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Premier Energy

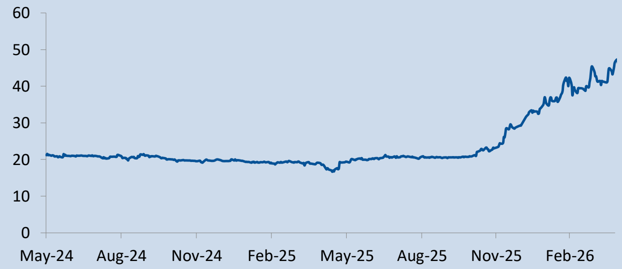
Scaling generation, anchoring returns

NEUTRAL

BQ: PE RO		
Last close	**RON 58.4**	
Target price	RON 56.3	
Upside/downside	-3.5%	
52 - Week range	RON 16.5	RON 58.6
Market cap (m)	RON 6,692	EUR 1,278

	2025A	2026E	2026PF	2027E
Trading multiples at current market price				
EV/ EBITDA	9.1x	13.7x	9.8x	7.9x
EV/Normalised EBITDA	11.9x	11.0x	8.7x	7.8x
P/B	2.3x	2.2x	n.a.	1.9x
P/E normalised	20.3x	23.4x	19.6x	13.0x
DIVY	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
DPS (EUR)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
P&L summary (EURm)				
Revenues	1,717	1,607	1,901	2,015
Production	68	92	92	117
Distribution	136	124	418	432
Supply	1,511	1,390	1,390	1,465
Others	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Adjusted EBITDA	177	124	242	300
Production	35	63	63	82
Distribution	55	37	154	170
Supply	89	29	29	53
Others	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)
D&A	(32)	(38)	(106)	(117)
EBIT	145	86	135	184
Net financial result	(20)	(34)	(79)	(63)
EBT	119	52	56	121
Net profit	103	43	47	101
MD Normalisation effect (EURm)				
Normalised EBITDA	134	155	273	304
Normalised Net Profit	66	69	74	104
Balance Sheet summary (EURm)				
Total assets	1,262	2,030		2,158
Net debt (cash)	190	955		821
Total liabilities	671	1,332		1,383
Shareholders' equity	551	585		660

*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; *`2026PF pro forma for DEO acqusition*



Price performance	1m	3m	12m	YTD
	41%	62%	240%	100%

* We initiate coverage on Premier Energy with a NEUTRAL recommendation and a target price of RON 56.3, reflecting the Group's transition towards a more integrated and earnings-generative model. From 2026, the company expands its renewable footprint with 158 MW of wind in Hungary and 137 MW of solar in Romania, increasing scale and geographic diversification. This is complemented by the acquisition of a Romanian electricity distribution network, adding a regulated earnings stream and strengthening the domestic platform. The combination of generation, supply and future storage supports improved volume optimisation and capture. As investments start to contribute, we expect a gradual shift towards higher-quality, generation- and infrastructure-led earnings. In our view, the recent price rally largely reflects this transition.

* **DEO: a step-change in scale and earnings quality.** The EUR 700m acquisition of Distribuție Energie Oltenia represents a transformational step in scale, effectively doubling the Group's EBITDA on consolidation and significantly expanding its regulated earnings base. The transaction stands at entry multiples of 5.0x EV/EBITDA and close to 1.0x EV/RAB, compared to Electrica at around 6.0x and 1.7x, respectively (2025), suggesting an attractive entry point into regulated assets. Strategically, the asset strengthens the integrated Romanian platform.

* **2026 reported dip driven by Moldova, not fundamentals**. We expect reported IFRS EBITDA to decline to EUR 124m (-30% Y/Y) and net profit to EUR 43m, -58% Y/Y, mainly due to the unwind of excess Moldovan earnings booked in 2025 and M&A-related costs. On a normalised basis, EBITDA is forecast to increase to EUR 155m (+16% Y/Y), supported by higher renewable output. Looking at pro forma, reflecting the full-year contribution of DEO, we see the normalised EBITDA close to EUR 273m (2.0x vs 2025) and normalised net profit close to EUR 74m (up 13%), as large part of DEO's contribution is offset by the higher financing costs.

* **Renewables scaling, with storage adding monetisation upside**. Owned renewable capacity is set to increase materially, driven by Hungarian wind and new Romanian solar, with wind remaining the dominant, higher-monetisation technology. From 2027, 446 MWh of storage should enhance capture, reduce balancing costs and unlock ancillary and arbitrage revenues, albeit with returns gradually normalising as penetration increases.

* **Distribution: regulated backbone with visible returns.** Distribution provides the most visible and stable earnings stream, underpinned by regulated returns on an expanding asset base. The segment offers resilience against market volatility, with predictable cash flows and limited volume risk. We expect distribution to account for around 60% of normalised EBITDA over the medium term, with margins of around 40%.

* **Supply: low margin but strategically relevant.** Supply remains strategically important but operates on structurally low margins in a competitive environment. Simplification following the Alive disposal (despite lower volumes) and increased internal sourcing should support gradual margin improvement.

* **Valuation and risks.** 2026 multiples are shown on a pro forma basis to reflect the full impact of the DEO acquisition. At current levels, PE trades at a premium (9.8x vs 8.3x peers), with reported earnings held back by the Moldova unwind. On a normalised basis, the premium narrows. From 2027, valuation shifts to a discount as earnings visibility improves, with higher production contribution and initial storage monetisation, alongside a lower risk profile. Key risks: energy price volatility, regulatory intervention, RES cannibalisation and exposure to Moldova.

Romania, Utilities

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Investment case

We initiate coverage on Premier Energy with a NEUTRAL recommendation and a target price of RON 56.3, reflecting the Group's transition towards a more integrated and earnings-generative model. From 2026, the company expands its renewable footprint with 158 MW of wind in Hungary and 137 MW of solar in Romania, increasing scale and geographic diversification. This is complemented by the planned acquisition of a Romanian electricity distribution network, adding a regulated earnings stream and strengthening the domestic platform. The combination of generation, supply and future storage supports improved volume optimisation and capture. As investments start to contribute, we expect a gradual shift towards higher-quality, generation- and infrastructure-led earnings. In our view, the recent price rally largely reflects this transition.

DEO: a step-change in scale and earnings quality. We see the EUR 700m acquisition of the Romanian electricity distribution network as value-accretive, both strategically and financially. The asset fits well within the Group's Romanian platform, bringing together distribution, supply and generation and improving visibility across the value chain. On valuation, the implied multiple of around 5.0x EV/EBITDA compares well with peers (Electrica at 6.0x), while EV/RAB of close to 1.0x is at discount to Electrica's 1.7x (2025). This supports an attractive entry point into regulated assets. The transaction is also a step-change in scale, effectively doubling EBITDA on consolidation and increasing the share of regulated earnings. This should result in a more balanced and resilient business mix over time. We assume closing towards year-end 2026, with no meaningful contribution to 2026 earnings or net debt, and a full-year impact from 2027.

2026 outlook: reported dip driven by Moldova, not fundamentals. 2026 reported IFRS net profit is expected to decline by 58% Y/Y to EUR 43m, with EBITDA down 30% Y/Y to EUR 124m. The weaker outturn mainly reflects the unwind of prior overperformance in the Moldovan supply business, alongside M&A-related transaction costs. The Group benefited from around EUR 42.5m of excess earnings in 2025, of which we expect around EUR 31m to reverse in 2026, weighing on reported profitability. On a normalised basis, the underlying trend is more supportive. Adjusting for tariff deviations, we forecast EBITDA to increase by 16% Y/Y to EUR 155m, on the back of higher renewable output and stable regulated contributions, partly offset by softer supply margins. We also present 2026 pro forma figures, reflecting the full-year contribution from the DEO acquisition, with an estimated normalised EBITDA of EUR 273m, 2.0x vs 2025, and a normalised net profit of EUR 74m, up 13%, while a large part of DEO's contribution is offset by the higher financing costs.

Renewables scaling, with storage adding monetisation upside. The renewable portfolio continues to scale, with installed capacity expected to reach around 684 MW by the end of the forecast period based on the current pipeline. The mix remains skewed towards wind, which we estimate will account for around 70-80% of capacity and supports stronger capture and lower intraday volatility than solar. From 2027, around 446 MWh of storage capacity should improve solar capture, reduce balancing costs and add incremental revenues from arbitrage and ancillary services. It should also

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reduce exposure to imbalance costs and intraday volatility. While spreads are likely to be attractive initially, returns are likely to normalise as storage penetration increases. We therefore model gradual margin compression, with lower power prices partly offset by improved capture and portfolio optimisation. In parallel, the transfer of assets following the partial disposal of the Alive platform increases exposure to owned generation. This supports earnings quality, even as supply volumes decline.

Power prices declining, but Romania remains structurally tighter. European power prices are expected to trend downward over time, driven by rising renewable penetration and visible early cannibalisation effects in forward curves. Romania, however, should continue to trade at a structural premium to Western Europe, reflecting lower liquidity, a more rigid generation mix and greater reliance on gas-fired marginal generation. We forecast OPCOM baseload prices declining from around EUR 110/MWh in 2026 close to EUR 75/MWh in the long term, while retaining a structural premium supported by domestic supply-demand tightness, including the temporary outage of 700 MW of nuclear capacity from 2027 for around two years.

Distribution: regulated backbone with visible returns. Distribution provides a stable earnings base, supported by a regulated framework with good cash flow visibility and limited direct exposure to commodity prices. Growth comes from RAB expansion, while returns remain largely insulated from market volatility. Following the expected consolidation of the Romanian electricity distribution network (DEO), we expect distribution to increase its contribution to normalised EBITDA from around 30-35% currently to roughly 60%, with margins close to a healthy 40%. This should materially improve the Group's overall risk profile.

Supply: low margin, but strategically relevant. Supply remains central to the Group's model, currently accounting for over 80% of revenues, but operates on structurally low margins in a competitive market. EBITDA margins are estimated to stabilise in the low-to mid-single-digit range. The disposal of the Alive platform reduces volumes but leaves a cleaner commercial profile. Increased internal sourcing from owned production should support better monetisation and partly offset margin pressure. Over time, supply business is expected to become less relevant in earnings terms, even as it remains an important part of the integrated model.

CAPEX front-loaded, with earnings conversion improving over time. We forecast total investments of around EUR 1.4b over the next five years, including EUR 654m of organic CAPEX and EUR 765m of M&A. This includes EUR 700m for DEO (100%) and around EUR 65m for the Hungarian wind portfolio (51%). Organic CAPEX is focused on renewables, storage and network upgrades. In total, this supports around 473 MW of additional capacity (including 158 MW from M&A) and 446 MWh of storage. The Romanian distribution acquisition also comes with an ANRE-approved RAB investment plan of around EUR 416m over the current regulatory period (2025-2029), supporting further RAB growth. As the current build-out phase matures, CAPEX intensity is expected to ease and a higher share of investment to translate into earnings.

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Modest dividends, secondary to growth. The Group announced a temporary suspension of dividends for 2026, with no further formal guidance provided. The 30-70% payout policy remains in place, although distributions are likely to stay constrained by the elevated investment cycle and balance sheet priorities. We assume a 30% payout over 2027-2030.

Valuation and risks. We calculate 2026 multiples on a pro forma basis to capture the full impact of the DEO acquisition. This approach ensures consistency with the forward-looking positioning of the business. Premier Energy trades at a premium on 2026 pro forma multiples, both at the current price and at our target price, with earnings mostly impacted by the Moldova unwind. However, on a normalised basis, excluding tariff deviation effects in Moldova, discount narrows with EV/EBITDA at around 8.7x on a pro forma basis (vs 8.3x for peers). DEO increases scale and shifts the earnings mix towards regulated activities, reducing exposure to more volatile supply operations. From 2027, valuation shifts to a discount to peers, with EV/EBITDA at around 7.9x (7.8x normalised basis) at current levels reflecting improved earnings visibility, a stronger contribution from the production segment and initial storage monetisation, alongside a lower risk profile.

Key risks relate to energy price volatility, regulatory intervention, higher renewables and storage penetration, cannibalisation effects and exposure to Moldova, although the expansion into Hungary provides additional geographic diversification.

The Group

Premier Energy is a fast-growing, vertically integrated SEE energy group with core operations in Romania and Moldova, and a recent entry into Hungary's RES generation market from January 2026.

Established in 2012, Premier Energy PLC ("Premier Energy" or "the Group") is one of the fastest-growing privately owned, vertically integrated energy infrastructure players in South-Eastern Europe (SEE). With core operations in Romania and Moldova and a new entry into Hungary's renewable generation market from January 2026, the Group is active across electricity generation, primarily from renewable sources, as well as gas and electricity distribution and supply.

On our adjusted basis, the Group's current renewables platform comprises c.784 MW of generation capacity and 446 MWh of storage under ownership, SPA and management.

On our adjusted basis, Premier Energy's renewables platform stands at c.784 MW of generation capacity and 446 MWh of storage under ownership, SPA (Share Purchase Agreement) and management. This is lower than the c.1,800 MW platform reported at end-2025, which included 724 MW under ownership and SPA and 1,069 MW under management, and 469 MWh of storage, as we have reflected the expected Q2 2026 disposal of Premier Energy's 51% stake in Alive Capital to Omnia Capital B.V. Once completed, the transaction will unwind the joint venture and leave Alive Capital fully owned by Omnia Capital.

Since 2023, Premier Energy's electricity generation capacity under ownership and SPA has expanded rapidly, rising 7.5x from 91 MW to 684 MW currently.

Since 2023, the Group's electricity generation capacity under ownership and SPA has expanded rapidly, rising 7.5x from 91 MW to c.684 MW currently.

The Group has built a leading regional position as Romania's third-largest natural gas distributor, fifth-largest natural gas supplier and fourth-largest electricity supplier, while also ranking as the largest electricity distributor and supplier in the Republic of Moldova, serving more than 2.2m customers across its markets.

In **Romania**, Premier Energy is present across multiple segments of both the electricity and natural gas markets. In the electricity market, it is active in renewable power generation and supply to end customers, while in the natural gas market it operates in distribution and supply. The Group ranks as the third-largest natural gas infrastructure distributor, the fifth-largest natural gas supplier and the fourth-largest electricity supplier, serving around 1.3m customers. On our adjusted basis, in Romania, Premier Energy's current renewables platform stands at c.426 MW under ownership and SPA, with no remaining capacity under management following the Alive Capital transaction. The Group also holds 446 MWh of battery storage in Romania, of which 400 MWh is ready-to-build, with construction set to start in Q2 2026, while the remaining 46 MWh capacity is already under construction.

In January 2026, the Group expanded its regional RES footprint by entering the Hungarian market through the acquisition of a 51% stake in 158 MW of operating wind capacity.

In the **Republic of Moldova**, Premier Energy is the leading player in electricity distribution and supply, holding around 75% market share and serving nearly 1m consumption points, equivalent to around 70% of the population. It is also the country's leading renewable energy developer, with around 200 MW under ownership, SPA and management, of which 101 MW under ownership and SPA and around 100 MW under management, on our adjusted basis.

In **Hungary**, Premier Energy's renewables consolidated platform currently comprises 158 MW of operating wind capacity, following its entry into the market in January 2026 through the acquisition of a 51% stake in Iberdrola Renovables Magyarország KFT, subsequently renamed Premier Energy Wind 158 Kft.

