional 5th unit next to the existing four, based on previously designed capacity.

Kruonis PSHP is primarily used to balance electricity supply and demand. The Group meets substantial contribution criteria by operating this pumped hydropower storage facility.

Furthermore, this activity does no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change adaptation part.

Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

The Law on Water of the Republic of Lithuania, which regulates public relations arising from the use, management and protection of surface and underground water bodies and the water contained in them in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, and which applies to persons who dispose of surface water bodies, manage, use and / or protect surface and / or underground water bodies and the water contained in them in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, is the main national legal act transposing requirements of the Directive 2000/60/ EC into national legislation. Based on Article 15 point 1 of the Law on Water, ponds are installed, and the maintenance of these surface water bodies are carried out in accordance with the description of the procedure approved by the Minister of the Environment. The use and maintenance of ponds is regulated by Typical rules for use and maintenance of ponds (LAND 2-95), which sets the framework for water management rules. Based on this framework, the rules for the use and maintenance of Kaunas HP lagoon have been prepared by Ignitis Gamyba (Green Generation) and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency in 2016. These rules are a specific tool enabling environmental institutions to control activities in the pond. The annual reports of performance in accordance with the LAND 2-95 requirements are provided to the Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency.

In accordance with the Article 9 part 3 of the Law on Water, Kruonis PSHP is a water user and has a mandatory Pollution permit, whose issuing procedure is regulated by the Law on Environmental Protection.

Water indicators that are monitored and reported:

A. water intake (thousand m^3):
   5) groundwater;
   6) municipal water supply or other water supply facilities;
   7) surface waters;
   8) extracted and reused (surface);

B. water consumption (thousand m^3).

Transition to a circular economy

All waste generated during the activity is managed in accordance with waste management requirements based on national law. A waste management plan is in place and ensures possible recycling. All waste generated is handed over to the waste manager.

The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

It is important to note, that the construction of Kruonis PSHP started in 1978 and its operation began in 1992, before the network of protected areas were established. During the construction of Kruonis PSHP 4 units, all existing Environmental requirements and laws were assessed and met to complete the construction. In early 1990s, the impact to the environment were re-assessed to assure the required mitigation and compensation measures for protecting the environment to be implemented.

Currently, Kruonis PSHP has a mandatory Pollution permit, whose issuing procedure is regulated by the Law on Environmental Protection. Kruonis activity is assessed through the annual environmental monitoring of biodiversity of Kaunas lagoon, which is part of National monitoring programme.

The main impact on the natural environment in these areas is related to the fluctuation of the water level in the Kaunas lagoon. The values and protected species of special protection area under the Habitats Directive are not adversely affected by the fluctuations of water levels in Kaunas lagoon.

During the activities of Kruonis PSHP, safety requirements and typical rules for the use and maintenance of ponds are observed, so there is no significant impact on the state of fish and bird populations. Every year, between the month of March and July, the impact of water level fluctuations on fish and bird populations in the Kaunas lagoon are monitored by the scientists of Nature Research Centre.

Automatic water level recording facilities are installed, and operation is regulated accordingly based on existing water levels.

For the 5th unit, the Screening in Environmental Impact Assessment was conducted and the required mitigation and compensation measures for protecting the environment are implemented.

4.20 Cogeneration of heat / cool and power from bioenergy

Vilnius cogeneration unit (Vilnius CHP) has both, biomass and waste, boilers for heat and electricity production. The Vilnius CHP plant (both biomass and waste-to-energy) is among the most modern in Europe in terms of environmental protection and energy generation technologies. Only biomass plant is analysed for Taxonomy-alignment as only this activity is Taxonomy-eligible and have technical screening criteria.

Substantial contribution criteria for Vilnius CHP biomass plant have been carefully assessed and we conclude that this activity of the Group substantially contributes to climate change mitigation:

1) agricultural biomass used in the activity complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5, of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Forest biomass used in the activity complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 6 and 7 of that Directive;
2) the greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of biomass in cogeneration installations are at least 80 % in relation to the GHG emission saving methodology set out in Annex VI to Directive (EU) 2018/2001;
3) cogeneration in Vilnius CHP biomass plant does not rely on anaerobic digestion of organic material and this requirement is not relevant to Vilnius CHP biomass plant.

Furthermore, this activity does no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change Adaptation part.

Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

Environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress are identified and addressed. Surface and production wastewater does not enter the environment - it is directed to the networks of wastewater managers (as described in the EIA). Groundwater monitoring is also carried out. Furthermore, condensate is used for recirculation of water resources.

Pollution prevention and control

After comparing the limits of emissions in Integrated pollution prevention and control permits and the latest relevant best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, it was concluded, that emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges.

The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

The Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment has been carried out and the activity complies with its requirements. Vilnius CHP biomass plant does not fall into the protected or Natura 2000 territories and has no boundaries with them. There is no valuable vegetation on the plot, and there are no animals and plant species included in the lists of protected species. There are no cultural heritage objects on the plot.

Mažeikiai wind farm, Lithuania

4.24 Production of heat / cool from bioenergy

The Elektrėnai Complex contains a biomass boiler house which produces only heat through the combustion of wood chip and has an installed thermal capacity of 40 MW.

Substantial contribution criteria for the biomass boiler in Elektrėnai Complex has been carefully assessed and we conclude that this activity of the Group substantially contributes to climate change mitigation:

1. Agricultural biomass used in the activity for the production of heat and cool complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5, of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Forest biomass used in the activity complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 6 and 7 of that Directive.
2. The greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of biomass in biomass boiler are at least 80% in relation to the GHG emission saving methodology and fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex VI to Directive (EU) 2018/2001.
3. Biomass boiler does not rely on anaerobic digestion of organic material, so this requirement is not relevant.

Furthermore, this activity does no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change Adaptation part.

Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

Environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress are identified and addressed.

Water quality monitoring of discharged wastewater is being carried out. Surface and production wastewater is directed to the Streva River. Monthly samples of discharged wastewater from the outlet are taken by our chemical laboratory, which also prepares wastewater test protocols. A part of testing is ordered from a certified company (our chemical laboratory has the right to determine the concentration of some pollutants, others are determined by a third party). These tests of discharge wastewater are declared to the Environment Protection Agency. A Communal wastewater and wastewater from biomass boiler's economizers are directed to the biological treatment facilities of the city of Elektrėnai. The groundwater monitoring is also being carried out in the Elektrėnai Complex (near the biomass boiler site). Our B-5a Instruction on Avoidance of Discharge of Unauthorized Pollutants with Wastewater and Liquidation of Consequences are followed to ensure non-exceeding pollution of wastewater in the event of accidents.

Pollution prevention and control

The biomass boiler has Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Permit and emission limit values are set with it. These values do not meet required limits, though, air monitoring are conducted and results of them are within required limits.

In addition, the impact of the biomass boiler plant on the environment is assessed according to the methodology provided by the Environmental Monitoring Program. Mathematical modelling of pollution is carried out at least once every 5 years.