EMMA Alpha Holding controls a 71.25% stake in the Group, while the 28.75% free float is mainly held by institutional investors, including NN Group NV.

EMMA Alpha Holding is the controlling shareholder of Premier Energy PLC, with a 71.25% stake in the company, leaving a free float of 28.75%. Institutional investors account for 25.54% of the share capital, while retail shareholders hold 4.21%. Within the institutional base, NN Group NV is the largest investor, with a 10.69% holding.

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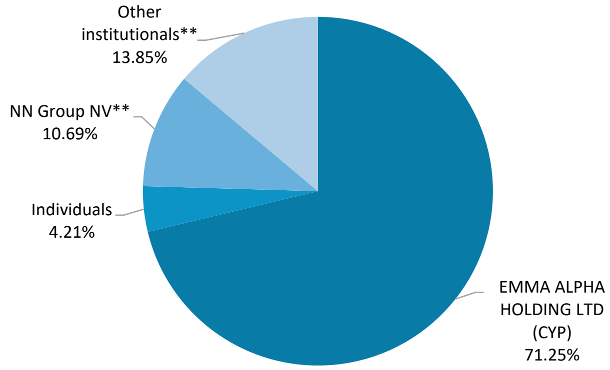
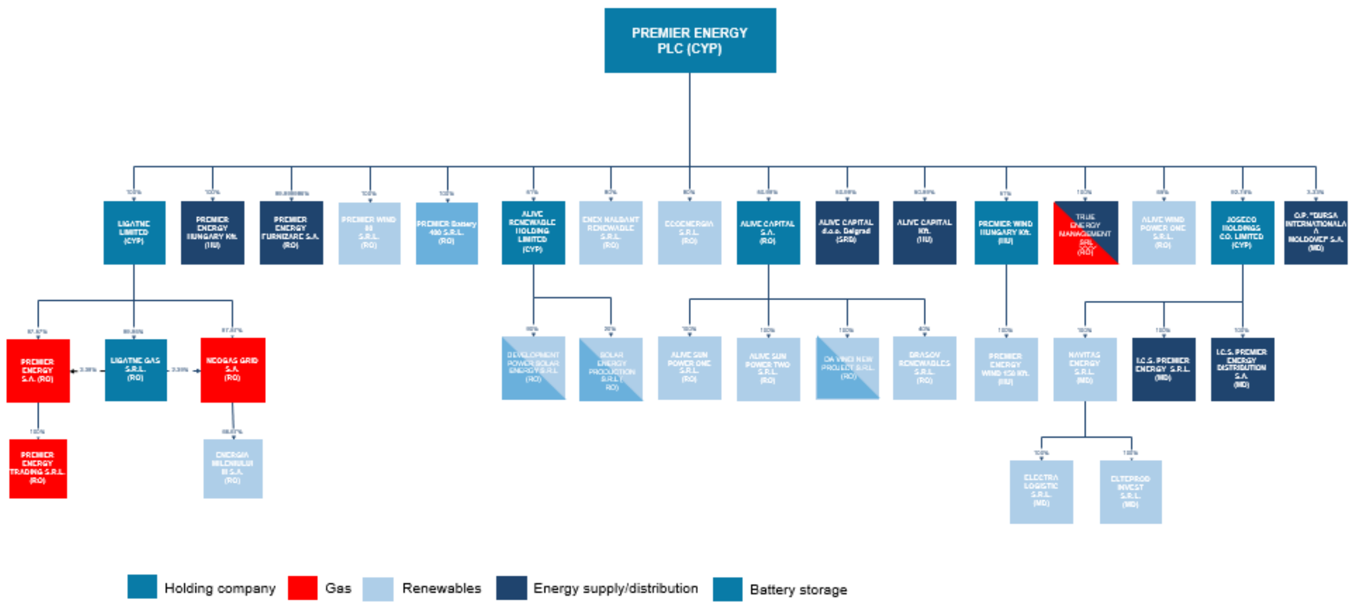
Premier Energy: Shareholding structure*



*Source: Premier Energy; *As of December 31, 2025; **As of April 23, 2025*

EMMA Alpha Holding chose Cyprus, rather than Romania, as the place of business incorporation, citing the country's more stable legal and tax environment, its established reputation as a corporate domicile, and the use of the EUR as the accounting currency, a reporting framework better aligned with the Group's international profile.

Premier Energy: Group structure overview*



*Source: Premier Energy; *As of January 23, 2026*

As of 23 January 2026, Premier Energy PLC sat at the top of a 33-company structure spanning five jurisdictions: 19 entities in Romania, six in the Republic of Moldova, four in Hungary, three in Cyprus and one in Serbia. While the chart looks layered, the set-up largely reflects the Group's mix of regulated distribution and supply activities, wholesale operations and ring-fenced renewables vehicles rather than a fragmented operating model.

The Romanian gas perimeter is housed under wholly owned Ligatne Limited (Cyprus), which controls 97.57% of Premier Energy S.A., the core gas supply arm, 97.57% of

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Neogas Grid S.A., the core gas distribution vehicle, and 99.96% of Ligatne Gas S.R.L. Through these entities, the Group also owns Premier Energy Trading S.R.L. and a 66.67% stake in Energia Mileniului III, which is developing a 99 MW wind park in Tulcea county.

Most of the Group's renewables are kept in separate legal entities, mainly because permits, licences and green certificate rights are not easy to merge. That said, control is centralised and the assets are managed as a single portfolio at Group level. Beyond renewable generation, the Group also owns a 19.9 MW gas-to-power cogeneration plant through True Energy Management S.R.L., which is fully owned by Premier Energy.

The Moldovan operations, notably electricity distribution and supply, sit under Joseco Holdings Co. Limited, 92.74% owned by Premier Energy PLC. The structure also includes 100% of Navitas Energy S.R.L., which owns Electra Logistic S.R.L. and Elteprod Invest S.R.L., both linked to renewable assets.

Premier Energy: Consolidated subsidiaries*

Consolidated subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest**
LIGATNE LIMITED	Cyprus	100%
*PREMIER ENERGY S.A.	Romania	97.57%
**PREMIER ENERGY TRADING S.R.L	Romania	100%
*LIGATNE GAS S.R.L.	Romania	99.96%
*NEOGAS GRID S.A.	Romania	97.57%
**ENERGIA MILENIULUI III S.A	Romania	66.67%
PREMIER ENERGY HUNGARY Kft.	Hungary	100%
PREMIER ENERGY FURNIZARE S.A.	Romania	99.999986%
PREMIER WIND 80 S.R.L.	Romania	100%
PREMIER Battery 400 S.R.L.	Romania	100%
ALIVE RENEWABLE HOLDING LIMITED	Cyprus	51%
*DEVELOPMENT POWER SOLAR ENERGY S.R.L	Romania	90%
*SOLAR ENERGY PRODUCTION S.R.L	Romania	20%
ENEX NALBANT RENEWABLE S.R.L.	Romania	80%
ECOENERGIA S.R.L.	Romania	80%
ALIVE CAPITAL S.A	Romania	50.99%
*ALIVE SUN POWER ONE S.R.L.	Romania	100%
*ALIVE SUN POWER TWO S.R.L.	Romania	100%
*DA VINCI NEW PROJECT S.R.L	Romania	100%
*BRASOV RENEWABLES S.R.L	Romania	40%
ALIVE CAPITAL d.o.o. Belgrad	Serbia	50.99%
ALIVE CAPITAL Kft.	Hungary	50.99%
PREMIER WIND HUNGARY Kft.	Hungary	51%
*PREMIER ENERGY WIND 158 Kft. (HU)	Hungary	100%
TRUE ENERGY MANAGEMENT SRL	Romania	100%
ALIVE WIND POWER ONE S.R.L.	Romania	100%
JOSECO HOLDINGS CO. LIMITED	Cyprus	92.74%
*NAVITAS ENERGY S.R.L	Moldova	100%
**ELECTRA LOGISTIC S.R.L	Moldova	100%
**ELTEPROD INVEST S.R.L.	Moldova	100%
*I.C.S. PREMIER ENERGY S.R.L	Moldova	100%
*I.C.S. PREMIER ENERGY DISTRIBUTION S.A.	Moldova	100%
O.P. "BURSA INTERNATIONALA A MOLDOVEI" S.A.	Moldova	3.33%

*Source: Premier Energy; *As of January 23, 2026; ** Direct and indirect ownership*

In early 2026, Premier Energy agreed to reorganise part of its renewables portfolio by acquiring minority stakes in several production vehicles and divesting its 51% holdings in Alive Capital S.A. and Alive Capital d.o.o. Belgrad to Omnia Capital B.V. The transaction is expected to close in Q2 2026 and, according to management, should have no material IFRS effect, while generating cash proceeds of EUR 8m.

In January 2026, Premier Energy reached an agreement to reorganise part of its renewables portfolio through a mix of minority buyouts and disposals.

The transaction will see the Group acquire the minority interests it does not already own in six renewable generation vehicles, as well as in a Hungarian supply company, while at the same time divesting its 51% stakes in Alive Capital S.A. and Alive Capital d.o.o. Belgrad to Omnia Capital B.V.

More specifically, Premier Energy will acquire the remaining stakes in Ecoenergia S.R.L. (20%), Enex Nalbant Renewable S.R.L. (20%), Alive Wind Power One S.R.L. (35%), Alive Renewable Holding Limited (49%) and Alive Capital Kft. (49%), while also taking full ownership of Da Vinci New Project S.R.L. and Alive Sun Power Two S.R.L., in which the Group previously owned a 51% interest. Following completion, all of these entities will become wholly owned subsidiaries of Premier Energy.

On the disposal side, the transaction comprises 39 MW of RES capacity under ownership and SPA, alongside c.969 MW of managed capacity and the Serbian supply business.

On the disposal side, the transaction comprises 39 MW of RES capacity under ownership and SPA, housed in Alive Power Sun One S.R.L. and Brasov Renewables S.R.L., alongside c.969 MW of managed capacity within Alive Capital S.A. and the Serbian supply business operated through Alive Capital d.o.o. Belgrad.

The transaction is expected to close in Q2 2026 and, according to management, should have no material IFRS effect, while generating cash proceeds of around EUR 8m.

Operating segments

The Group is organised around four core activities and five operating segments: electricity generation, electricity and natural gas distribution, electricity and natural gas supply, renewables development, and corporate. The generation segment captures revenue from electricity production, largely from renewable sources, and also includes the renewable management business in Moldova, which forms part of the country's production platform. Distribution comprises electricity network operations in Moldova and natural gas network operations in Romania. Supply covers electricity sales in Romania and Moldova, natural gas sales in Romania, and the main renewable management business in Romania, which operates separately from the individual production assets. The development segment brings together entities focused on building new renewable projects, including solar and wind capacity, related infrastructure and, over time, balancing assets such as the planned 469 MWh battery projects. The corporate segment, largely centred in Cyprus, supports Group management, financing and investment activities.

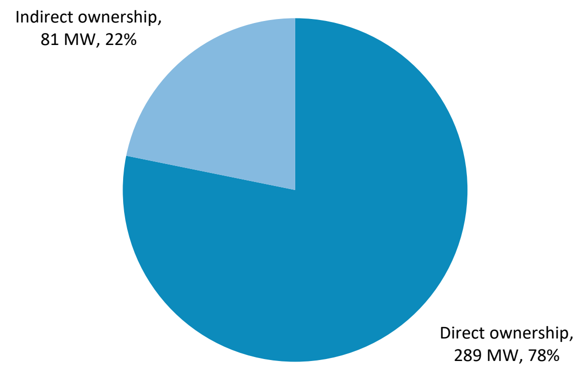
On an adjusted basis, Premier Energy's generation capacity in operation rose from 217 MW at end-2025 to 370 MW after the January 2026 acquisition of a 51% controlling stake in the 158 MW Hungarian wind asset. Wind dominates the mix, while Romania remains the largest market, followed by Hungary and Moldova.

Production of electricity. On our adjusted basis, which reflects the pending Alive Capital transaction, Premier Energy holds 370 MW of electricity generation capacity in operation. The portfolio broadened in January 2026 with the acquisition of a 51% controlling stake in the 158 MW Hungarian wind portfolio, marking the Group's entry into that market and adding exposure to assets representing around half of Hungary's installed wind capacity. Following the transaction, operating capacity increased from 217 MW at end-2025 to c.370 MW, of which 289 MW, or 78%, is directly owned, while 81 MW, or 22%, is held through minority and equity-accounted interests.

Wind is the dominant technology, accounting for 304 MW, or 82%, followed by 45 MW of solar, or 12%, and a 20 MW gas-to-power plant, or 6%.

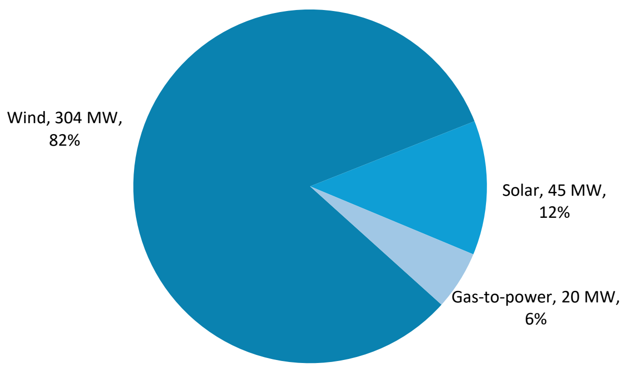
By geography, Romania remains the largest market with 168 MW, or 45% of the total capacities in operation, followed by Hungary with 158 MW, or 43%, while Moldova accounts for 44 MW, or 12%, entirely through operating solar assets.

Premier Energy: Electricity generation capacities in operation by ownership*



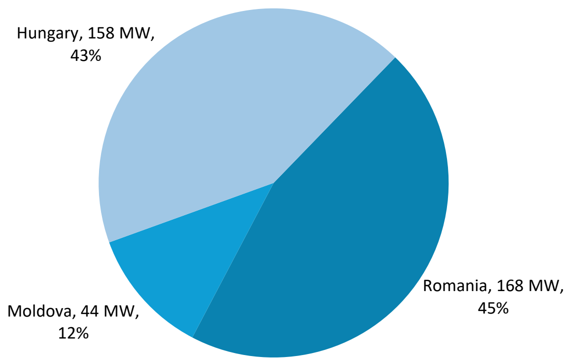
*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; *As of Q2 2026, Swiss Capital adjusted basis*

Premier Energy: Capacities in operation by type*



*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; *As of Q2 2026, Swiss Capital adjusted basis*

Premier Energy: Capacities in operation by country*



*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; * As of Q2 2026, Swiss Capital adjusted basis*

Premier Energy operates regulated distribution network infrastructure in both Moldova and Romania, with a combined RAB of c.EUR 280m at end-2025.

Electricity and natural gas distribution. Premier Energy operates regulated distribution network infrastructure in both Moldova and Romania, with a combined RAB of c.EUR 280m at end-2025.

In **Romania**, as of end-September 2025, the Group held 136 natural gas concession areas and operated a network of almost 4,000 km, much of it already suitable for green hydrogen blending. The footprint is concentrated around Bucharest and across southern and western Romania, while also reaching less penetrated areas where demand could strengthen over time. The gas distribution licence in Romania, issued on 18 October 2013, runs until 2038, with renewals taking place every 25 years.

The business is regulated by the National Energy Regulatory Authority (**ANRE Romania**), which sets tariffs, licensing terms and connection rules. For the 2025-2029 regulatory

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period, the new tariff methodology introduced in December 2024 brought several notable changes, including a potential 0.5% uplift to the regulated return of 6.94% for self-funded energy transition investments, subject to ANRE defining eligible projects; a revised personnel cost adjustment mechanism combining annual inflation assumptions with a fixed 5% real wage growth rate; the introduction of a K coefficient linking the return on invested capital to investment performance and annual gas volumes; and a shorter regulated depreciation period of 25 years for steel and polyethylene network assets commissioned from 1 January 2025, down from 30 years and 40 years, respectively.

In November 2025, NeoGas Grid, the Group's natural gas distribution entity in Romania, **ceased to operate the gas distribution systems in Zimnicea and Otopeni**, after ANRE designated Distrigaz Sud Retele as interim operator for up to 12 months, or until a new concession contract is concluded. NeoGas had run the Zimnicea system since 2016 and the Otopeni system since 2019 under temporary designations that expired on 30 October 2025, triggering the transfer of the networks together with the related distribution, connection, co-financing and works contracts. While the change followed the expiry of those mandates, we note that ANRE's selection framework weighs distance to the relevant area, system size, number of connections, distributed volumes, operator availability and tariffs, with the latter seemingly favouring Distrigaz Sud Retele, whose approved household distribution tariff of RON 68.87/MWh was below NeoGas Grid's RON 74.38/MWh. NeoGas nevertheless remains entitled to compensation from the future concessionaire for the value of the assets invested in the two localities if the concession is ultimately awarded to another operator, while the immediate effect disclosed by the company was only a slight decline in distribution customers by December 2025.

In **Moldova**, Premier Energy operates one of the country's two electricity distribution networks, covering 16 districts and Chisinau through a system of around 36,000 km. The distribution licence in Moldova, extended on 22 July 2025, runs until 2050, with renewals taking place every 25 years.

The activity is regulated by the National Agency for Energy Regulation (**ANRE Moldova**), with tariffs set annually to allow recovery of operating costs, depreciation of regulated assets and a regulated return on capex included in the RAB. After each financial year, tariffs are adjusted for actual performance, with under- and over-recoveries rolled into the next year. The tariff methodology is revised every five years. Most recently, on 16 May 2025, ANRE approved a new distribution methodology, effective from 22 June 2025, setting the return on RAB at 9.7% in USD for the next five years, with a further 2.0% uplift for annual investment volumes exceeding 140% of annual regulatory depreciation.

The Group serves over 2.2m customers across Romania and Moldova, mainly households and small businesses, while maintaining an energy supply platform in Hungary.

Electricity and natural gas supply. Premier Energy serves more than 2.2m customers across Romania and Moldova, predominantly households and small businesses, while maintaining an energy supply platform in Hungary. Alongside its retail activities, the Group is active in wholesale power and gas trading across SEE, with renewable electricity procurement and sales set to be handled through its own platform following the disposal of Alive Capital expected in Q2 2026. The Group, through Alive Capital S.A., also operates a local dispatching centre for renewable generation units, licensed by CNTEE Transelectrica.

In **Romania**, Premier Energy supplied electricity to more than 1.2m customers in 2025, while its gas supply business served over 150k. The electricity supply operations are carried out under licences issued by **ANRE Romania**. The Group holds several gas and electricity supply licences, renewed every 25 years for gas and every 10 years for electricity. To cushion the effect of volatile energy prices, the Romanian government introduced temporary price caps for electricity and natural gas supplied to households and selected non-household consumers. The electricity cap remained in place until 30 June 2025, while the natural gas cap runs until 31 March 2026. Suppliers are compensated by the state for the gap between the capped tariff and the market price, with these amounts recognised as government grants in the income statement in the delivery period based on estimates and subsequently adjusted once confirmed by the authorities. Such adjustments are generally not material.

In **Moldova**, Premier Energy supplied electricity to more than 850k customers in 2025. The activity is regulated by **ANRE Moldova**. The licence is valid until 2028 and is renewed every 10 years. The public service obligation imposed by ANRE Moldova for universal service supply and supplier-of-last-resort activities expires on 8 July 2026. In January 2025, ANRE Moldova approved an average increase of around 79% in regulated electricity supply prices, depending on the voltage level, with the new tariffs entering into force upon publication in the Official Bulletin on 10 January 2025. Later, on 29 July 2025, following lower-than-expected electricity procurement costs during the year and the resulting tariff deviation, ANRE agreed to reduce supply tariffs by an average of 13%, effective from 1 August 2025.

By end-2025, Premier Energy had a 350 MW renewables pipeline and 469 MWh of storage.

The next visible step is the start of construction on the 400 MWh battery storage project in Q2 2026.

Developments. Renewables and co-located battery storage form a central part of Premier Energy's regional growth strategy, with the Group relying on greenfield projects to widen its SEE footprint. As of end-2025, Premier Energy's pipeline stood at 350 MW of renewable capacity and 469 MWh of battery storage. During 2025, the Group progressed 137 MW of solar projects and 46 MWh of co-located storage to the testing phase ahead of commissioning, with total development and construction spending exceeding EUR 42m. The next visible step is the start of construction on the 400 MWh battery storage project in Q2 2026, while the Group continues to assess additional value-accretive development and acquisition opportunities in generation and balancing assets across Romania, Moldova, Hungary and neighbouring markets.

During 2025, the Group progressed 137 MW of solar projects and 46 MWh of co-located storage to the testing phase ahead of commissioning.

In Moldova, the Group's Navitas subsidiary brought 4.5 MW of solar capacity into operation in Q4 2025.

Developments update. In 2025, Premier Energy moved three Romanian solar and co-located storage projects into the testing phase ahead of expected start-up later in Q2 2026: a 26 MW plant with 10 MWh of co-located battery storage in Teleorman county, a 48 MW plant with 16 MWh of storage in Buzau county, and a 63 MW plant with 20 MWh of storage in Buzau county, developed through Solar Energy Production S.R.L., in which the Group holds a 20% stake. All three projects are set to benefit from co-financing under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. In Moldova, the Group's Navitas subsidiary brought 4.5 MW of solar capacity into operation in Q4 2025.

In November 2025, Premier Energy acquired a ready-to-build battery storage project near Iasi, Romania, with 200 MW of input/output capacity and 400 MWh of storage. Construction is expected to take place mainly during 2026, with commissioning targeted for late 2026 or early 2027. Once completed, the asset is set to rank among the largest battery storage plants in SEE and should be well positioned to capture the region's elevated intraday volatility and balancing costs, particularly in Romania. Strategically, the project would provide a natural hedge for the Group's renewable generation and supply activities, while also strengthening its diversification and vertical integration profile, including in the context of prosumer-related regulation. Total development and construction costs are estimated at c.EUR 75m, with management currently exploring potential financing from a major CEE financial institution.

Premier Energy completed its 51% acquisition of Premier Energy Wind 158 in January 2026, adding 158 MW of Hungarian wind capacity, partly debt-funded and fully consolidated from Q1 2026.

Acquisitions update. 51% ownership of 158 MW operating wind park in Hungary. Premier Energy closed the acquisition of a 51% stake in Iberdrola Renovables Magyarország KFT, subsequently renamed Premier Energy Wind 158 Kft., on 22 January 2026, after meeting all customary conditions precedent and securing the required regulatory approvals. The agreed valuation stood at EUR 128m for 100% of the target, under a lockbox mechanism effective from 1 January 2025. The deal adds 158 MW of operating wind capacity in Hungary, spread across 79 turbines at two sites in the northwest of the country, an area benefiting from relatively stable wind flows and annual output of around 300,000 MWh. To support the acquisition, the Group drew a EUR 90m syndicated loan arranged by Vista Bank and Optima Bank. Following completion, Premier Energy holds a 51% managing control interest in the business, whose financial results are set to be fully consolidated from Q1 2026. **Full ownership of 40.5 MW wind project in Moldova**. On 14 August 2025, the Group's Navitas subsidiary acquired 100% of Elteprod Invest S.R.L. for EUR 634k, securing an entity that holds the grid connection permit and 6 hectares of land for the potential development of a 40.5 MW wind project near Stefan Voda in the Republic of Moldova. **Full ownership of 19.9 MW cogeneration plant in Romania**. On 18 March 2025, the Group bought out the remaining 25% minority stake in True Energy Management S.R.L. for EUR 3.0m, lifting its ownership to 100% from 75%. The company owns and operates a 19.9 MW cogeneration plant in Fagaras, Romania.

The Group signed the deal for the acquisition of Distributie Energie Oltenia for around EUR 700m, transaction expected to be fully debt funded.

DEO acquisition update. Premier Energy has announced the acquisition of Distribuție Energie Oltenia (DEO), alongside the renewable platform Evryo Power, for a total enterprise value close to **EUR 700m**. According to GSM documents, the transaction implies an equity consideration of EUR 295m, plus a 7.0% annual ticking fee starting from the 31 December 2025 lockbox date, as well as the assumption of current net debt amounting to RON 2.02b (equivalent of EUR 386m). The transaction marks a strategic step into regulated electricity distribution, adding a **stable, RAB-based earnings stream** to the Group's increasingly integrated business model. The deal is expected to be **fully debt-financed** and is anticipated to close in **H2 2026**, subject to regulatory approvals.

Distribuție Energie Oltenia operates one of the eight Romania regional electricity distribution networks, **3rd largest independent operator** according to the company, covering the Oltenia region in the south-west of the country. The company serves

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approximately **1.5m end-users**, across both urban and industrial areas, with a network spanning seven counties including Dolj, Gorj, Mehedinți, Olt and Argeș. DEO operates around **88k km** of power lines.

From a scale perspective, DEO is a mid-sized distribution operator, with annual distributed volumes of approximately **6.5-7.0 TWh**, positioning it below the aggregated networks of Electrica and PPC, but broadly in line with other standalone regional operators.

In our view, the acquisition represents an attractive entry into regulated distribution at a compelling valuation, with an implied **EV/EBITDA multiple of around 5.0x** and an **EV/RAB multiple close to 1.0x**. This compares favourably to both Premier's current trading multiple and listed peers, while also improving the overall earnings mix through the addition of **stable, RAB-based returns**.

According to the company, **DEO ended 2025** with **RON 1.7b revenues (EUR 300m)** and an **EBITDA close to RON 750m (EUR 140m)**, broadly in line with the Group's **normalised EBITDA of EUR 134m in 2025**, implying a **step-change in scale and a near doubling of the regulated earnings base post-consolidation**. **2025 RAB stood at RON 3.5b, equivalent of EUR 698m.**

Strategically, the transaction completes the Group's **vertically integrated model in Romania**, enabling optimisation across generation, supply and distribution, and improving the capture of internally generated volumes. While the transaction increases leverage in the near term, we see this as **manageable given the predictable, regulated cash flows**, with potential for gradual deleveraging over time.

Completion remains subject to customary approvals (competition clearance and FDI / CEISD), although we view execution risk as **limited given the advanced stage of the transaction and secured financing framework**.

Premier Energy: Romanian distribution landscape

Source: Swiss Capital

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Financial highlights

Premier Energy posted strong FY 2025 IFRS results, with revenue up 41% Y/Y to EUR 1.7b, EBITDA above 2x Y/Y to EUR 177m and net profit 3.3x higher Y/Y.

The Group reported preliminary 2025 financial results, with the full annual report expected at the end of April. Please note that under Cypriot law, the company is not required to submit a budget for shareholders' approval. Therefore, visibility on earnings remains limited, with communication focused on operational developments rather than formal financial targets. Furthermore, comparability is affected by changes in segment reporting following the IPO in 2024, when the company transitioned from the previous structure (Romania Renewable Energy, Natural Gas, Romania Energy Supply, Moldova Electricity and Corporate) to the current segmentation (Production of electricity, Distribution of electricity and natural gas, Supply of electricity and natural gas, Development of electricity production and Corporate), starting from the 9M 2025.

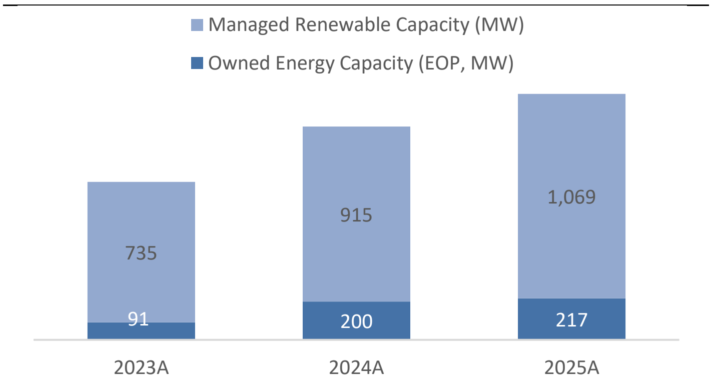
At Group level, **Premier Energy delivered a solid FY 2025 IFRS set, with revenues rising 41% Y/Y to EUR 1.7b, supported by growth across all business lines, particularly production and supply. Adjusted EBITDA more than doubled Y/Y to EUR 177m, reflecting both sound underlying performance and a significant overperformance from the Moldovan supply business, while net profit increased 3.3x to EUR 103m, supported by organic growth and favourable market conditions**.

Operationally, the year was supported by a near doubling of owned renewable production (+97% Y/Y to 421 GWh based on 217MW capacity at the end of the period), continued growth in electricity supply volumes (+10% Y/Y to 7.4TWh), and a stable contribution from distribution. These were partly offset by lower gas volumes (-11% Y/Y to 7.9 TWh) and a slight decline in the customer base, reflecting increased competition in the Romanian electricity market.

Production output increased to 217 MW at the end of 2025, more than double as compared to 2023.

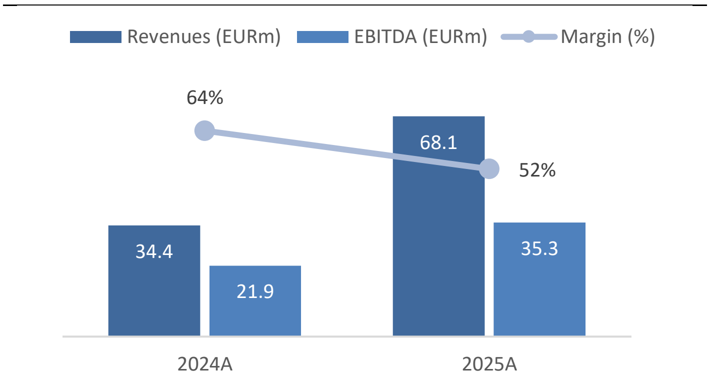
At segment level, **Electricity Production delivered the strongest growth, with IFRS EBITDA up 61% Y/Y to EUR 35m**. This was mainly driven by a near doubling of RES output (to 421 GWh) and a strong contribution from the cogeneration plant (87 GWh). Performance also benefited from improved pricing conditions, lower balancing costs and the removal of the capping mechanism in the second half of the year. The EBITDA margin declined to 52%, reflecting the increasing contribution of cogeneration, which carries structurally lower margins compared to pure RES operations. According to management guidance, the RES margin usually stands around 75%.