The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

The Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment has been carried out and biomass boiler complies with it. The biomass boiler does not fall into the protected or "Natura 2000" territories and has no boundaries with them. There is no valuable vegetation on the plot, and there are no animals and plant species included in the lists of protected species. There are no cultural heritage objects on the plot.

6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport

The Group offers electric car charging solution for its customers, encompassing the biggest fast charging network for electric vehicles in Lithuania.

Furthermore, this activity does no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change Adaptation part.

Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

Installation of EV charging stations to the network are not impacting water resources and all procedures of the construction follows all necessary requirements in accordance with the existing law.

Transition to a circular economy

All waste generated during installation of EV charging station is managed in accordance with waste management requirements set in the existing law.

Pollution prevention and control

Measures are taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works in accordance with the existing law.

The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Measures are taken in accordance with the existing requirements to carry EV charging station installation with minimum impact to biodiversity. Most of the EV stations are installed in the existing infrastructure.

7.4 Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)

The Group offers electric vehicles (EV) charging stations for its customers together with installation services and other equipment needed for EV charging. By providing this services and operating this activity, the Group substantially contributes to climate change mitigation.

Furthermore, this activity does no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change Adaptation part.

7.6 Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

The Group offers solar energy power plants (PV) installation for its customers, which consists of photovoltaic plant panels, inverters, mounting structures, installation services and all other needed equipment. The Group substantially contributes to climate change mitigation by offering installation, maintenance and repair of solar photovoltaic systems and the ancillary technical equipment.

Furthermore, this activity does no significant harm to other environmental objectives:

Adaptation to climate change

See Climate Change Adaptation part.

Taurage wind farm, Lithuania

DNSH: Climate change adaptation

The energy sector is witnessing an increasing pressure from climate change. Global warming, more variable precipitation patterns, rising sea levels and extreme weather events already pose a significant challenge to the resilience of energy sector, and increase the likelihood of climate-related physical risks. Noting this increasing relevance of climate-related risks, both physical and transitional, the Group has fully integrated them into the overall risk management process. Our processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks follow the same procedures as for assessing other risks (strategic, operational, financial, external). Our employees are trained and consulted on climate-related risks, their possible impact on business and processes, which increases the Group's ability timely identify and manage climate-related risks.

For more information on Risk Management, read section '4.7 Risk managament' of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023.

The physical climate-related risks have a potential to adversely impact the Group's operations and interrupt the supply of energy to our customers. Changes in wind patterns or sunlight intensity can determine the output of our Green Generation Portfolio assets. Extreme weather events, such as winter storms, can impact the resilience of our distribution networks. Rising global temperature and occurrence of heat waves change patterns of energy demand. For all those reasons, the Group has management methods in place, such as monitoring short- and long-term weather forecasts, business continuity plans and investment programmes to improve its infrastructure resilience. Depending on the activity, climate-related resilience is covered in their investment plans, for example, Networks invest largely in cabling of overhead lines. All our activities, depending on their location and activity features, have discussed and if relevant identified possible climate-related risks and manage them if needed.

Noting that the Group's operations including Taxonomy-eligible activities are not immune to the effects of climate change, in 2023 the Group conducted a climate change scenario analysis (CSA). In collaboration with a leading climate consultancy, the Group aimed to check its strategy resilience to climate-related issues and whether all opportunities have been identified. For more information on the climate change adaptation, read section '6.2 Environment' of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023.

The Group's Taxonomy-eligible activities and their adaptation to physical climate change risks

Activity	Climate-related hazards	Identified risk	Risk management or other measures
4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	Hazards related to heat extremes, storms, heavy precipitation.	No climate-related physical risks identified in risk register as currently having major impact for this Group's activity.	Possible future climate-related impacts are constantly reviewed. Modelling of solar radiation is used.
4.3 Electricity generation from wind power	Hazards mostly wind-related, especially changing wind patterns.	No climate-related physical risks identified in risk register as currently having major impact for this Group's activity. Climate-related physical hazards could cause increasing frequency of generation interruptions (icing on blades, storms) and more complex, longer lasting maintenance and repairing of turbines.	Climate-related impacts are constantly reviewed. Wind modelling and wind speed forecasting is used. The technologies we use have automated switch off solution in case of extreme wind or ice formation.
4.5. Electricity generation from hydropower	Water-related, e.g. water stress, drought, flood.	Climate-related physical hazards may increase accident risk of hydrotechnical structures. This risk is identified as medium, and management measures are taken.	Monitoring short- and long-term weather forecasts. Automated and standardised equipment for measuring the conditions of structures is used; also geodetic observations and periodic inspections.

The Group's Taxonomy-eligible activities and their adaptation to physical climate change risks (cont.)

Activity	Climate-related hazards	Identified risk	Risk management or other measures
4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity (includes installation of smart metering system)	Temperature, wind and water related hazards, e.g. cold wave/frost, storms, heavy precipitation.	Climate-related physical hazards may cause network reliability issues by power outages. This risk is identified as medium, and management measures are taken.	Investments to change overhead lines with underground cables. Monitoring short- and long-term weather forecasts. In terms of smart metering system, the technologies are chosen to withstand possible climate extremes.
4.10 Storage of electricity	Water-related, e.g. water stress, drought, flood.	Climate-related physical hazards may increase accident risk of hydrotechnical structures. This risk is identified as medium, and management measures are taken.	Monitoring short- and long-term weather forecasts. Automated and standardised equipment for measuring the conditions of structures is used; also geodetic observations and periodic inspections.
4.20 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy	Possible hazards due to extreme heat, storm, flood.	No climate-related physical risks identified in risk register as currently having major impact for this Group's activity.	It is noted that geological or hydrometeorological events may cause disruptions in technological processes, fire or explosion. To manage such risk, fire protection systems installed in buildings. The possible risk of biomass supply disruption due to physical climate-events could be noted in the planning process depending on the season.
4.24 Production of heat/cool from bioenergy	Possible hazards due to extreme heat, storm, flood.	No climate-related physical risks identified in risk register as currently having major impact for this Group's activity.	It is noted that geological or hydrometeorological events may cause disruptions in technological processes, fire or explosion. To manage such risk, fire protection systems installed in buildings. The possible risk of biomass supply disruption due to physical climate-events could be noted in the planning process depending on the season.
6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	Temperature, wind or water-related.	No climate-related physical risks identified as currently having major impact for this Group's activity.	When choosing technical solutions, attention to technical parameters and their resilience to climate-related hazards considered.
7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	Temperature, wind or water-related.	No climate-related physical risks identified as currently having major impact for this Group's activity.	When choosing technical solutions, attention to technical parameters and their resilience to climate-related hazards considered.
7.4 Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	Temperature, wind or water-related.	No climate-related physical risks identified as currently having major impact for this Group's activity.	When choosing technical solutions, attention to technical parameters and their resilience to climate-related hazards considered.
7.6 Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	Temperature, wind or water-related.	No climate-related physical risks identified as currently having major impact for this Group's activity.	When choosing technical solutions, attention to technical parameters and their resilience to climate-related hazards considered.