Premier Energy: Electricity production capacities



Source: Premier Energy

Premier Energy: Electricity production key financial metrics



Source: Premier Energy

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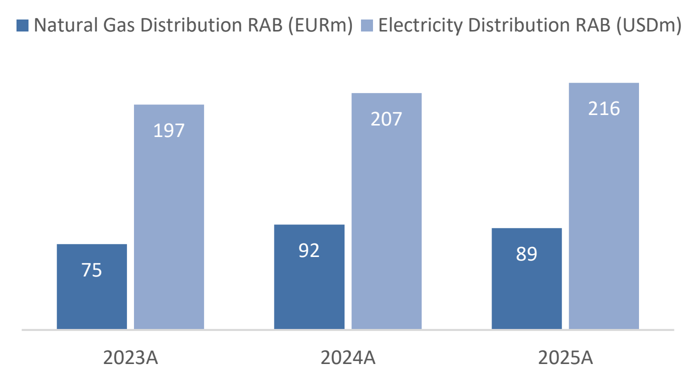
Moldova operations overperformed by EUR 42.5m in 2025

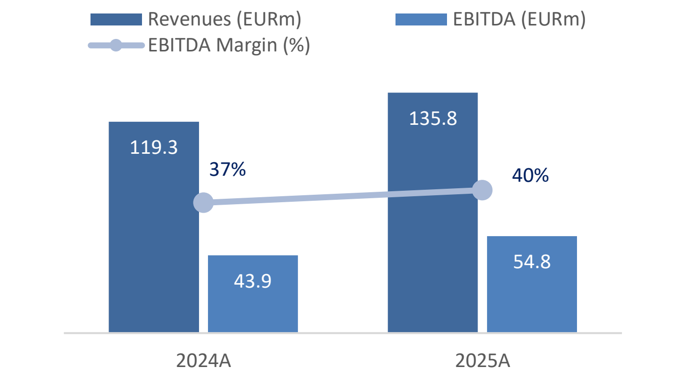
Distribution revenues increased by 14% Y/Y to EUR 136m, supported by RAB growth. **Adjusted EBITDA reached EUR 55m, up 25% Y/Y, mainly reflecting an overperformance in Moldova of EUR 8.2m versus the regulated level.** The EBITDA margin improved to 40% from 37% previously, mainly due to this temporary uplift. From a regulatory perspective, the Moldovan allowed regulated return (WACC) was revised down to 9.73% (from 11.71% in 2024) for the new regulatory period (2025–2029), while in Romania the regulated rate of return (RRR) increased to 6.94% (from 6.39%).

Premier Energy: Distribution key operating metrics



Source: Premier Energy

Premier Energy: Distribution key financial metrics

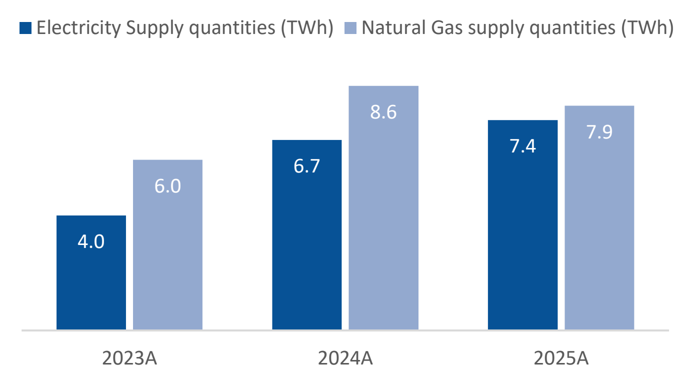


Source: Premier Energy

On a normalised basis the EBITDA reached EUR 55m, implying a 4% margin.

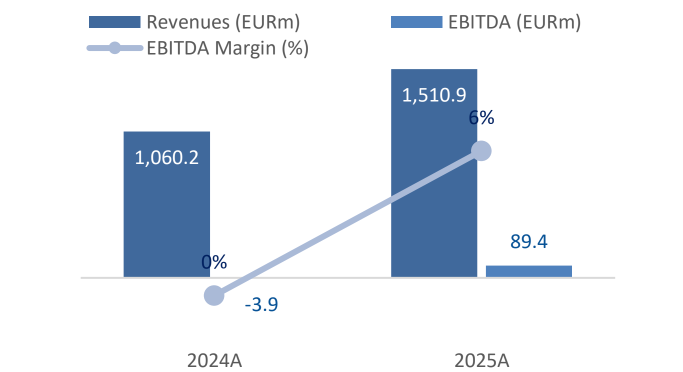
Supply remained the main contributor to Group earnings (88% in 2025), benefiting from the first full-year consolidation of Premier Energy Furnizare (former CEZ) and improved market conditions following the removal of capping mechanisms. However, competitive pressure continued to weigh on customer numbers and margins, particularly in electricity. The total number of electricity customers declined by 5% Y/Y to 2.06m, while the number of natural gas supply customers inched 1% higher on year to 151k. The supply EBITDA margin improved to 6% vs slightly negative levels in 2024, supported by better market fundamentals and opportunities in Romania, and a positive contribution from Moldova operations. **Excluding the impact of tariff deviations (EUR 34.3m), the normalised EBITDA increased 51% Y/Y to EUR 55m, implying a 4% EBITDA margin.**

Premier Energy: Supply key operating metrics



Source: Premier Energy

Premier Energy: Supply key financial metrics



Source: Premier Energy

Large deviations from the regulated framework in the Moldova business require prompt ex post adjustments. Management presents normalised figures to reflect earnings closer to the regulated baseline.

Given the specific regulatory framework in Moldova, where tariff deviations are subsequently adjusted by the regulator, the company also presents normalised figures to better reflect underlying performance. In 2025, the year began with an under-recovery position of around EUR 8m, driven by higher electricity procurement costs following the interruption of gas flows to MGRES. In response, ANRE incorporated higher recognised electricity costs in tariffs, initially around EUR 140/MWh. As market prices declined during the year, tariffs were revised downward, with recognised costs moving closer to EUR 120/MWh. Despite this adjustment, the company ultimately over-earned relative to the regulated level, generating approximately EUR 42.5m in excess earnings. As a result, Premier Energy ended 2025 with an over-recovery position of around EUR 35m, including prior-year deviations.

Importantly, this effect is timing-related rather than structural, reflecting the mismatch between tariff setting and procurement costs in a volatile market environment. As a result, 2025 IFRS earnings overstate underlying profitability, with a reversal expected in 2026 as prior over-earning is unwound and reported figures temporarily fall below normalized levels.

The Group's normalised net profit increased by 57% Y/Y on the back of improved fundamentals and increased production output.

Looking at normalised figures, the Group delivered solid growth across all key metrics, with revenues and EBITDA both up 33% Y/Y, supported by stronger underlying fundamentals, higher production output and the liberalisation of the electricity market in Romania. Normalised net profit increased by 57% Y/Y to EUR 65.9m, with the net margin reaching 4%. **The relatively low profitability reflects the dominant contribution of the supply segment (around 88% of revenues), which structurally operates at low margins.**

Premier Energy: Key operational metrics

(EURm)	2023A	2024A	2025A	Y/Y
Production				
Owned Energy Capacity (EOP, MW)	91	200	217	8.5%
RES production (GWh)	132	214	421	96.7%
Cogeneration plant		24.7	86.9	251.8%
Managed Renewable Capacity (MW)	735	915	1,069	16.8%
Supply				
Electricity Supply quantities (TWh)	4.0	6.7	7.4	10.4%
o/w Moldova	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.8%
Natural Gas supply quantities (TWh)	6.0	8.6	7.9	-11.0%
Distribution				
Electricity Distribution RAB (USDm)	197	207	216	4.3%
WACC MDL (%)	10.28%	11.71%	9.73%	-16.9%
Natural Gas Distribution RAB (EURm)	75	92	89	-3.3%
RRR RO (%)	6.39%	6.39%	6.94%	8.6%

Source: Premier Energy

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Premier Energy: Financial results

(EURm)	2023A	2024A	2025A	Y/Y
Revenues	**912.0**	**1,214.1**	**1,717.0**	41%
Electricity Production		**34.4**	**68.1**	98%
Electricity & Gas Distribution		**119.3**	**135.8**	14%
Electricity & Gas Supply		**1,060.2**	**1,510.9**	43%
Others		**0.2**	**2.2**	1319%
Adjusted EBITDA	**127.7**	**57.8**	**176.9**	**206%**
% Margin	*14%*	*5%*	*10%*	116%
Electricity Production		21.9	35.3	61%
% Margin		*64%*	*52%*	-19%
Electricity & Gas Distribution		43.9	54.8	25%
% Margin		*37%*	*40%*	10%
Electricity & Gas Supply		-3.9	89.4	n.m.
% Margin		*0%*	*6%*	n.m.
Others		-4.1	-2.6	n.m.
Net profit	**79.0**	**24.2**	**103.0**	**325%**
% Margin	*9%*	*2%*	*6%*	201%
Normalisation effect				
Tariff Deviation	-47.9	41.8	-42.5	-202%
Normalised revenues	874.0	1,255.9	1,674.5	33%
Normalised Adjusted EBITDA	89.7	101.1	134.4	33%
% Margin	*10%*	*8%*	*8%*	0%
Normalised Net Profit	41.5	42.1	65.9	57%
% Margin	*5%*	*3%*	*4%*	17%

Source: Premier Energy

(EURm)	2023A	2024A	2025A	Y/Y
Revenues	**912.0**	**1,214.1**	**1,717.0**	41%
Other operating income	34.8	139.9	113.0	-19%
Gain on bargain purchase	4.0	20.1	0.0	-100%
COGS	(738.6)	(1,187.1)	(1,530.0)	29%
Raw materials and consumables used	(4.8)	(4.8)	(6.0)	24%
Depreciation and amortisation	(19.1)	(26.8)	(32.0)	19%
Services and material expenses	(46.0)	(62.5)	(67.0)	7%
Personnel expenses	(28.8)	(39.0)	(46.0)	18%
Other operating expenses	(2.0)	(4.3)	(6.0)	40%
Credit losses on loans & receivables	0.0	(2.8)	(4.0)	45%
Reversal of expected credit losses	1.1	0.1	3.0	n.m.
Finance income	2.3	2.9	3.0	3%
Finance expense	(12.7)	(20.3)	(23.0)	13%
EBIT	112.7	47.1	139.3	196%
Profit before tax	102.3	29.6	119.3	303%
Income tax expense	(23.3)	(5.4)	(16.3)	201%
Profit after tax	**79.0**	**24.2**	**103.0**	**325.3%**

Source: Premier Energy

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From a balance sheet perspective, the Group ended 2025 in a solid position, with total assets up 11% Y/Y to EUR 1,262m and equity up 14% Y/Y to EUR 591m. Non-current assets increased by 5% Y/Y to EUR 653m, reflecting continued investments in renewable generation and regulated distribution networks. Current assets rose by 19% Y/Y, mainly triggered by receivables related to electricity government support schemes (EUR 111m) and higher natural gas inventories (EUR 62m).

Reported net debt stood at EUR 186m at 2025-end.

Reported net debt stood at EUR 186m at 2025-end. Management also presented internal calculations indicating that this figure would fall to around EUR 75m assuming full collection of government compensation receivables, and further to c.EUR 13m if gas inventories for the Q1 2026 heating season were monetised at cost, although these figures should be viewed as illustrative adjustments rather than standard net debt.

Premier Energy: Balance sheet

(EURm)	2023A	2024A	2025A	Y/Y
Intangible assets and goodwill	47.8	59.0	60.0	1.7%
PPE	399.1	535.3	572.0	6.9%
Other non-current	24.1	28.4	21.0	-26.1%
Total long term asset	**471.0**	**622.7**	**653.0**	**4.9%**
Inventories	35.4	21.0	71.0	237.7%
Tarde receivables	87.2	181.9	198.0	8.8%
Other assets	50.3	211.6	192.0	-9.3%
Cash & Equiv, (incl. restricted)	86.9	96.1	148.0	54.0%
Total current assets	**259.9**	**510.6**	**609.0**	**19.3%**
Total Assets	**730.8**	**1,133.3**	**1,262.0**	**11.4%**
Due to banks	54.4	127.1	167.0	31.4%
Trade payables	46.7	69.7	80.0	14.8%
Other current liabilities	52.9	150.8	154.0	2.2%
Total current liabilities	**154.1**	**347.5**	**401.0**	**15.4%**
Long term debt	100.4	157.5	171.0	8.6%
Other long term debt	71.4	110.2	99.0	-10.2%
Total Long Term Liabilities	**171.8**	**267.7**	**270.0**	**0.9%**
Owners' Equity	**365.7**	**477.9**	**551.0**	**15.3%**
Non-controlling interests	39.2	40.2	40.0	-0.4%
Total Equity	**405.0**	**518.1**	**591.0**	**14.1%**

Source: Premier Energy

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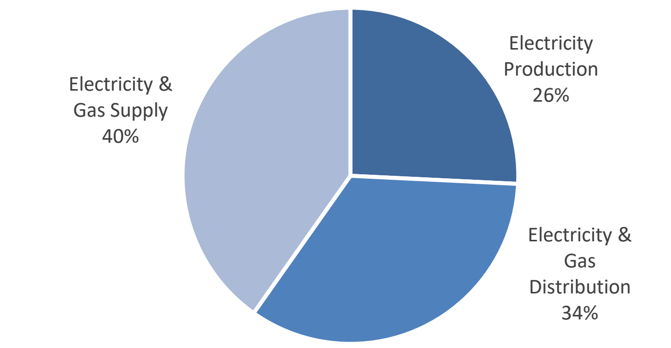
2025 pro forma EBITDA (including DEO and the 158 MW wind park) stands at EUR 299m. The pro forma net debt position reaches EUR 989m, implying a net debt to normalised EBITDA at 3.3x.

2025 Pro-forma. The company disclosed illustrative 2025 pro forma key figures. On this basis, the DEO acquisition together with the 158 MW Hungarian wind portfolio would have taken **revenues to EUR 2.0b**, with **normalised EBITDA of EUR 299m**. At 2025 levels, distribution becomes the dominant earnings contributor, accounting for 62% of EBITDA (vs 34% previously), while electricity production increases its share to 20%.

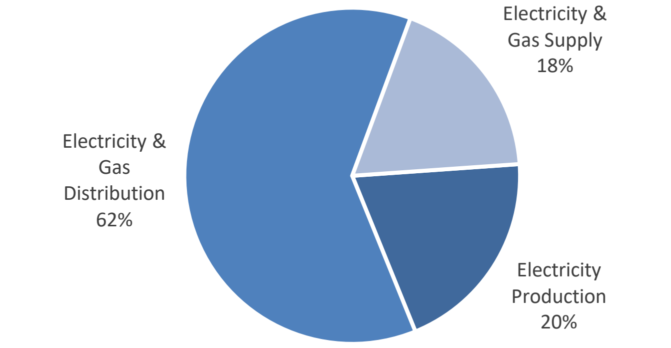
From a balance sheet perspective, the Hungarian wind assets come with EUR 103m of net debt, while the DEO transaction adds a further EUR 700m. Hence, pro forma net debt at **end-2025 rises to EUR 989m** (vs EUR 186m pre-transactions), implying **net debt / normalised EBITDA of 3.3x.** The company also presents a working capital-adjusted net debt figure of EUR 759m, corresponding **to 2.5x working capital adj. net debt / normalised EBITDA.**

2025 contribution to normalised EBITDA



Source: Premier Energy

Pro forma 2025 contribution to EBITDA



Source: Premier Energy

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Valuation

We initiate coverage of Premier Energy with a NEUTRAL recommendation and a target price of RON 56.3 per share, 4% lower versus the last close.

We used a DCF model with a 5-year explicitly forecasted period after which a terminal free cash flow with a **perpetual growth of 3.3%** has been employed, broadly reflecting long-term inflation expectations across the Group's core markets. The WACC is constructed using the German 10Y Bund as the risk-free rate, complemented by an **EBITDA-weighted country risk premium** to capture the Group's exposure to Romania, Moldova and Hungary.

Premier Energy: DCF Valuation

(EURm)	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
EBIT	86	184	188	189	176
Plus: D&A	38	117	119	120	116
Minus: Tax on EBIT	(14)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(29)
CAPEX	(153)	(177)	(133)	(106)	(85)
(Increase)/decrease in WC	62	40	13	4	7
Free cash flow	**18**	**133**	**156**	**177**	**184**
WACC	**10.0%**	**9.4%**	**9.4%**	**9.5%**	**9.5%**
Present value	17	115	122	127	121
Cumulative net present value	17	132	254	381	502
Growth rate	3.3%				
Terminal value					3,042
Net present value of terminal value	1,821				
Enterprise value (EURm)	**2,323**				
Less: 2026E Net debt (Net cash)	955				
Non-Controlling Interests	135	(@1.8x P/B)			
Equity Value (EURm)	**1,233**				
RON/EUR	5.2364				
Target price (RON/share)	**56.3**				
Last close (RON/share)	58.4				
Upside (Downside) potential	**-4%**				
WACC assumptions					
Risk free rate (DE 10Y Bunds)	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%
Market premium	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
CRP (weighted)	4.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Beta levered	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cost of debt	7.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%
Cost of equity	13.3%	12.5%	12.4%	12.3%	12.3%
Beta unlevered	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Debt / (Debt + Equity market value)	44%	43%	42%	41%	40%

Source: Swiss Capital estimates

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The acquisition of the Romanian electricity distribution network (DEO) is incorporated in our valuation from 2027, as closing is expected closer to the end of the year, with no material impact foreseen for 2026. Given limited public disclosure, we model the asset using a simplified regulatory framework, with earnings proxied by the **allowed return on an RAB of around EUR 700m**, alongside the associated capex and depreciation profile. The transaction is assumed to be **fully debt-financed**. While this approach does not capture short-term regulatory volatility, it provides an anchor to the **steady-state earnings**.

We present **2026 multiples on a pro forma basis** to reflect the full DEO contribution and associated financing, aligning valuation with the Group's forward earnings profile.

On a pro-forma basis, including DEO full impact for 2026, EV/EBITDA would stand closer to 9.8x (8.7x normalised).

Including DEO, the 2026 EV/EBITDA multiple stands at around 9.8x, or 8.7x on a normalised basis, above peers, assuming a full-year contribution of around EUR 120m normalised EBITDA.

From 2027, the stock moves to a discount to peers as earnings quality improves.

From 2027, once DEO is fully reflected in reported figures, the stock trades at a **discount to peers (7.9x vs 8.4x),** as the earnings mix shifts towards regulated and owned-generation assets and visibility improves.

Within our local universe, **Electrica remains the closest comparable**, given its exposure to electricity distribution and supply in Romania. The two companies may appear to have a similar business mix, but this comparison **overlooks key differences in scale, ownership profile and earnings visibility.**

Premier Energy offers broader earnings mix than Electrica, with higher owned RES exposure, storage upside and regional diversification.

Electrica remains primarily a **regulated distribution and supply story**, with 4m distribution users, a network of **205.8k km, 18 TWh distributed in 2025, and a supply business serving 3.3m consumption places** and delivering 7.2 TWh on the retail market. While it has built a visible green pipeline, including **307.5 MW of renewables and 169.5 MWh of storage** (plus an additional 1,000 MWh at an early stage), only **46.5 MW operational**, meaning a large part of this growth is not yet reflected in earnings. By contrast, Premier Energy is shifting towards a higher contribution from owned generation, largely operational or closer to monetisation, while also incorporating storage into its forward profile and adding a sizeable, regulated earnings stream through DEO (1.5m users across an 88k km network). In addition, Electrica is effectively a Romania-only story, whereas Premier Energy benefits from a broader regional footprint.

Premier Energy: Peers group

Company name	Mrk Cap (EURm)	EV/EBITDA				P/E				P/B			
		2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E	2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E	2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E
Electrica	1,954	6.0x	7.5x	N/A	7.1x	8.1x	10.4x	10.5x	10.6x	1.4x	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hidroelectrica	14,671	14.9x	11.1x	11.4x	12.8x	21.9x	16.1x	16.7x	19.3x	3.4x	3.1x	3.1x	3.2x
EDP SA	18,129	7.7x	8.7x	8.6x	8.3x	13.0x	15.4x	15.2x	14.4x	1.5x	1.5x	1.4x	1.4x
CEZ as	27,030	7.0x	7.6x	8.1x	8.2x	22.2x	19.6x	22.3x	23.7x	2.8x	2.6x	2.6x	N/A
Endesa SA	37,826	8.8x	8.3x	8.3x	8.0x	16.9x	16.6x	16.6x	15.7x	4.4x	4.3x	4.0x	3.8x
E.ON SE	47,438	6.7x	9.7x	8.6x	8.2x	20.8x	17.9x	15.5x	14.8x	2.5x	2.4x	2.2x	2.2x
Engie SA	68,798	8.0x	8.2x	7.6x	7.2x	14.5x	14.8x	13.8x	13.2x	2.4x	1.9x	1.8x	1.8x
Enel SpA	97,092	7.2x	7.4x	7.1x	6.8x	17.3x	13.6x	13.1x	12.2x	4.1x	2.6x	2.3x	2.4x
Iberdrola SA	131,204	12.0x	11.3x	10.8x	10.2x	20.4x	20.0x	18.9x	17.5x	2.6x	2.4x	2.2x	2.1x
Median of Peers		**7.7x**	**8.3x**	**8.4x**	**8.2x**	**17.3x**	**16.1x**	**15.5x**	**14.8x**	**2.6x**	**2.5x**	**2.2x**	**2.2x**
PE @ Market Price*	**1,278**	**9.1x**	**9.8x**	**7.9x**	**7.7x**	**13.0x**	**33.7x**	**13.4x**	**12.1x**	**2.3x**	**2.2x**	**1.9x**	**1.7x**
Premium/Discount to peers		*17%*	*18%*	*-6%*	*-5%*	*-25%*	*110%*	*-14%*	*-18%*	*-11%*	*-12%*	*-13%*	*-19%*
PE @ Market Price, Normalised*		**11.9x**	**8.7x**	**7.8x**	**7.7x**	**20.3x**	**19.6x**	**13.0x**	**12.1x**				
Premium/Discount to peers		*54%*	*5%*	*-7%*	*-5%*		*22%*	*-17%*	*-18%*				
PE @ Target Price**	**1,233**		**9.6x**	**7.7x**	**7.6x**		**32.6x**	**12.9x**	**11.7x**		**2.1x**	**1.9x**	**1.7x**
Premium/Discount to peers			*16%*	*-8%*	*-7%*		*103%*	*-17%*	*-21%*		*-15%*	*-16%*	*-22%*
PE @ Target Price, Normalised**			**8.5x**	**7.6x**	**7.6x**		**18.9x**	**12.5x**	**11.7x**				
Premium/Discount to peers			*3%*	*-9%*	*-7%*		*18%*	*-20%*	*-21%*				

*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; *2026 multiples pro forma for DEO acquisition. Used solely for peer comparison purposes; **Target price multiples are derived from a post-acquisition valuation framework*

Premier Energy: Peers group

Company name	DIV Yield				EBITDA margin			
	2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E	2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E
Electrica	1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	22%	17%	N/A	19%
Hidroelectrica	6%	6%	5%	5%	48%	57%	55%	53%
EDP SA	4%	4%	5%	5%	30%	30%	30%	29%
CEZ as	N/A	4%	3%	N/A	38%	36%	35%	33%
Endesa SA	5%	4%	4%	5%	26%	27%	28%	28%
E.ON SE	3%	3%	3%	3%	16%	11%	12%	13%
Engie SA	5%	5%	5%	5%	19%	19%	20%	20%
Enel SpA	6%	5%	5%	6%	29%	29%	30%	30%
Iberdrola SA	1%	3%	3%	3%	35%	36%	36%	37%
Median of Peers	**4%**	**4%**	**5%**	**5%**	**29%**	**29%**	**30%**	**29%**
PE @ Market Price	**1%**	**0%**	**2%**	**2%**	**10%**	**13%**	**15%**	**16%**
Premium/Discount to peers	*-75%*	*-100%*	*-64%*	*-48%*	*-64%*	*-56%*	*-51%*	*-45%*
PE @ Target Price	**1%**	**0%**	**2%**	**3%**				
Premium/Discount to peers	*-74%*	*-100%*	*-63%*	*-46%*				

Source: Reuters; Swiss Capital estimates

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Key DCF assumptions

Value shifting towards owned RES and regulated distribution, following the acquisition of the Romanian network.

At a glance, we see **Premier Energy entering a phase of structural improvement in earnings quality, increasingly supported by owned renewable generation and, from 2027, by the addition of a sizeable, regulated distribution business**. This transition is underpinned by the rapid scaling of the production portfolio and the **gradual integration of storage**, which provides additional optionality to enhance capture prices and overall monetisation. Moreover, the **acquisition of Distribuție Energie Oltenia** adds a stable, RAB-based earnings stream to the Group's increasingly integrated model.

From a market perspective, the Romanian electricity sector has entered full liberalisation from 2025, removing pricing caps but intensifying competitive pressure across the supply segment. In contrast, the natural gas market remains partially regulated until March 2027, providing near-term earnings visibility. In Moldova, following a strong overperformance in 2025, a reversal is expected in 2026, with profitability temporarily falling below regulated levels as prior tariff deviations unwind.

We present illustrative 2026 pro forma figures for DEO, as we do not expect a meaningful IFRS contribution within the year.

In our view, on an **IFRS reporting basis, 2026 figures are unlikely to include any meaningful contribution from the DEO acquisition**, as closing is expected towards the end of the year. The transaction remains subject to shareholders approval (expected in June), as well as competition clearance in Romania and FDI (CEISD) approval. Management indicated that completion could take place by end-October, although delays cannot be ruled out. Hence**, we do not include DEO in our 2026 IFRS estimates and instead present illustrative 2026 pro forma figures.**

2026 outlook marked by Hungarian wind consolidation, offset by weaker Moldova contribution and AUM disposal.

At Group level, from an IFRS perspective, **revenues are projected to decline in 2026 to around EUR 1.6b (-6% Y/Y)**, mostly due to **weaker Moldova contribution** and the **disposal of assets under management,** only partly offset by **strong growth in the production segment**. Electricity production growth is supported by the consolidation of the **Hungarian wind portfolio and the gradual commissioning of new solar capacity**, leading to a step-up in total installed capacity to over 500 MW in 2026.

Beyond 2026, **revenues are expected to increase towards EUR 2.0b in 2027**, underpinned by the **full-year consolidation of the Romanian distribution business** (DEO) and the full contribution of newly commissioned renewable capacity. Thereafter, revenues are likely to moderate, reflecting **softer power price assumptions**, partly offset by the increasing contribution from owned generation and the addition of a stable regulated earnings base.

2026 reported EBITDA is set to be weighed down by Moldova (EUR 31m negative deviation reversing the 2025 overperformance), while normalised EBITDA is expected to grow by 16% Y/Y, underpinned by improving core fundamentals despite higher energy price volatility.

Looking at IFRS reported **EBITDA level, we expect a 30% Y/Y decline to EUR 124.2m**, materially distorted by Moldova tariff deviations (EUR 31m). The expected negative swing in 2026 largely explains the year-on-year decline and masks the underlying performance of the core business. On a normalised basis, EBITDA follows a more constructive trajectory, increasing by **16% Y/Y to EUR 155.3m**, supported primarily by strong growth in the production segment.

From 2027 onwards, the consolidation of DEO represents a step-change in the Group's earnings profile, introducing a large, regulated component and **reducing the relative weight** of the more volatile **supply segment** and of **Moldova's operations** (**from around**

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EBITDA to rebound on full DEO consolidation, marking a step-change in scale and earnings mix.

Moldova's contribution is expected to decline materially, from around 30% of normalised EBITDA to roughly 14% in our estimates.

30% contribution to normalise EBITDA to around 14% over the forecast period). On our estimates, the asset is expected to generate **EBITDA of around EUR 120m on a normalised basis**, broadly comparable to the Group's current earnings base, implying a **near doubling of regulated earnings post-consolidation**. As a result, the distribution segment is expected to increase its contribution to the Group's EBITDA from **35% in 2025 towards 60% by 2030**, supported by the Romanian network and its solid margin profile. In contrast, the supply segment is expected to see a decline in contribution, falling below **20% of EBITDA** (from **41% in 2025**), despite partly capturing the uplift associated with internally sourced renewable generation. Earnings quality improves as value creation shifts towards **regulated distribution and owned renewable generation**, even if part of this value remains embedded within the supply segment.

Premier Energy: Key financial figures

(EURm)	2024A	2025A	2026E	Pro forma*	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
Revenues	**1,214.1**	**1,717.0**	**1,606.9**	**1,900.6**	**2,014.8**	**1,960.3**	**1,881.6**	**1,789.5**
Y/Y	*33%*	*41%*	*-6%*	*11%*	*25%*	*-3%*	*-4%*	*-5%*
Electricity Production	34.4	68.1	92.1	92.1	117.4	120.1	126.1	115.0
Electricity & Gas Distribution	119.3	135.8	124.0	417.7	432.1	435.8	438.8	434.5
Electricity & Gas Supply	1,060.2	1,510.9	1,390.3	1,390.3	1,464.8	1,403.9	1,316.2	1,239.5
Others	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Adjusted EBITDA	**57.8**	**176.9**	**124.2**	**241.8**	**300.5**	**306.9**	**309.2**	**291.2**
Y/Y	*-55%*	*206%*	*-30%*	*37%*	*142%*	*2%*	*1%*	*-6%*
% Margin	*5%*	*10%*	*8%*	*13%*	*15%*	*16%*	*16%*	*16%*
Electricity Production	21.9	35.3	62.6	62.6	81.5	81.8	81.8	70.8
Electricity & Gas Distribution	43.9	54.8	36.5	154.2	170.1	174.3	177.4	174.7
Electricity & Gas Supply	-3.9	89.4	29.0	29.0	52.9	54.7	53.9	49.7
Others	-4.1	-2.6	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0
Normalised Revenues	**1,255.9**	**1,674.5**	**1,638.1**	**1,931.8**	**2,018.7**	**1,960.3**	**1,881.6**	**1,789.5**
Y/Y	*44%*	*33%*	*-2%*	*15%*	*23%*	*-3%*	*-4%*	*-5%*
Electricity Production	34.4	68.1	92.1	92.1	117.4	120.1	126.1	115.0
Electricity & Gas Distribution	145.5	123.9	134.6	428.3	432.9	435.8	438.8	434.5
Electricity & Gas Supply	1,100.7	1,476.6	1,410.8	1,410.8	1,467.9	1,403.9	1,316.2	1,239.5
Others	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Normalised EBITDA	**101.1**	**134.4**	**155.3**	**273.0**	**304.4**	**306.9**	**309.2**	**291.2**
Y/Y	*13%*	*33%*	*16%*	*103%*	*96%*	*1%*	*1%*	*-6%*
% Margin	*8%*	*8%*	*9%*	*14%*	*15%*	*16%*	*16%*	*16%*
Electricity Production	22.9	35.3	62.6	62.6	81.5	81.8	81.8	70.8
Electricity & Gas Distribution	45.3	46.6	47.2	164.9	170.8	174.3	177.4	174.7
Electricity & Gas Supply	36.6	55.1	49.5	49.5	56.0	54.7	53.9	49.7
Others	-4.1	-2.6	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0
Contribution to Normalised EBITDA								
Electricity Production	23%	26%	40%	23%	27%	27%	26%	24%
Electricity & Gas Distribution	45%	35%	30%	60%	56%	57%	57%	60%
Electricity & Gas Supply	36%	41%	32%	18%	18%	18%	17%	17%
Others	-4%	-2%	-3%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%

*Source: Premier Energy PLC; Swiss Capital estimates; *2026 Pro forma for the DEO acquisition, based on simplified assumptions*

Financial costs ramp-up as organic and inorganic growth needs financing.