Minimum social safeguards

The Group conducts activities by ensuring the alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Group respects human rights and has established both the Group Code of Ethics and the Group Supplier Code of Ethics. Under the Code of Ethics, the Group is committed to respect and protect human rights and freedoms, recognised in national and international legislation, disseminate and foster democratic values in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Labour Organization Conventions (including conventions on the worst forms of child labour, maternity protection, etc.). The Group Supplier Code of Ethics sets out the minimum standards of business conduct that we expect all our suppliers to adhere to and, where possible, exceed. We request our suppliers to carry out their activities under the Group Supplier Code of Ethics, including the suppliers respecting and protecting the human rights and freedoms.

In addition to that, the Group People and Culture Policy, Equal Opportunity and Diversity Policy, Occupational Health and Safety Policy, Anti-Corruption Policy, Market Abuse Prevention Policy and Information Security Policy cover different aspects of human rights or other aspects of social safeguards that are at the highest importance to the Group. Please find the list of Group's public policies available here.

Together with our good governance practices and policies mentioned above, the Group implements ongoing systematic due diligence approach, encompassing identification, prevention, mitigation and accountability steps to ensure that we have robust minimum safeguards in place on human rights, anti-corruption, taxation, and fair competition. For more information on impact assessments and stakeholder involvement, read section '6.1 Sustainability overview', more on social impacts, read section '6.3 Social', more on business conduct, read section '6.4 Governance', more on risk management, read section '4.7 Risk Management' of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023.

Kruonis Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Power Plant, Lithuania

Not Taxonomy-aligned activities

4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels

The Group operates Elektrėnai Complex, which contains two gas-fired reserve power units, units 7 and 8 (together, the "Reserve Power Units"), and the combined cycle gas turbine unit CCGT, with a combined gross installed capacity of 1,055 MW. The Reserve Power Units have an installed capacity of 300 MW each, while the CCGT unit has an installed capacity of 455 MW. The Reserve Power Units have an average asset useful life of more than 50 years, while the CCGT has an average asset useful life of 25 to 35 years.

The units in the Elektrėnai Complex have a diversified age profile. Construction of the CCGT unit was completed in October 2012 whereas the construction of the currently operational Reserve Power Units was completed between 1971 to 1972 (with a major refurbishment from 2003 to 2009). The Group has a schedule of regular repairs and overhauls for its power plants. Two power generation units in the Elektrėnai Complex (with a combined capacity of 300 MW) were decommissioned in 2012. Four additional units (with a combined capacity of 900 MW) were decommissioned in 2015 and 2016. The Group, through its subsidiary Ignitis Gamyba (Reserve Capacities), has permits for an indefinite term to engage in electricity generation activities at the Reserve Power Units and the CCGT unit.

Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels activity at the Group does not meet substantial contribution criteria and is concluded as not aligned. Even though, our combined cycle gas turbine has replaced older ineffective fossil fuel fired units it is still not sufficient to meet the technical screening criteria. Furthermore, as of now, it is not possible to replace gas to renewable and / or low-carbon gaseous fuels, but we are following R&D in this field.

All three gas-fired plants have to meet strict national environmental requirements, they are operated in accordance with the conditions of permits for Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control issued by the Environmental Protection Agency. This permit is a way to ensure that the activities of companies have as little impact on the environment as a whole, and to individual parts of it - all possible types of environmental impact of economic activities are analysed, and the impacts are properly managed during the performance of activities.

It is important to note, that Reserve Power Units and the combined cycle gas turbine unit (CCGT) takes an important role in assuring flexible generation and energy security in the Republic of Lithuania. These assets are used to provide power reserve and ancillary services to the transmission system operator TSO (Litgrid). The main goal of these services is to ensure the stability and flexibility of the energy system, help to prevent and respond to system emergencies and maintain the required power reserve in line with the established requirements for the quality and reliability of electricity supply.

Knowing that this business segment of the Group is largely regulated by the state, we aim to contribute to the synchronisation with the grid of continental Europe in 2025, before that no major changes are expected.

6.5. Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles and 6.6. Freight transport services by road

Transporto Valdymas is a subsidiary company of the Group and takes care of rental, repair and maintenance of the vehicles. Transporto Valdymas at the end of 2023 owned 1039 M1 / N1 category vehicles and only one of the vehicles owned in 2023 were low- and zero-emission light-duty vehicle, thus we consider that 6.5 activity does not meet substantial contribution criteria.

7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings

Most of the buildings owned by the Group are facilities there previously mentioned Taxonomy-eligible activities are operated. Nonetheless, we have reviewed all our ownership of buildings and conclude, that the Group owns one administrative building through its subsidiary company – Transporto Valdymas. This building is renovated but does not meet high energy efficiency class requested to meet substantial contribution criteria.

The Group also owns and rents other buildings through its subsidiary company – Ignitis Gamyba (Reserve Capacities and Green Generation). These buildings do not have high energy efficiency and we consider them not aligned as well.

V. Accounting policies

Main principles

Our accounting methodology for calculating the key performance indicators required to be disclosed by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (KPI) is based on the Group's best interpretation of the EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2178 and the currently available guidelines from the European Commission. With regards to the limited industry specific guidance, the Group made several assumptions to practically implement the Taxonomy Regulation. With the new official guidance from the European Commission or the industry's best practices, these assumptions will be amended and disclosed accordingly, if needed.

While the EU Taxonomy Regulation requires to disclose the share of revenue, Taxonomy OPEX and Taxonomy CAPEX KPIs that are Taxonomy-aligned or/and Taxonomy-eligible, the Group voluntarily discloses the Adjusted EBITDA metric as it provides coherence with other KPIs and better reflects how much the Group's growth is linked to sustainable activities (as defined by the EU Taxonomy Regulation).

Taxonomy-eligible/aligned KPIs are calculated as the KPIs associated to each specific Taxonomy-eligible/aligned activity and divided by Group's total KPIs. While calculating the numerators, KPIs were allocated to Taxonomy-eligible/aligned activities based on the eligibility and the alignment analysis described in previous paragraphs. The assumption was made that any revenue, Adjusted EBITDA, Taxonomy OPEX, or Taxonomy CAPEX that can be justifiably linked to an identified Taxonomy-eligible/aligned economic activity can be classified as Taxonomy-eligile/aligned accordingly. Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA KPIs are directly linked to the ratios used in the Group's Integrated Annual Report and financial statements, whereas Taxonomy OPEX and Taxonomy CAPEX refers to the type of costs or additions required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation. For the consolidated EU Taxonomy figures, consolidation adjustments are mostly made in line with principles used in the Consolidated financial statements.

Double counting

All reported Taxonomy KPIs exclude double counting, as each KPI is allocated to different activities, which are either independent or proxies, to split the financial numbers into the applicable Taxonomy-eligible/aligned activities. In addition to this, intra-group transactions were eliminated where needed to avoid double counting. The Group considers that all its Taxonomy-eligible economic activities contribute to a climate change mitigation, therefore, they are reported only under this objective.

Proxies

Where the financial numbers cannot be directly allocated to a specific activity, proportional accounting has been used for the allocation. Proportional accounting is mostly related to the indirect costs. For the proportional accounting, 'employee hours worked' was used as the main proxy. This proxy is calculated taking into consideration historical and current data on employees' resources dedicated to an activity.

Calculation of Taxonomy-eligible/aligned revenue

As it is defined in the EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2178, the share of the Group's Taxonomy-eligible/aligned revenue is calculated as the revenue derived from products or services associated with Taxonomy-eligible/aligned economic activities divided by the Group's total revenue (see '8.1 Consolidated statement of profit or loss'of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023).

Revenue associated with the storage of electricity, electricity generation from hydropower, fossil gaseous fuels, wind power, cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy includes total revenue associated with Kruonis PSHP, Kaunas HPP, CCGT, units 7 and 8 at Elektrėnai Complex, wind farms and Vilnius CHP biomass unit including the revenue of balancing activities and/or hedging, and/or regulatory activities, where the result includes figures not necessarily from the generation of electricity (for more information on regulatory activities, see section '6.3 Social' of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023). Exceptions were made for 2023 when classifying the sale of natural gas (EUR 30.9 million) as Taxonomy-non-eligible as it was acquired for fixing a positive forward Clean Spark spread, but the transaction was mainly closed without physical delivery, and for 2022 when classifying as Taxonomy-non-eligible one-off revenues (EUR 64.6 million) received for isolated regime services, which covered the expenses incurred for the acquisition of an additional gas reserve.

Revenue associated with electricity distribution and transmission includes revenue from transmission activities, where the Group only provide "pass-through" services.

Revenue associated with electricity generation from wind power and hydropower is mainly related to the sales of electricity, whereas part of it was sold via Customers & Solutions segment (intra-group sales). However, revenue related with these intra-group sales was not eliminated from the numerator, considering that it refers to electricity produced using technologies that meet the technical screening criteria of the EU Taxonomy Regulation and avoids double-counting as it was counted only once for the Green Generation segment's result, whereas the electricity supply (relevant Customers & Solutions segment's figures) was represented as being not eligible. The same logic has been applied to other transactions where necessary while ensuring that there is no double counting.

Calculation of Taxonomy-eligible/aligned Taxonomy CAPEX

As it is defined in the EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2178, the share of the Group's Taxonomy-eligible/aligned CAPEX is calculated as the CAPEX related to assets or processes associated with Taxonomy-eligible/aligned economic activities as a proportion of the total Group's Taxonomy CAPEX, which is calculated based on IAS 16 (73: I (i) and (iii)), IAS 38 (118: (e) (i)), IAS 40 (76: (a)), and IFRS 16 (53: (h)) (see section '8 Consolidated financial statements', 11 Intangible assets (under 'Additions' and 'Acquisition through business combination'), 12 Property, plant and equipment (under 'Additions' and 'Acquisition through business combination'), 13 Right-of-use assets (under 'Additions') of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023). Goodwill acquired through business combinations is excluded from the Taxonomy CAPEX KPI.

In this report, Taxonomy CAPEX related to Taxonomy-aligned activities was disclosed as follows, based on the circumstances:

- if the asset has become operational during the reported financial period, Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX related to expansion was reported under 'Taxonomy CAPEX A';
- if the expansion has not been completed in the year 2023 and the project was included in th Taxonomy CAPEX plan (see part 'Taxonomy CAPEX Plan 2023' below), Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX was reported under 'Taxonomy CAPEX B';
- if the Taxonomy CAPEX was related to Taxonomy-aligned activities, but the project development phase is too early to provide necessary description, this Taxonomy CAPEX was treated as Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned;
- if the taxonomy CAPEX is related to activities where the amount of investment is small or fractional and, therefore, the timeframe to become partially/fully operational is short (e.g. electricity network expansion/maintenance, EV network expansion, smart meter investments, etc.), it was reported under 'Taxonomy CAPEX A', assuming that 1) there is no or insignificant risk of noncompletion and 2) compliance with the technical screening criteria (TSC) is determined through the general assessment of the Taxonomy-eligible activities.

It should be noted that total Investments reported by the Group in 2023 were EUR 937.1 million, whereas total Taxonomy CAPEX – EUR 870.4 million. The difference emerges as Taxonomy CAPEX includes additions to the right-of-use assets and part of contingent considerations reported under Intangible assets which are not reported under Investments. Whereas Investments reported by the Group include goodwill, prepayments for property, plant, and equipment, additions of other financial assets and capital granted which are not reported under Taxonomy CAPEX. For detailed definition of Taxonomy CAPEX and Investments formulas, see section '7.3 Alternative performance measures' of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023.

Calculation of Taxonomy-eligible/aligned Taxonomy OPEX

As it is defined in the EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2178, the share of Group's Taxonomy-eligible/aligned OPEX is calculated as the Taxonomy OPEX related to assets or processes associated with Taxonomy-eligible/aligned economic activities as a proportion of the total Group's Taxonomy OPEX.

	Investments APM	Taxonomy CAPEX APM
Additions of property, plant and equipment (PPE), including acquisitions through business combinations	✓	✓
Additions of Intangible assets (IA), including acquisitions through business combinations, except goodwill and contingent considerations	✓	✓
Goodwill	✓	
Contingent considerations (business combinations)		✓
Additions of investment property, including acquisitions through business combinations	✓	✓
Additions of right-of-use assets		✓
Additions of other financial assets, including acquisitions through business combinations	✓	
Prepayments for property, plant, and equipment (PPE) and non-current assets reclassified to additions of property, plant and equipment (PPE) or intangible assets (IA)	✓	
Capital granted (related with development projects with no controlling interest by the Group)	✓	

	OPEX APM	Taxonomy OPEX APM
Salaries and related expenses	✓	
Repair and maintenance expenses	✓	✓
Other expenses	✓	Only IT maintenance and short-term lease

Taxonomy OPEX numerator includes operational expenses related to repairs & maintenance and short-term lease, whereas denominator additionally includes IT maintenance costs. Currently, the scope of OPEX included in the Article 8 of the Disclosures Delegated Act is open to interpretation, and there is a lack of industry specific guidelines providing appropriate inclusions, therefore, the Group calculated Taxonomy OPEX with currently available information. Due to the lack of precise allocation tools within the Group's accounting system, several limitations were determined while calculating Taxonomy OPEX (see paragraph 'Limitations' below). However, in the further reporting periods, the Group is planning to fine-tune current processes to provide more precise disclosures.

It shall be noted, that the total OPEX reported by the Group in 2023 was EUR 275.9 million, whereas the total Taxonomy OPEX – EUR 71.5 million. The difference emerges as the Taxonomy OPEX only includes repairs and maintenance expenses, short-term lease expenditures and IT maintenance expenses but excludes salaries and other expenses. For detailed definition of Taxonomy OPEX and OPEX formulas, see section '7.3 Alternative performance measures' of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023.