We assume the **DEO transaction is fully debt-funded**, with the increase in net debt reflected from 2026, in line with the expected payment timing. For modelling purposes, however, we do not include a meaningful contribution to 2026 earnings or recurring financing costs, with both EBITDA and interest recognised only from 2027 onwards. We do, however, include **one-off transaction fees and financing-related commissions** associated with the acquisition in 2026 (estimated at around EUR 15m).

EUR 700m financing to be added by 2026-end, with an estimated cost of debt at around 6.4%.

The cost of debt is estimated at around 6.4%, based on a 10Y German Bund of 2.9% and a credit spread of 350bps. We model the instrument as a bullet structure, with no principal amortisation over the forecast period, in line with typical utility financing.

Management also indicated **the possibility of partially funding the transaction** through a combination of bank debt and bond issuance, although no detailed guidance was provided. At this stage, we assume a fully bond-funded structure.

The higher leverage (around 3x net debt / normalised EBITDA) is expected to weigh on bottom-line metrics from 2027 onwards, creating a **temporary disconnect** between EBITDA growth and net profit due to the step-up in financing costs.

From a taxation perspective, the Group operates across multiple jurisdictions, with our estimates reflecting a **weighted average tax rate by geography**, adjusted for historical non-deductible items. Over the medium term, we expect convergence towards a **sustainable tax rate of around 16%**.

Considering all the above, reported IFRS net profit is estimated to decline materially in 2026, -58% Y/Y to EUR 43.4m, primarily driven by the reversal of positive tariff deviations in Moldova and one-off transaction fees and financing-related commissions. On a normalised basis, however, profitability shows a more constructive trend, up 5% Y/Y to EUR 69.4m, supported by the increasing contribution from the production segment.

At the same time, the Group's exposure to non-controlling interests is expected to increase, due to the consolidation of the Hungarian wind assets. Hungary is set to account for over 30% of total installed capacity by 2026, leading to a structurally higher share of earnings attributable to minorities. On a MW-weighted basis, minorities represent around 25% of total RES capacity (including assets in operation and under development, adjusted for the Alive Capital transfer). In our view, the MW basis overstates the near-term economic impact. As a result, we estimate an effective minority share of around 20% in 2026, declining to below 10% over the forecast period as fully owned assets increase their contribution to earnings.

Illustrative 2026 normalised EBITDA expected to surge close to EUR 273m, while the normalised net profit is seen close to EUR 74m, partially eroded by higher financing related costs.

On an illustrative pro forma basis, assuming a full-year contribution from DEO, revenues would reach around EUR 1.9b, with normalised EBITDA increasing to EUR 273.0m. Pro forma net profit for 2026 is estimated at around EUR 47.1m, while on a normalised basis it could reach up to EUR 74.4m, up 13% vs 2025, as a large part of DEO's contribution is offset by the higher financing costs.

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Electricity production

The Group's owned production portfolio is set to increase significantly, from **217 MW at the end of 2025 to 506 MW by end-2026**, supported by the addition of a 158 MW wind portfolio in Hungary and 137 MW of solar capacity currently in advanced stages of development, for which capex was largely incurred in 2025. The portfolio also includes a 19.9 MW cogeneration plant in Fagaras, which complements the generation mix and supports balancing capabilities.

RES capacity set to expand in 2026 by 158 MW wind portfolio in Hungary and 137 MW solar capacity.

A key step in expanding the owned portfolio is the acquisition of a 51% stake and management control in Iberdrola Renovables Magyarorszag Kftdriven, announced in September 2025. **The asset comprises an operational 158 MW onshore wind portfolio, consisting of 79 Gamesa turbines and generating around 300 GWh annually.** Located in northwestern Hungary, the plants benefit from one of the most attractive wind corridors in Central Europe, supported by stable wind flows between the Alps and the Carpathians. **The transaction, valued at EUR 128m for 100% of the asset (implying around EUR 810k/MW) and concluded in early 2026, is funded through a EUR 90m committed financing package**. Strategically, the acquisition provides immediate scale, geographic diversification and exposure to a new market.

Beyond the near-term additions expected in 2026, the Group retains a visible and diversified development pipeline, including around 169 MW of wind capacity, 9 MW of solar and 446 MWh of battery storage projects. In particular, the company has acquired a 100% stake in a ready-to-build battery energy storage system (BESS) project near Iasi, Romania, with a planned capacity of 200 MW and 400 MWh. The project is expected to be constructed primarily during 2026, with commissioning targeted for late 2026 or early 2027. Total investment is estimated at around EUR 75m (around EUR 375k/MW). In addition, the Group has a further 46 MWh of storage adjacent to the solar developments, currently under construction.

In terms of phasing, we assume for 2026 the consolidation of the 158 MW Hungarian wind portfolio starting February 2026, alongside the ramp-up of 137 MW of solar capacity from H2 2026. Out of the 137 MW pipeline, 63 MW relates to a project where the company holds a 20% stake. We expect management to focus during the year on the execution of the large-scale storage project, which should become operational early 2027. For 2027, we should see a consolidation phase, with storage contributing for a full year and additional capacity of around 17 MW in Moldova coming online. From 2028 onwards, we model further additions, including the 40 MW wind project in Moldova and around 22 MW of projects in Romania. The larger 99 MW wind project developed via Energia Mileniului III is likely to be delayed towards 2029, in our view.

Total company portfolio by 2030: 684 MW production capacity and 446 MWh storage.

Overall, our forecasts point to **over 500 MW generation capacity by end-2026**, increasing further towards **684 MW by the end of the forecast period. Generation portfolio is complemented by 446 MWh of storage capacity, supporting improved monetisation and portfolio optimisation over time.**

Premier Energy: RES production capacity under development

Entity	Location	MW Capacity	Type of Source	Status	Average MWh/Year	New stake*
Alive Sun Power Two	Prahova	1.9	solar	In Operation	2,240	100%
Ecoenergia	Tulcea	34.5	wind	In Operation	83,514	100%
Enex Nalbant Renewable	Tulcea	13.8	wind	In Operation	34,068	100%
Enex Nalbant Renewable	Tulcea	13.8	wind	In development	34,068	100%
Premier Wind (Eolica Dobrogea One)	Constanta	80.0	wind	In Operation	165,000	100%
Development Power Solar Energy	Buzau	48.0	solar	In development	46,253	90%
Solar Energy Production	Buzau	63.0	solar	In development	84,990	20%
Da Vinci Project	Teleorman	26.0	solar	In development	35,075	100%
Premier Wind Hungary	Hungary	158.0	wind	In Operation	300,000	51%
Energia Mileniului III	Tulcea	68.0	wind	Ready to build	196,574	67%
Energia Mileniului III	Tulcea	31.0	wind	In development	89,615	67%
Alive Wind Power One	Vaslui	18.0	wind	In Operation	22,132	100%
Alive Wind Power One	Vaslui	8.0	wind	In development	23,126	100%
RES Under Development		**563.9**				
TRUE ENERGY	Fagaras	13.2	Gas-Power	In Operation	61,500	100%
TRUE ENERGY	Fagaras	6.7	Gas-Power	In Operation	31,301	100%
Total Gas-to-Power Plant		**19.9**				**100%**
Navitas 1	Various locations	17.0	solar	In Operation	22,934	92.7%
Navitas 2	Dubsarari	9.0	wind	Ready to build	12,141	92.7%
Navitas 3	Various locations	4.5	solar	In Operation	6,071	92.7%
Navitas 4	Budesti	6.0	solar	In Operation	8,094	92.7%
Navitas 5	Iargara	4.0	solar	In Operation	5,396	92.7%
Navitas 6	Cismichioi	12.0	solar	In Operation	16,188	92.7%
Navitas 7	Stefan Voda	8.0	wind	Ready to build	23,126	92.7%
Navitas 8	Stefan Voda	40.0	wind	In development	115,632	92.7%
TOTAL Moldova		**101**				
Premier Energy: Under Development Capacities		**684**				

*Source: Premier Energy; *Swiss Capital estimates*

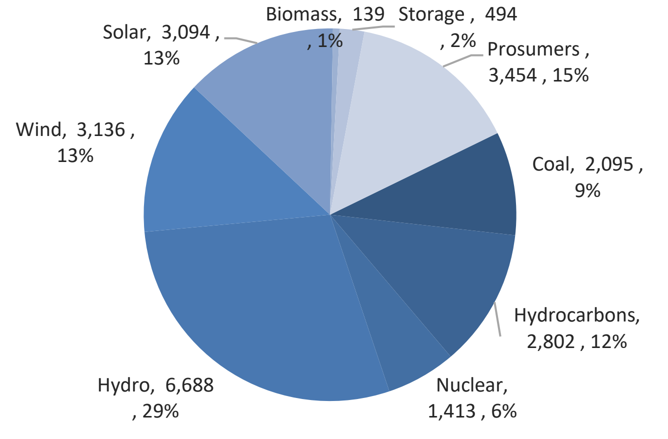
This expansion takes place against the backdrop of a Romanian electricity market that remains in a **build-out phase for renewables**. Installed wind and solar capacity each stand at around **3.1 GW**, implying a combined base of **6.2 GW of utility-scale variable renewables**, while prosumers (primarily rooftop PV installations) have added a further **3.4 GW of decentralised capacity** (January 2026, according to Transelectrica). Despite this rapid growth, the contribution of intermittent sources to total generation remains more moderate, with wind accounting for 12-14% and solar for 4-5% of electricity supplied to the grid, highlighting a **still significant gap to 2030 targets** and supporting a **sustained multi-year investment cycle**.

Looking ahead, the policy framework provides **strong visibility for continued expansion**, anchored by the **Contracts for Difference (CfD) scheme**. Following the successful completion of the first auction, which awarded over **1.5 GW of new capacity**, a second round is planned to target up to **2.0 GW of wind** and **1.5 GW of solar**. This is set against Romania's updated NECP targets, which imply total installed capacity of around **7 GW in wind** and **8 GW in solar by 2030**, compared to current levels of just over 3 GW for each technology. In this context, we estimate a **remaining capacity gap of approximately +5 GW solar and +4 GW wind**, supporting a sustained multi-year investment cycle.

At the same time, the rapid growth of distributed solar generation is increasingly **reshaping system dynamics**. Prosumers reduce daytime demand, amplify **intraday price volatility** and contribute to **lower capture prices for utility-scale solar assets**, particularly during peak production hours. This dynamic reinforces the **structural need for system flexibility**, including storage, which becomes critical for managing intermittency and **enhance monetisation across the value chain**.

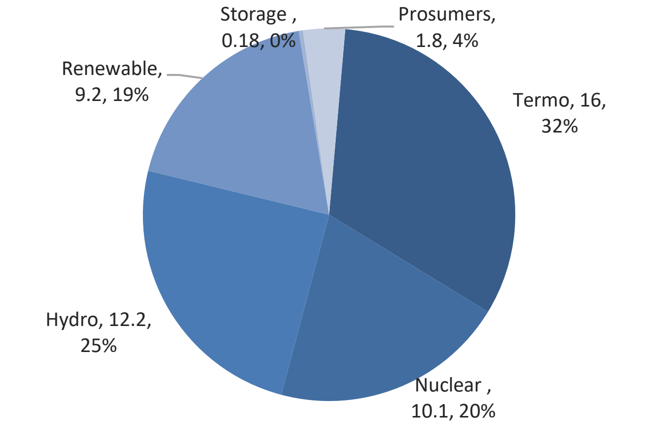
Premier Energy: Energy market overview

Gross generation capacities *(January 2026, MW)*



Source: Transelectrica, January 2026, Adjusted for prosumers and storage

2025 Generation mix *(TWh)*



Source: Transelectrica

Against this backdrop, Premier Energy remains a **relatively small player** within the Romanian generation landscape in absolute terms, with reported production of 421 GWh in 2025 (**around 0.9% market share**), including a limited contribution from Moldova. However, the Group's positioning is more meaningful within the renewable segment, particularly in wind, where its **146 MW of installed capacity represent close to 5% of total installed wind capacity in Romania**. Moreover, the addition of **158 MW of wind capacity in Hungary** marks an important step towards geographic diversification and reduces reliance on a single market. While Premier remains sub-scale at system level, the combination of a **relevant niche position in Romania** and an **expanding regional footprint** provides a stronger platform for growth as the portfolio becomes more balanced.

Load factor considered for new facilities: 15% for solar and 33% for wind projects, higher as compared to the existing portfolio.

Efficiency. The Group's portfolio is predominantly weighted towards wind generation, accounting for around 67% of total installed capacity at end-2025, and over 80% including the Hungarian portfolio. Wind current load factors are estimated to be in the range of 25%-28%, while solar assets typically operate at around 11%-14%. The addition of newer, more efficient capacities is expected to materially improve performance, with load factors reaching around 33% for wind and around 15% for solar. This translates

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into an annual output of approximately 2.9 GWh per MW of installed wind capacity and around 1.35 GWh per MW for solar.

Near-term increase in non-controlling interests on the back of Hungarian portfolio, despite ongoing ownership simplification.

Non-controlling interests. A key consideration within the RES portfolio remains the level of non-controlling interests, as the Group has historically developed assets through majority stakes rather than full ownership. While the current transaction with Alive is explicitly aimed at simplifying the structure and reducing minorities, this effect is partially offset at group level by the recent expansion in Hungary. The 51% acquisition of the 158 MW wind portfolio introduces a sizeable new minority component (49%), attached to an asset expected to deliver a meaningful EBITDA contribution. As a result, **despite the clean-up of legacy structures, we expect non-controlling interests to increase as a share of reported net profit in the near term, due to the earnings ramp-up of the Hungarian assets**. This effect should gradually dilute over time as the contribution from newly acquired fully owned businesses, most notably the distribution platform, scales up and rebalances the earnings mix.