Calculation of Taxonomy-eligible/aligned Adjusted EBITDA

Taxonomy-eligible/aligned Adjusted EBITDA is disclosed on a voluntary basis and calculated based on the methodology determined by the Group as it is not part of the EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2178. The share of the Group's Taxonomy-eligible/aligned Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as the Adjusted EBITDA associated with Taxonomy-eligible/aligned economic activities divided by the Group's total Adjusted EBITDA (see section '3.1 Annual results', part 'EBITDA), which is calculated as it is described in the section '7.3 Alternative performance measures' of the Group's Integrated Annual Report 2023. Inclusions and adjustments have been made mostly based on the principles described in the section above 'Calculation of Taxonomy-eligible/aligned revenue' and proxies were used, where appropriate.

Changes in calculations

Previously, the Group used different proxies for the proportional accounting but, starting from 2023, 'employee hours worked' was used as the main unified proxy across the Group companies. The figures of 2022 were recalculated respectively. The Group's management believes that the unified proxy approach provides a more reliable representation of the consolidated data as the type of the indirect costs allocated to the activities using proxies is largely similar in nature.

The inclusions of revenue linked to the activity '4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity' were reviewed and additionally include revenue related to the new connection points and upgrades and electrical equipment dismantling, which was previously treated as Taxonomy-non-eligible part of revenue. The figures for 2022 were recalculated respectively. Inclusions of Adj. EBITDA were reviewed respectively, consolidation adjustment related to new connection points and upgrades and minor changes related to the result of other activities were made for both reporting and comparative periods. In our assessment, the mentioned changes provide a more precise picture of the electricity distribution activity.

In 2023 two services (lighting modernisation projects and installation of heat pumps), which were reported under Taxonomy-aligned activities '7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment' and '7.6 Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies', have been terminated. Therefore, starting with Integrated Annual Report 2023, they are reported as Taxonomy-non-eligible for both 2023 and 2022. Even though accruals and warranty service might still be ongoing, all related figures are treated as Taxonomy-non-eligible in calculations. Nevertheless, these activities are not significant at the Group level (less than 0.05% of the total 2022 revenue).

For the activity '6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles' consolidation adjustments and Taxonomy OPEX allocations were amended to provide a more accurate result. Taxonomy CAPEX related to activities '6.15. Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport' and '7.6 Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies' was revised for 2022 as previously it was not fully included in the numerator. Consolidation adjustments for Adjusted EBITDA were revised to be in line with the principles used in Consolidated financial statements. Other minor changes are related to a more precise assessment of intercompany transactions, adjustments related to a more precise allocation of revenue, Adj. EBITDA, Taxonomy OPEX and CAPEX in the numerator.

Limitations

There are Taxonomy-eligible/aligned activities in the Group which are not significant in terms of financial numbers and whose figures cannot be clearly separated, therefore, the Group did not include those figures in the numerator while calculating KPIs for these activities. For instance:

- the share of Taxonomy OPEX/CAPEX related to an acquisition and ownership of buildings is associated only with buildings rented out for the third parties and does not include operating / capital expenses of administration buildings as the majority of administration buildings used by the Group are rented, and the residual is immaterial and/or an integral part of generation units;
- another limitation refers to transport vehicles which are mostly owned by one company in the Group (the figures are reported under the activity '6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles'), however some other companies also own several vehicles. Due to the complexity of the separation, we classify the financial figures related to these single vehicles as Taxonomy-non-eligible. However, it must be noted that the related figures are not significant.

There are also temporary limitations to the Taxonomy OPEX calculations, which include the following:

- due to the lack of industry specific guidelines and precise allocation tools within the Group's accounting system, we cannot objectively evaluate the type of IT maintenance cost that could be justifiably included; thus, we use a conservative approach and include all IT maintenance costs to the denominator but do not include any costs to the numerator;
- due to the same reasons, operational expenses related to the cost of employees servicing the assets to ensure the functioning of these assets are not included neither in the numerator, nor in the denominator. This approach was also applied for the repairs & maintenance expenses of transport vehicles, which, due to a few limitations of the current accounting system, cannot be separated from the related expenses that are not under the scope of Taxonomy OPEX. However, it is not expected that this addition would have a significant impact at the Group level.

In further reporting periods, the Group is planning to implement appropriate proxies to ensure a more precise reflection and consistent application of Taxonomy OPEX.

VI. Contextual information about Taxonomy Regulation KPIs

Contextual information about Taxonomy Regulation KPIs

Revenue KPI

Taxonomy-eligible share of revenue in 2023 was 31.5% (or EUR 804.0 million) and increased by 6.8 pp compared to 2022, whereas Taxonomy-aligned share was 27.9% (or EUR 710.8 million) and increased by 7.0 pp.

The key drivers behind the Taxonomy-aligned share of revenue increase were:

- the decrease in revenue of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (EUR -1,558.2 million), which was majorly driven by lower revenue from electricity and natural gas supply due to the drop in market prices and volumes supplied;
- the increase was partly offset by the decrease in i) revenue (EUR -137.7 million) from storage of electricity, electricity generation from hydropower and wind power (Taxonomy-aligned activities) due to lower captured electricity prices, and ii) revenue (EUR -74.6 million) of electricity transmission and distribution (Taxonomy-aligned activity), mostly due to lower revenue from the transmission of electricity due to lower tariffs set by the regulator.

The difference between Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned revenues is mainly affected by the revenue from electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels, which in 2023 decreased by EUR 73.5 million, mainly due to less favourable market conditions for generation.

The numerator of the Taxonomy-aligned revenue in 2023 consists of:

- revenue from contracts with customers, amounting to EUR 710.8 million;
- other revenue, amounting to EUR 0.01 million.

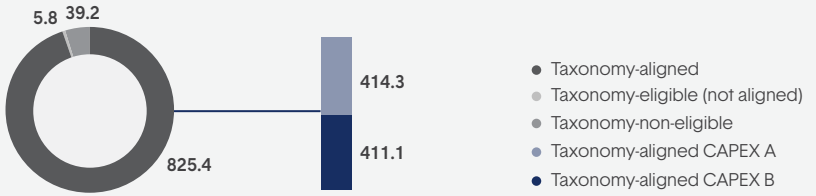
In 2023 there were no significant amounts related to Taxonomy-aligned activities pursued for Group's own internal consumption.

Throughout the reporting period, the Group has not issued new environmentally sustainable bonds or debt securities with the purpose of financing Taxonomy-aligned activities. Nevertheless, it must be noted that the Group has issued two green bonds in 2017 and 2018, and part of the funds were used to finance Taxonomy-aligned activities.

Taxonomy CAPEX KPI

Taxonomy-eligible share of Taxonomy CAPEX in 2023 was 95.5% (or EUR 831.2 million) and increased by 5.1 pp compared to 2022. Taxonomy-aligned share of Taxonomy CAPEX in 2023 was 94.8% (or EUR 825.4 million) and increased by 4.8 pp compared to 2022. Taxonomy CAPEX related to Taxonomy-aligned activities increased by EUR 467.2 million.

Taxonomy CAPEX APM 2023, EURm



Taxonomy-aligned share of Taxonomy CAPEX A (allocated under point A[1]) amounted to 47.6% (or EUR 414.3 million) of Taxonomy CAPEX, whereas Taxonomy-aligned share of Taxonomy CAPEX B (allocated under point B[1], included in the Taxonomy CAPEX plan), was 47.2% (or EUR 411.1 million).

The main drivers related to the increase in Taxonomy-aligned Taxonomy CAPEX were:

- in 2023 additions related to property plant and equipment of Taxonomy-aligned activities amounted to EUR 655.9 million and were EUR 352.2 million higher compared to 2022. Taxonomy-aligned property, plant, and equipment additions in 2023 were mostly related to the investments into electricity distribution grid (expansion, maintenance, smart meters), electricity generation from wind power (mostly Investments in new wind farms), electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (Investments in new solar parks), cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy (construction of Vilnius CHP biomass unit) and overhaul works in Kruonis PSHP;
- additions of intangible assets related to Taxonomy-aligned activities during 2023 amounted to EUR

[1] *As it is determined in the Section 1.1.2.2. in the Annex I of the EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2178.*

17.3 million, which was EUR 1.9 million lower compared to 2022. The decrease of Taxonomy-aligned additions of intangible assets in 2023 is related to Investments in solar parks;

- in 2023 Taxonomy-aligned acquisitions through business combinations amounted to EUR 148.3 million and were EUR 113.8 million higher compared to 2022. Taxonomy-aligned additions were related to solar park and wind farm development projects (mostly licenses and rights to produce electricity);
- in 2023 Taxonomy-aligned additions related to right-of-use assets accounted for EUR 3.9 million and were EUR 3.1 million higher compared to 2022, mainly due to investments into wind farm development projects.

Throughout the reporting period, the Group has not issued new environmentally sustainable bonds or debt securities with the purpose of financing Taxonomy-aligned activities. Nevertheless, it must be noted that the Group has issued two green bonds in 2017 and 2018, where part of the funds was used to finance Taxonomy-aligned activities.

Activity	Taxonomy CAPEX APM B in 2023, EURm	Investments 2024–2030, EURm	Start date of investments	Date of expansion	Total during 2023–2030, EURm
4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	32.2	380.4	2021–2023	2024–2025	412.6
4.3 Electricity generation from wind power	320.9	3,199.1	2021–2023	2024–2030	3,520.0
4.10 Storage of electricity (Kruonis PSHP expansion)	0.6	149.4	2023	2026	150.0
4.20 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy	57.4	8.1	2015	2024	65.5
Total	**411.1**	**3,736.9**	**2015–2023**	**2024–2030**	**4,148.0**

Taxonomy CAPEX plan 2023

As it is defined in the Annex I (section 1.1.2.2.) to the EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2178 and the related guidelines, the Taxonomy CAPEX plan has been prepared for the part of the Taxonomy CAPEX, where investments to Taxonomy-aligned activities have been made in the financial period while the expansion has not yet been completed. For more detailed information about inclusions in the CAPEX plan, see section 'Calculation of Taxonomy-eligible/aligned Taxonomy CAPEX' above.

It should be noted that the Taxonomy CAPEX plan includes several projects at an early stage of development for which the final investment decision has not yet been taken. Therefore, if the final investment decision were not taken, the Taxonomy CAPEX plan would be adjusted accordingly.

Taxonomy CAPEX plan does not include potential future investments for the expansion of a Taxonomy-aligned activity that has not yet been started but might or might not be started in the future. It is also worth noting that the actual Taxonomy CAPEX amount incurred might differ from the estimates provided for future periods in the CAPEX plan due to 1) external and internal factors (including but not limited to, inflation, project rescheduling, etc.), 2) differences in cash planned to be spent and additions to be recorded (under Taxonomy CAPEX formula), 3) the plan does not exclude potential inter-company transactions, etc.

The expansion period for the activity '4.3 Electricity generation from wind power' is longer than five years (but does not exceed 10 years) due to the investments in offshore and part of onshore wind farms. It is a common practice that the duration of projects for the construction of offshore wind farms is longer than 5 years. The longer duration of onshore wind farms is related to the early development phase when Taxonomy CAPEX was already incurred.

In terms of preparation for the alignment with TSC for climate change mitigation, actions have been already taken and differ depending on the stage of the project. These actions include but are not limited to different phases of EIA (preparation and initial start, in process, final decisions received, mitigation measures implementation or monitoring). In addition, a comprehensive environmental risk assessment was conducted or additional mitigation measures were taken.

Taxonomy OPEX KPI

Taxonomy-eligible share of Taxonomy OPEX in 2023 was 75.0% (or EUR 53.6 million) and increased by 1.9 pp compared to 2022. Taxonomy-aligned share of Taxonomy OPEX in 2023 was 67.0% (or EUR 47.9 million) and increased by 2.1 pp as Taxonomy-aligned OPEX was EUR 16.0 million higher compared to 2022.

The main drivers of the increase were:

- in 2023 repairs and maintenance expenses related to Taxonomy-aligned activities amounted to EUR 47.3 million and were EUR 16.1 million higher compared to 2022. The increase was mostly related to the electricity distribution activities, mainly due to the increased costs of both contractor fees and materials (full year effect in 2023);
- in 2023 short-term lease expenditures associated with Taxonomy-aligned activities amounted to EUR 0.5 million and decreased slightly (EUR -0.1 million) compared to 2022;
- IT maintenance expenses increased by EUR 1.6 million and are all reported as Taxonomy-non-eligible (included in the denominator only), thus have a negative effect on the Taxonomy-aligned OPEX KPI.

The difference between Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned OPEX is mostly due to the Taxonomy-OPEX related to electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels, which is not Taxonomy-aligned.

Maintenance materials are reported together with other repairs and maintenance operational expenses. IT maintenance costs are included in the denominator only, whereas the salary expenses relating to the day-to-day servicing of the assets and the transport vehicle repair expenses are not included neither in the numerator nor in the denominator but are planned to be included in further reports with a fine-tuned reporting process.

Adjusted EBITDA KPI

Taxonomy-eligible share of Adjusted EBITDA in 2023 was 66.1% (or EUR 320.5 million) and decreased by 14.1 pp compared to 2022. Taxonomy-aligned share of Adjusted EBITDA in 2023 was 61.4% (or EUR 297.7 million) and decreased by 11.4 pp compared to 2022.

The decrease of Taxonomy-aligned share of Adjusted EBITDA was mostly driven by:

- the increase of the share generated by Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (EUR +71.2 million), mostly due to the higher Adj. EBITDA of electricity and natural gas supply businesses (Customers & Solutions segment), CHP waste-to-energy units (Green Generation segment) and a significant transaction made by Reserve Capacities segment (EUR +27.4 million), which was treated as Taxonomy-non-eligible because it was mostly made without physical delivery of electricity;
- lower Adjusted EBITDA of electricity generation from wind power, hydropower, storage of electricity, mainly due to lower captured electricity prices;
- partly offset by higher Adjusted EBITDA of distribution of electricity, which was mainly driven by the higher RAB effect.