Geopolitical tensions expected to marginally impact short term electricity prices as the price formation is less sensitive to gas and oil outlook given the more diversified generation mix.

Electricity prices outlook. Recent geopolitical tensions, particularly the escalation of the conflict in the Middle East, have reintroduced significant volatility across global energy markets, with a direct impact on short-term electricity price formation in Europe. As highlighted in the ECB's March 2026 macroeconomic projections, disruptions to key energy transit routes, notably the Strait of Hormuz, have driven a sharp increase in oil and gas prices, with gas expected to peak at around EUR 50/MWh in Q2 2026 under the baseline scenario. Given the marginal pricing mechanism in European power markets, where gas-fired generation often sets the price, this has translated into higher wholesale electricity prices, projected to be around 17% above prior expectations for 2026.

However, unlike oil and gas markets, where supply shocks transmit more directly into prices, electricity markets exhibit a **more complex and partially mitigated response**, reflecting the diversified generation mix and the growing share of non-marginal cost technologies. As a result, while short-term price volatility remains elevated, the medium-term trajectory is structurally less sensitive to geopolitical shocks.

This dynamic is particularly relevant in Romania, where the electricity mix is relatively balanced, with meaningful contributions from hydro, nuclear, wind and solar, alongside conventional thermal generation. This diversification **limits the full pass-through of gas price shocks**, especially during periods of strong hydro inflows or high-RES output. At the same time, increasing renewable penetration introduces greater dispersion between baseload and capture prices, particularly during periods of high solar and wind generation.

ECB electricity price forecasts are currently below market sentiment and should be viewed as rather conservative.

Looking at ECB projections, average wholesale electricity prices (defined as a mix of spot and futures across the five largest euro area countries) are expected at around EUR 88/MWh in 2026, EUR 78/MWh in 2027 and EUR 65/MWh in 2028. In our view, this scenario appears **overly conservative**, implying a 2026 price equivalent of around RON 449/MWh, which is difficult to reconcile with current OPCOM trading levels. The ECB baseline assumes a relatively contained and short-lived disruption to energy supply, with prices peaking in Q2 before normalising rapidly. However, alternative ECB

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scenarios highlight the risk of more persistent supply disruptions, particularly in the case of reduced flows through the Strait of Hormuz, resulting in materially higher and more sustained energy prices.

Romania continues to trade at premium as compared to DE market due to the market' structural differences.

Historically, Romanian wholesale electricity prices have traded at a premium to German baseload, typically in the range of EUR 10-30/MWh, more recently compressing towards EUR 10-15/MWh. **This premium mirrors structural differences in market depth, system flexibility and regional supply-demand dynamics.** Romania continues to rely on higher-cost marginal units during tighter system conditions, while the gradual phase-out of coal capacity and the planned refurbishment of Unit 1 at Nuclearelectrica (expected to begin at end-2027) are likely to tighten supply further. While increasing renewable penetration should support gradual convergence with core European markets, we expect a **persistent, albeit narrowing premium**, from EUR 10-15/MWh (higher due to Unit 1 outage in 2028) to below EUR 5/MWh longer term.

EEX futures point to a downward trend in electricity prices from around EUR 100/MWh in 2026, EUR 92/MWh in 2027 and lower towards EUR 71/MWh by 2030.

Overall, we anchor our power price assumptions to current EEX forward curves, capturing elevated near-term levels followed by gradual normalisation. German baseload prices are expected around EUR 100/MWh in 2026, declining towards EUR 92/MWh in 2027 and EUR 71/MWh by 2030 (based on current average future quotations).

According to OPCOM data, electricity prices averaged RON 566/MWh (EUR 114/MWh) on the spot market and RON 528.1/MWh (EUR 105/MWh) on the forward market in 2025. More recent data shows average spot prices at RON 622/MWh (around EUR 122/MWh) in the first three months of 2026 (-10% Y/Y), while 2026 forward prices stand at around RON 572/MWh (EUR 112/MWh), up 6.7% Y/Y. For 2027, forward transactions indicate prices of RON 544/MWh (EUR 106/MWh), while no transactions have yet been recorded for 2028, likely reflecting uncertainty related to the planned outage of Unit 1.

Against this backdrop, we assume local forward electricity prices of around RON 572/MWh (EUR 112/MWh) in 2026, followed by a gradual normalisation to RON 528/MWh (EUR 103/MWh) in 2027 and RON 473/MWh (EUR 91/MWh) in 2028.

Premier Energy: Electricity Production Main Assumptions

	2023A	2024A	2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
Owned Capacity (MW)	91	200	217	506	523	585	684	684
Y/Y		*120%*	*9%*	*133%*	*3%*	*12%*	*17%*	*0%*
Wind*	48	146	146	304	312	360	459	459
Solar*	43	41	51	182	191	205	205	205
Cogeneration plant Capacity (MW)		13	20	20	20	20	20	20
RES Production (GWh)	132	214	421	766	925	1,098	1,384	1,384
Y/Y		*62%*	*97%*	*82%*	*21%*	*19%*	*26%*	*0%*
Cogeneration plant production (GWh)		24.7	86.9	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8
Y/Y			*252%*	*7%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Storage Capacity (MW)					223	223	223	223
Storage (MWh)					346	446	446	446
International Pricing Guidance								
EEX DE Futures (EUR/MWh)	137	89	87	100	92	76	72	71
Y/Y		*-35%*	*-2%*	*15%*	*-8%*	*-17%*	*-6%*	*-2%*
ECB forecasts	104	78	84	88	78	65		
Y/Y		*-25%*	*8%*	*5%*	*-11%*	*-16%*		
OPCOM								
Forward								
RO Forward prices (RON/MWh)	889	499	525	572	528	473	416	391
Y/Y		*-44%*	*-14%*	*9%*	*-8%*	*-10%*	*-12%*	*-6%*
RO Forward prices (EUR/MWh)	180	100	104	112	103	91	80	75
Premium RO-DE	43	12	17	12	11	15	8	4
Spot								
RO Spot prices (RON/MWh)	529	562	566	623	579	525	468	443
Y/Y		*6%*	*1%*	*10%*	*-7%*	*-9%*	*-11%*	*-5%*
RO Spot prices (EUR/MWh)	109	111	114	122	113	101	90	85
Premier Energy Prices*								
Wind								
Wind capture electricity price (RON/MWh)				544	501	449	395	372
Y/Y					*-8%*	*-10%*	*-12%*	*-6%*
Wind capture electricity price (EUR/MWh)				106	97	87	76	71
Capture price (%)				95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Solar								
Solar capture electricity price (RON/MWh)				286	264	236	208	196
Y/Y					*-8%*	*-10%*	*-12%*	*-6%*
Solar capture electricity price (EUR/MWh)				56	51	46	40	37
Capture price (%)				50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

*Source: Swiss Capital estimates; *The following breakdown provides an illustrative decomposition of the production segment, highlighting the contribution of key sub-components based on our internal assumptions*

Wind capture ~95% and solar ~50%, reflecting cannibalisation effects.

Captured prices. Increasing renewable penetration leads to a **widening gap between baseload prices and realised capture prices, particularly for solar, due to cannibalisation effects.** We assume capture rates of around **95% for wind** and around **50% for solar,** reflecting observed market dynamics and increasing cannibalisation. The higher wind capture reflects a more diversified generation profile, including production during higher-priced evening and winter periods, while solar remains concentrated in midday hours, when increased photovoltaic capacity leads to structurally lower prices.

Importantly, **we model solar capture on a pre-storage basis, with the incremental uplift from storage reflected separately within the storage sub-segment.** This approach allows for clearer visibility of the value creation associated with storage deployment, particularly through improved intraday optimisation and reduced exposure to imbalance costs.

Given the limited operating track record and absence of formal guidance on storage performance, we believe this approach remains appropriate at this stage and may revisit it as operating data becomes available and provides greater clarity on realised performance.

Balancing costs were elevated in 2024, triggered by increased intraday volatility, rapid growth in intermittent capacity and limited system flexibility, which amplified imbalance costs, particularly for solar producers. In 2025, these pressures began to ease, supported by more disciplined portfolio management and improved forecasting, leading to a partial normalisation of balancing costs. In our view, balancing costs are implicitly embedded within the assumed capture prices, and therefore not modelled separately as operating expenses. We expect this to be partially mitigated by increased system flexibility, supported by the **19.9 MW cogeneration plant a**nd the planned deployment of over **400 MWh of storage capacity**, both contributing to a more efficient portfolio optimisation and partial energy shifting towards higher-priced periods.

RES production. RES production represents the largest contributor to the electricity production segment, with revenues expected to increase primarily driven by capacity additions, in line with the expansion pipeline outlined above. This growth is partly offset by softer pricing conditions, closely linked to international power markets.

We assume that a significant share of production is sold internally via the supply segment, allowing the Group to capture a premium over wholesale prices. However, this uplift is reflected within the supply segment, in line with IFRS segment reporting, rather than within production.

OPEX per MWh estimated close to EUR 23-24/MWh.

In terms of costs, we estimate OPEX of around EUR 25/MWh for wind and EUR 18/MWh for solar, implying a blended level of around EUR 23-24/MWh over the forecast period, broadly tracking inflation. Management previously indicated that standalone RES production could generate EBITDA margins of around 75%. However, in our view, margins are expected to **gradually normalise** below the indicated level, mainly reflecting softer power price assumptions over the medium term.

We exclude ancillary service revenues related to third-party RES support activities (including dispatch, forecasting and trading), from our forecasts starting 2026. This results in a modest headwind to segment earnings due to the transfer of the assets under management business to Alive Capital, where the Group no longer retains an economic interest.

The 19.9 MW cogeneration plant is expected to generate a solid 40% EBITDA margin, largely depended on market conditions.

Cogeneration plant. We have limited visibility on the key operating metrics of the cogeneration asset. The plant, located in Fagaras, was acquired in 2024 with an initial installed capacity of 13.2 MW and subsequently expanded to **19.9 MW in 2025**. In our estimates, we assume an efficiency of around 50-55%, implying a gas input of approximately 2.5 MWh per 1 MWh of electricity produced. The plant benefits from an exemption from CO_2 certificate costs, given its capacity below the 20 MW threshold, supporting its relative cost competitiveness.

We assume that a meaningful share of output can be monetised in the balancing market, where realised prices are structurally above wholesale levels. In 2025, balancing prices reached around 2.5x spot levels (based on Hidroelectrica data). We expect this premium to gradually normalise towards ~2.1x by 2030, driven by improving market discipline, increased system flexibility and the growing deployment of storage capacity.

Non-fuel operating costs are roughly estimated at around EUR 15/MWh, broadly in line with industry benchmarks for flexible gas-fired generation. Overall profitability remains primarily driven by power-to-gas spreads and the ability to capture short-term price dislocations.

On this basis, the cogeneration plant is expected to deliver EBITDA margins of around 40% over the forecast period. For 2026, we estimate an EBITDA contribution of around EUR 8m, below previous management guidance of approximately EUR 3m per quarter.

We see storage as a key value driver for the production segment, with revenues generated from energy arbitrage and ancillary services, supported by elevated intraday spreads in the initial years and quickly reducing afterwards. Moreover, we account here for un uplift in storage capture price.

Storage facilities. Battery storage is becoming a key enabler of the Romanian power market, supporting the integration of increased renewable capacity and reducing balancing needs. Despite a visible acceleration in project announcements, the market remains at an **early stage of development**. Installed **capacity reached around 500 MW and 1 GWh by early 2026** (according to Transelectrica's data), materially below the estimated system requirement of around 2-4 GW.

The investment case is further supported by recent policy developments, with the European Commission approving in March 2026 a **EUR 150m state aid scheme aimed at deploying at least 2.2 GWh of standalone storage capacity by 2030**. Despite increasing policy support at both EU and national level**, the market remains materially underpenetrated relative to system needs**. At the same time, private sector activity has accelerated, with announced pipelines already reaching multi-GWh scale, including a 1 GWh programme by Electrica, a 1 GWh procurement agreement by ENEVO Group and a large-scale 2.5 GW storage plan by Mass Group Holding. This points to a **rapid build-out phase over the coming years, highlighting the importance of timely execution, as capturing the current spread environment is critical before additional capacity enters the system.**

Current pipeline shows 446 MWh in storage facilities.

We include in our estimates the Group's main **200 MW / 400 MWh storage project in Iasi County**, alongside smaller projects under development, including **16 MWh in Buzau** (Development Power Solar, 90% stake), **20 MWh in Buzau** (Solar Energy Production, 20% stake, considered at equity level) and **10 MWh in Teleorman** (Da Vinci project,

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100% stake). We assume the main 200 MW / 400 MWh project becomes operational from Q2 2027, factoring in a modest delay related to ongoing geopolitical uncertainties.

We model storage as a distinct value driver, with revenues generated from energy arbitrage and ancillary services. Early-stage economics are supported by elevated intraday spreads and limited competition, with spreads expected to gradually compress over time as storage penetration increases. In addition, **we separately capture the uplift in solar monetisation driven by storage, reflecting improved intraday optimisation and reduced exposure to imbalance costs.** In our view, the solar capture could improve from around 50% on a standalone basis towards low to mid 60s. This uplift is modelled within the storage segment, while solar capture assumptions in the production segment are kept on a pre-storage basis, ensuring a clear attribution of value creation across segments.

Given the absence of formal guidance on storage performance and no operating track record, we adopt a measured approach to monetisation. While the current configuration (c.2-hour duration) supports meaningful intraday optimisation, it does not fully eliminate exposure to extended periods of oversupply. Therefore, we expect the realised uplift to remain constrained by storage duration and market conditions.

Considering all the above, we estimate EBITDA margins from arbitrage and ancillary services close to 80% at the beginning and declining towards 60% by 2030 as market conditions normalise. Including the impact of improved solar monetisation, overall storage-driven economics remain strong in the early years before gradually moderating.

Independent market research from Aurora Energy Research suggests that battery storage assets in Central and Eastern Europe could achieve **IRRs of around 15%**, with payback periods of approximately five years. Compared to this benchmark, our estimates indicate somewhat stronger returns, with IRRs in the range of 15-20%, confirming a payback period of around 5 years, supported by higher observed volatility, a more pronounced flexibility deficit and the integrated nature of the portfolio.