Explanation of abbreviations (notes for the tables in the following pages)

Substantial contribution criteria	Y	Yes, Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activity with the relevant environmental objective
	N	No, Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned activity with the relevant environmental objective
	N/EL	Not eligible, Taxonomy-non-eligible activity for the relevant environmental objective
	EL	Taxonomy-eligible activity for the relevant objective
DNSH criteria and Minimum safeguards	Y	Yes
	N	No
Objective	CCM	Climate change mitigation
	CCA	Climate change adaptation

The decrease in Taxonomy-eligible Adjusted EBITDA was higher compared to Taxonomy-aligned Adjusted EBITDA, mainly due to the lower result of electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels (EUR -11.7 million), which is not Taxonomy-aligned.

VII. Revenue under the Taxonomy Regulation

Revenue under the Taxonomy Regulation

Financial year 2023		2023		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria									
Economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation	**Codes**	**Revenue**	**Proportion of revenue**	**climate change mitigation**	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	climate change mitigation	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned or eligible revenue 2022	Category enabling activity	Category transitional activity
		EURm	%	**Y; N; N/EL**	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1 / CCA 4.1	-	-	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3 / CCA 4.3	44.1	1.7%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1.4%	-	-
Electricity generation from hydropower	CCM 4.5 / CCA 4.5	61.3	2.4%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1.9%	-	-
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9 / CCA 4.9	470.8	18.5%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12.4%	E	-
Installation of equipment such as, but not limited to future smart metering systems or those replacing smart metering systems in line with Article 19(6) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council	CCM 4.9 (f)	-	-	**Y**	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	E	-
Storage of electricity	CCM 4.10 / CCA 4.10	103.6	4.1%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4.6%	E	-
Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy	CCM 4.20 / CCA 4.20	7.5	0.3%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-
Production of heat/cool from bioenergy	CCM 4.24 / CCA 4.24	4.7	0.2%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.1%	-	-
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	CCM 6.15	0.9	0.0%	**Y**	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%	E	-

[1] *The primary objective of our activities is to contribute to climate change mitigation, therefore they are not fully assessed for climate change adaptation and disclosed as not aligned.*

Revenue under the Taxonomy Regulation (cont.)

Financial year 2023		2023		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria									
Economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation	**Codes**	**Revenue**	**Proportion of revenue**	**climate change mitigation**	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	climate change mitigation	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned or eligible revenue 2022	Category enabling activity	Category transitional activity
		millions of euro	%	**Y; N; N/EL**	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	CCM 7.4 / CCA 7.4	0.2	0.0%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%	E	-
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6 / CCA 7.6	17.7	0.7%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.4%	E	-
Revenue of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		710.8	27.9%	**27.9%**	-	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20.9%		
Of which Enabling		575.5	22.6%	**22.6%**	-	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17.1%	E	
Of which Transitional		-	-	**-**						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		T
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29 / CCA 4.29	91.9	3.6%	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								3.8%		
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5 / CCA 6.5	0.5	0.0%	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7 / CCA 7.7	0.9	0.0%	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
Revenue of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		93.2	3.6%	**3.6%**	-	-	-	-	-								3.8%		
Revenue of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		804.0	31.5%	**31.5%**	-	-	-	-	-								24.7%		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
Revenue of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		1745.0	68.5%																
Total (A + B)		2549.1	100%																

[1] *The primary objective of our activities is to contribute to climate change mitigation, therefore they are not fully assessed for climate change adaptation and disclosed as not aligned.*

VIII. Capital expenditure (Taxonomy CAPEX APM) under the Taxonomy Regulation

Capital expenditure (Taxonomy CAPEX APM) under the Taxonomy Regulation

Financial year 2023		2023		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria									
Economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation	**Codes**	**Taxonomy CAPEX**	**Proportion of Taxonomy CAPEX**	**climate change mitigation**	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	climate change mitigation	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned or eligible Taxonomy Capex 2022[2]	Category enabling activity	Category transitional activity
		EURm	%	**Y; N; N/EL**	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (CAPEX A)	CCM 4.1 / CCA 4.1	-	-	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2.4%	-	-
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (CAPEX B)	CCM 4.1 / CCA 4.1	32.2	3.7%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		-	-
Electricity generation from wind power (CAPEX A)	CCM 4.3 / CCA 4.3	69.5	8.0%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11.2%	-	-
Electricity generation from wind power (CAPEX B)	CCM 4.3 / CCA 4.3	320.9	36.9%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		-	-
Electricity generation from hydropower (CAPEX A)	CCM 4.5 / CCA 4.5	0.1	0.0%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%	-	-
Transmission and distribution of electricity (CAPEX A)	CCM 4.9 / CCA 4.9	287.0	33.0%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	57.5%	E	-
Installation of equipment such as, but not limited to future smart metering systems or those replacing smart metering systems in line with Article 19(6) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council (CAPEX A)	CCM 4.9 (f)	43.1	5.0%	**Y**	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5.2%	E	-

[1] The primary objective of our activities is to contribute to climate change mitigation, therefore they are not fully assessed for climate change adaptation and disclosed as not aligned.
[2] As the CAPEX plan was not yet provided with the Annual report 2022, the Taxonomy CAPEX for 2022 has not been split between Taxonomy CAPEX A and B.

Capital expenditure (Taxonomy CAPEX APM) under the Taxonomy Regulation (cont.)

Financial year 2023	2023			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria									
Economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation	**Codes**	**Taxonomy CAPEX**	**Proportion of Taxonomy CAPEX**	**climate change mitigation**	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	climate change mitigation	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned or eligible Taxonomy Capex 2022[2]	Category enabling activity	Category transitional activity
		EURm	%	**Y; N; N/EL**	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
Storage of electricity (CAPEX A)	CCM 4.10 / CCA 4.10	4.1	0.5%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.2%	E	-
Storage of electricity (CAPEX B)	CCM 4.10 / CCA 4.10	0.6	0.1%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		E	-
Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy (CAPEX A)	CCM 4.20 / CCA 4.20	-	-	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13.0%	-	-
Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy (CAPEX B)	CCM 4.20 / CCA 4.20	57.4	6.6%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		-	-
Production of heat/cool from bioenergy (CAPEX A)	CCM 4.24 / CCA 4.24	0.0	0.0%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.1%	-	-
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport (CAPEX A)	CCM 6.15	8.9	1.0%	**Y**	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.3%	E	-
Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (CAPEX A)	CCM 7.4 / CCA 7.4	-	-	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	E	-
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (CAPEX A)	CCM 7.6 / CCA 7.6	1.7	0.2%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.1%	E	-
Taxonomy CAPEX of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		825.4	94.8%	**94.8%**	-	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	90.0%		
Of which Enabling		345.4	39.7%	**39.7%**	-	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	63.3%	E	
Of which Transitional		-	-	**-**						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		T

[1] *The primary objective of our activities is to contribute to climate change mitigation, therefore they are not fully assessed for climate change adaptation and disclosed as not aligned.*
[2] *As the CAPEX plan was not yet provided with the Annual report 2022, the Taxonomy CAPEX for 2022 has not been split between Taxonomy CAPEX A and B.*

Capital expenditure (Taxonomy CAPEX APM) under the Taxonomy Regulation (cont.)

Financial year 2023		2023		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria									
Economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation	**Codes**	**Taxonomy CAPEX**	**Proportion of Taxonomy CAPEX**	**climate change mitigation**	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	climate change mitigation	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned or eligible Taxonomy Capex 2022[2]	Category enabling activity	Category transitional activity
		millions of euro	%	**Y; N; N/EL**	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A.2. Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities																			
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (not-aligned)[3]	CCM 4.1 / CCA 4.1	0.0	0.0%	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								-		
Electricity generation from wind power (not-aligned)[3]	CCM 4.3 / CCA 4.3	0.1	0.0%	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								-		
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29 / CCA 4.29	5.6	0.6%	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.4%		
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5 / CCM 6.5	0.1	0.0%	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7 / CCA 7.7	-	-	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								-		
Taxonomy CAPEX of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		5.8	0.7%	**0.7%**	-	-	-	-	-								0.4%		
Taxonomy CAPEX of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		831.2	95.5%	**95.5%**	-	-	-	-	-								90.4%		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
Taxonomy CAPEX of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		39.2	4.5%																
Total (A + B)		870.4	100%																

[1] The primary objective of our activities is to contribute to climate change mitigation, therefore they are not fully assessed for climate change adaptation and disclosed as not aligned.
[2] As the CAPEX plan was not yet provided with the Annual report 2022, the Taxonomy CAPEX for 2022 has not been split between Taxonomy CAPEX A and B.
[3] Taxonomy CAPEX related to Taxonomy-aligned activities, where the project development phase is too early to provide the necessary description for the Taxonomy CAPEX plan, was treated as Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned.

IX. Operating expenses (Taxonomy OPEX APM) under the Taxonomy Regulation

Operating expenses (Taxonomy OPEX APM) under the Taxonomy Regulation

Financial year 2023		2023		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria									
Economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation	**Codes**	**Taxonomy OPEX**	**Proportion of Taxonomy OPEX**	**climate change mitigation**	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	climate change mitigation	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned or eligible Taxonomy OPEX 2022	Category enabling activity	Category transitional activity
		EURm	%	**Y; N; N/EL**	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1 / CCA 4.1	-	-	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3 / CCA 4.3	4.4	6.2%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7.2%	-	-
Electricity generation from hydropower	CCM 4.5 / CCA 4.5	0.2	0.2%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.3%	-	-
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9 / CCA 4.9	42.2	59.0%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	56.6%	E	-
Installation of equipment such as, but not limited to future smart metering systems or those replacing smart metering systems in line with Article 19(6) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council	CCM 4.9 (f)	-	-	**Y**	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	E	-
Storage of electricity	CCM 4.10 / CCA 4.10	0.5	0.8%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.6%	E	-

[1] *The primary objective of our activities is to contribute to climate change mitigation, therefore they are not fully assessed for climate change adaptation and disclosed as not aligned.*

Operating expenses (Taxonomy OPEX APM) under the Taxonomy Regulation (cont.)

Financial year 2023		2023		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria									
Economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation	**Codes**	**Taxonomy OPEX**	**Proportion of Taxonomy OPEX**	**climate change mitigation**	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	climate change mitigation	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned or eligible Taxonomy OPEX 2022	Category enabling activity	Category transitional activity
		EURm	%	**Y; N; N/EL**	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy	CCM 4.20 / CCA 4.20	0.4	0.6%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%	-	-
Production of heat/cool from bioenergy	CCM 4.24 / CCA 4.24	0.1	0.1%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.1%	-	-
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	CCM 6.15	0.0	0.0%	**Y**	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%	E	-
Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	CCM 7.4 / CCA 7.4	0.0	0.0%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%	E	-
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6 / CCA 7.6	0.0	0.0%	**Y**	N[1]	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%	E	-
Taxonomy OPEX of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		47.9	67.0%	**67.0%**	-	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	64.9%		-
Of which Enabling		42.8	59.8%	**59.8%**	-	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	57.3%	E	-
Of which Transitional		-	-	**-**						-	-	-	-	-	-	-			T
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29 / CCA 4.29	5.7	7.9%	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								8.1%		
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5 / CCA 6.5	-	-	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7 / CCA 7.7	0.1	0.1%	**EL**	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
Taxonomy OPEX of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		5.7	8.0%	**8.0%**	-	-	-	-	-								8.2%		
Taxonomy OPEX of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		53.6	75.0%	**75.0%**	-	-	-	-	-								73.1%		

[1] *The primary objective of our activities is to contribute to climate change mitigation, therefore they are not fully assessed for climate change adaptation and disclosed as not aligned.*

Operating expenses (Taxonomy OPEX APM) under the Taxonomy Regulation (cont.)

Financial year 2023		2023		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria									
Economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation	Codes	Taxonomy OPEX	Proportion of Taxonomy OPEX	climate change mitigation	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	climate change mitigation	climate change adaptation	water	pollution	circularity	biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned or eligible Taxonomy OPEX 2022	Category enabling activity	Category transitional activity
		EURm	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
Taxonomy OPEX of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		17.9	25.0%																
Total (A + B)		71.5	100%																

X. Taxonomy tables for nuclear and gas as referred in Complimentary Climate Delegated Act

Template 1. Nuclear and fossil gas related activities

	Nuclear energy related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies	NO
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO

Template 4. Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities

Revenue – Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities

Economic activities		Amount and proportion					
		CCM+CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	91.9	98.6%	91.9	98.6%	-	-
5.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Amount and proportion of other Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1.3	1.4%	1.3	1.4%	-	
8.	Total amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activities included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	93.2	100.0%	93.2	100.0%	-	-

Taxonomy CAPEX APM – Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities

Economic activities		Amount and proportion					
		CCM+CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5.6	97.7%	5.6	97.7%	-	-
5.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Amount and proportion of other Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.1	2.3%	0.1	2.3%	-	-
8.	Total amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activities included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5.8	100.0%	5.8	100.0%	-	-

Taxonomy OPEX APM – Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activities

Economic activities		Amount and proportion					
		CCM+CCA		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5.7	98.9%	5.7	98.9%	-	-
5.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Amount and proportion of other Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.1	1.1%	0.1	1.1%	-	-
8.	Total amount and proportion of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activities included in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5.7	100.0%	5.7	100.0%	-	-

Template 2. Eligible activities that are aligned (denominator), template 3. Eligible activities that are aligned (numerator) and Template 5. Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities, as referred in Article 8 (6) and (7) of the Complimentary Climate Delegated Act, are not relevant to the Group as it does not have any nuclear energy related activities (4.26–4.28), and fossil gas related activities (4.29–4.31) are already disclosed as Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned in template 4.

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