As the company does not disclose detailed sub-segment information or other key operating metrics, our analysis is based on Swiss Capital estimates and best judgement, and may therefore differ from reported figures, particularly given the limited visibility on underlying assumptions and the absence of formal guidance. **The following breakdown provides an illustrative decomposition of the production segment, highlighting the contribution of key sub-components based on our internal assumptions.**

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Premier Energy: Electricity production summary*

(EURm)	2024A	2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
RES Production*							
RES Revenues			72.3	77.6	84.0	95.1	88.8
OPEX			17.7	21.7	26.1	33.4	33.4
OPEX (EUR/MWh)			23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.1
EBITDA			52.7	54.4	56.8	60.9	54.8
EBITDA margin			*73%*	*70%*	*68%*	*64%*	*62%*
Cogeneration plant*							
Revenues			19.8	17.8	15.5	13.4	12.2
EBITDA			8.0	7.1	7.2	6.2	5.0
EBITDA margin			*40%*	*40%*	*46%*	*46%*	*41%*
Storage*							
Revenues				22.0	20.7	17.7	13.9
EBITDA				18.6	16.8	14.0	10.3
EBITDA margin				*84%*	*81%*	*79%*	*74%*
Electricity Production segment main figures							
Revenues	34.4	68.1	92.1	117.4	120.1	126.1	115.0
Y/Y		*98%*	*35%*	*27%*	*2%*	*5%*	*-9%*
Operating Costs	12.5	32.8	29.5	35.9	38.3	44.3	44.2
Y/Y		*162%*	*-10%*	*22%*	*7%*	*16%*	*0%*
Adjusted EBITDA	21.9	35.3	62.6	81.5	81.8	81.8	70.8
Y/Y		*61%*	*77%*	*30%*	*0%*	*0%*	*-13%*
EBITDA margin	*64%*	*52%*	*68%*	*69%*	*68%*	*65%*	*62%*

*Source: Swiss Capital estimates; *The following breakdown provides an illustrative decomposition of the production segment, highlighting the contribution of key sub-components based on our internal assumptions*

Overall, at the level of the Electricity Production segment, we expect 2026 revenues to increase by around 35% Y/Y to RON 92.1m, mainly driven by the consolidation of the 158 MW Hungarian wind portfolio from February 2026, which we estimate will lift total production by around 82% Y/Y to 766 GWh. In addition, the outlook is supported by elevated power prices in the near term, which, combined with an assumed OPEX of around EUR 23-24/MWh, translates into a strong gross EBITDA margin for the RES production sub-segment. We also expect a positive contribution from the cogeneration plant, albeit at lower margins, reflecting its different cost structure and exposure to gas prices.

Segment EBITDA margins are seen expanding towards 70% over the next couple of years, supported by the increasing share of higher-margin RES activities, partially offset by the lower-margin cogeneration plant.

Looking ahead, **standalone RES margins are estimated to gradually compress, on the back of power price normalisation and increasing cannibalisation effects, mainly for solar generation.** Hence, storage plays a progressively more important role, not by fully offsetting margin pressure, but by supporting overall portfolio monetisation.

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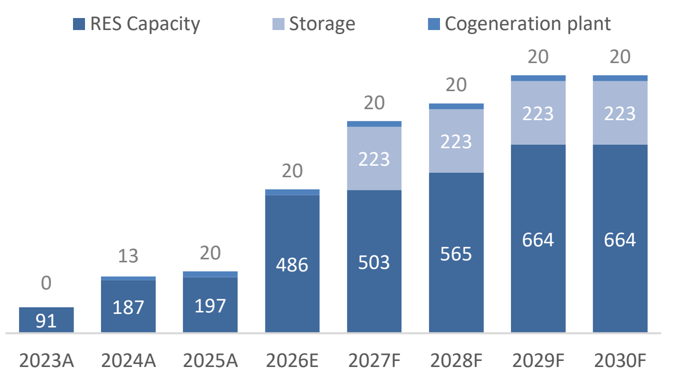
From 2027, once storage becomes operational, incremental value is estimated to be generated through improved capture prices, reduced exposure to imbalance costs and enhanced intraday optimisation. Intraday spreads are likely to moderate over time as storage penetration increases. Hence, the contribution from storage should partially offset the decline in standalone RES profitability.

Therefore, although standalone RES margins trend lower, the Electricity Production segment should benefit from a more balanced earnings mix, with storage supporting improved monetisation and greater stability of returns over time.

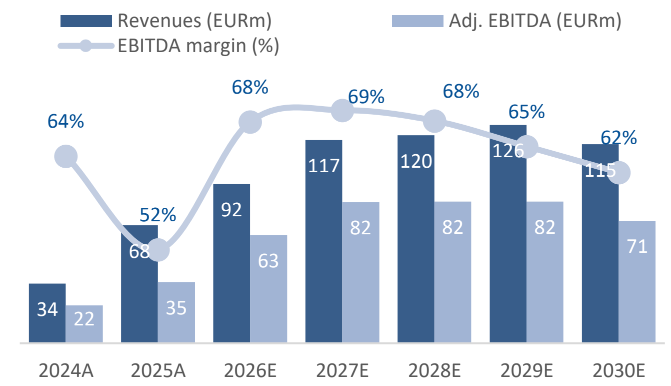
Premier Energy: Electricity Production segment

Owned capacity



Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates

Financial performance



Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates

Electricity and natural gas distribution

Moldova electricity distribution

The electricity distribution market in Moldova is fully regulated, providing strong visibility on allowed returns and cash flow generation. Premier Energy Distribution operates under a regulatory asset base (RAB) model, with the asset base denominated in USD.

The largest electricity distribution company in Moldova with a RAB of USD 216m / EUR 190m and 9.73% WACC.

For the end of 2025 management guides to a RAB of around USD 216m, up from USD 207m a year ahead, while the regulated return on RAB has been set by ANRE Moldova at 9.73% (USD) for a five-year regulatory period starting on 22 June 2025. Allowed revenue is determined annually by ANRE and is constructed as the sum of several building blocks: (i) the recognised return on RAB (RAB × WACC), (ii) regulatory depreciation, (iii) allowed operating expenses, (iv) recognised electricity costs for covering technological consumption and network losses, and (v) ex-post corrections reflecting deviations between prior assumptions and actual outcomes.

The regulatory framework is designed to ensure stable and predictable returns, but reported IFRS results can show significant volatility due to timing mismatches between forecasted and actual tariff components. The main source of these deviations is the electricity procurement cost embedded in tariffs for covering network losses, which has been particularly volatile in recent years. Importantly, in Moldova, such deviations are typically corrected relatively quickly, usually within the following year, compared to

Romania where similar adjustments are often spread over multiple regulatory periods. As a result, IFRS earnings may fluctuate, while the underlying regulated profitability remains structurally stable and on a growing trajectory.

The company presents a normalised view on Moldova operations aimed to capture the earnings level that the company is entitled to under the regulatory framework.

To better reflect this underlying performance, the Group presents a normalised view of revenues and EBITDA for its Moldovan operations. This adjustment aims to capture the earnings level that the company is entitled to under the regulatory framework, excluding temporary distortions arising from tariff deviations. It is important to note that this is a management-defined metric and not part of IFRS reporting. The normalisation adjustments are primarily driven by tariff corrections. A secondary component, “energy unbilled”, may arise from timing differences between electricity procurement (recognised as expenses) and billing based on meter readings (recognised as revenues). The energy unbilled line was not material in 2025 and has therefore been excluded from the normalisation bridge.

From an interpretation standpoint, a negative normalisation adjustment indicates that the company has over-earned on an IFRS basis relative to the regulated allowance, implying that future tariffs will be adjusted downward to return the excess to consumers. To the opposite, a positive adjustment means an under-recovery, where reported earnings are below the regulated level and are expected to be compensated through higher future tariffs.

End-2025 over-recovery position of EUR 35m to be return mostly in 2026.

A clear illustration of this mechanism can be seen in 2025. The year started with an under-recovery position of around EUR 8m, due to higher-than-expected electricity procurement costs following the interruption of gas flows to the MGRES plant. In response, ANRE incorporated higher recognised electricity prices in the tariff setting, initially around EUR 140/MWh. During the year, actual procurement prices declined, prompting ANRE to revise tariffs downward, with recognised costs moving closer to EUR 125/MWh. Despite this adjustment, the company ultimately over-earned relative to the allowed regulatory level, generating approximately EUR 42.5m in excess earnings for the year. As a result, Premier Energy ended 2025 in an over-recovery position of around EUR 35m, including prior-year deviations. For 2026, ANRE has incorporated a negative correction of approximately EUR 31m into the tariff, with the remaining balance expected to be recovered within the same year. Out of the total correction, around EUR 20m is expected to be recover via the supply operations and EUR 10.5m via the distribution segment.

Premier Energy: Normalisation impact in Moldova

(EURm)	2023A	2024A	2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
Tariff Adjustment	-47.9	41.8	-42.5	31.1	3.9			
Energy Unbilled	9.9							
Total Impact of normalisation in Moldova	**-38.0**	**41.8**	**-42.5**	**31.1**	**3.9**			
Impact on Distribution side*	-4.1	1.4	-8.2	10.6	0.8			
Impact on Supply side*	-33.9	40.5	-34.3	20.5	3.1			

*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; *Swiss Capital estimates for 2023-2025 figures as well*

The positive impact from RAB capex to be partially offset by normalisation in electricity procurement prices, in line with downward trends observed across European power markets.

Forward looking, in Moldova we expect the positive impact from RAB expansion to likely be offset by a normalisation in electricity procurement prices, in line with downward trends observed across European power markets. For 2026, ANRE Moldova has recognised investments of around USD 26m, and further on we should see CAPEX normalising towards USD 15m annually. With the regulated return on RAB set at 9.73% (USD), this should support gradual growth in the asset base, albeit with limited impact on top-line dynamics.

One structural feature of the Moldovan market is the limited domestic generation capacity. The country has minimal dispatchable generation on the right bank, with **most local production coming from small-scale renewable sources, including assets operated by Premier.** Thus, Moldova remains heavily reliant on electricity imports, primarily from Romania, which structurally links procurement prices to Romanian market dynamics and exposes the system to external price volatility. On the cost side, electricity procurement for covering network losses remains the key earnings driver. As procurement prices are correlated with Romanian markets, we assume a **structural premium of around 15-20%, reflecting import dependency and market constraints.**

2026 distribution tariffs incorporate power acquisition prices of EUR 135/MWh.

Please note that the electricity procurement cost embedded in tariffs is not fully locked in at the time of tariff setting. Part of the volumes may be secured through bilateral contracts (primarily via Energocom), but ANRE largely relies on estimated forward prices when determining tariffs. This leads to systematic deviations between assumed and actual costs, which are subsequently corrected, typically within the following year. **In our view, the EUR 135/MWh procurement cost embedded in 2026 tariffs (excluding transport tariffs) appears rather prudent, standing around 22% above our forward-based estimates and 12% above our spot assumptions.** This suggests that ANRE has taken a cautious approach in tariff setting, likely aiming to avoid a repeat of under-recovery dynamics, and leaving room for potential positive deviations should realised procurement prices trend lower.

Overall, we expect normalised EBITDA, roughly mirroring the regulated return on RAB and D&A, to show modest growth over time, supported by RAB expansion, with a **sustainable EBITDA margin in the range of 30-35%. For 2026, however, reported IFRS metrics are expected to be temporarily pressured by the already announced negative tariff corrections** (estimated at EUR 10.5m), reflecting prior-year over-recovery.

Romania gas distribution

The gas distribution activity is a regulated business, with revenues set annually under a tariff methodology defined by ANRE and revised every five years. The current, fifth regulatory period runs from October 2024 until September 2029, providing good visibility on returns and tariff-setting principles over the medium term.

Allowed revenues are determined based on several building blocks, including the regulated return on the asset base (RRR × RAB), RAB depreciation, recognised operating expenses (adjusted for inflation and a 1% annual efficiency factor), as well as ex-post corrections reflecting deviations between forecasted and realised parameters.

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At the end of 2025, the regulated asset base stood at around EUR 89m, broadly flat Y/Y, while the **regulated rate of return is set at 6.94% (real) for the entire regulatory period.** Looking ahead, RAB should gradually expand, supported by **annual investments of around EUR 15m**, primarily driven by network expansion and new customer connections.

From an operational perspective, the Group's gas distribution footprint is characterised by a relatively fragmented concession portfolio, including a number of underpenetrated areas. This supports long-term growth potential through network densification and new connections, albeit at the cost of a somewhat lower initial utilisation rate compared to more mature networks.

Romania electricity distribution (Distributie Energie Oltenia)

DEO's Regulated Asset Base stands close to EUR 700m, implying a regulated return on RAB of around EUR 50m (RRR @ 6.94%).

DEO operates under the Romanian regulated electricity distribution framework, where allowed revenues are determined by ANRE based on a **cost-plus methodology**. The framework is centred on the **regulated asset base (RAB)**, to which an approved rate of return (**RRR**) is applied, alongside recognised depreciation, operating costs and the cost of energy procured to cover network losses (**CPT**). While the allowed return is set in real terms, the **RAB is indexed to inflation**, supporting nominal growth in the regulated revenue base over time.

DEO's 2025 end of period RAB stood at EUR 698m. The allowed return for the current regulatory period (**RP5, starting 2025**) is set at **6.94%** providing a stable and predictable earnings base.

DEO distributes approximately **6-7 TWh** of electricity annually, positioning it as a mid-sized operator within the Romanian market. Network losses (CPT) are estimated roughly 0.55-0.6 TWh, implying a mid-single-digit loss rate. Under the current regulatory framework, CPT volumes are expected to gradually decline, supported by efficiency targets and ongoing network investments.

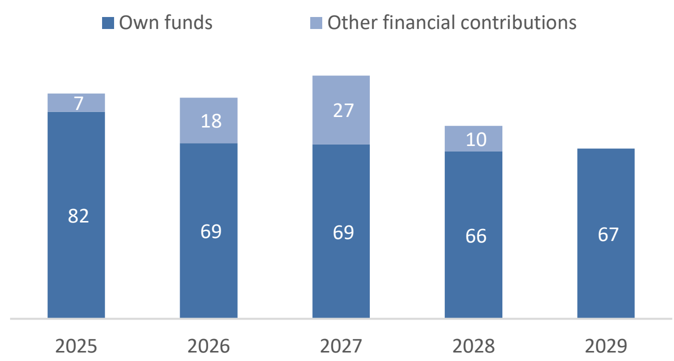
ANRE endorsed CAPEX plans amount to EUR 416m over the fifth regulatory period, expected to enhance RAB and reduce technical losses.

The company benefits from a clearly defined investment plan for **the fifth regulatory period (2025-2029)**, amounting to **EUR 416m**, of which **EUR 354m is RAB-related** (ANRE Order 96/2024). This translates into **annual capex of around EUR 65-70m**, in line with ANRE-approved plans. Investment priorities include **network modernisation, reduction of technical losses, integration of distributed generation (including prosumers)** and **grid digitalisation**. These investments are incorporated into the RAB over time, supporting **gradual asset base expansion** and, consequently, **steady growth in allowed revenues**.

Looking beyond the current regulatory period, the **2026-2035 development plan, as presented on the company's website,** indicates a clear shift **towards digitalisation** and efficiency improvements. The rollout of **smart metering**, targeting full coverage by 2033, is expected to enhance network visibility, reduce losses and **lower operating costs**. This represents one of the limited structural levers for margin improvement within an otherwise tightly regulated framework. At the same time, increasing connection demand from new **renewable capacity** should support continued RAB growth, reinforcing the medium-term earnings profile.

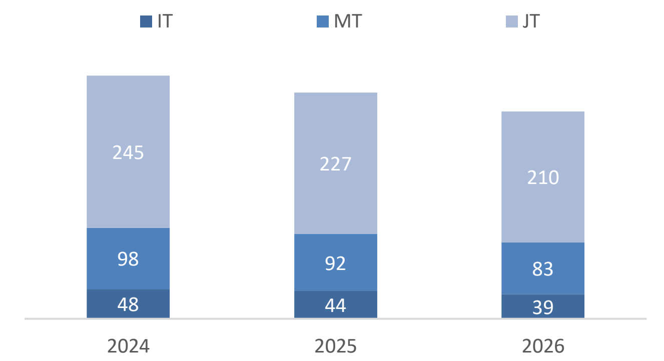
Premier Energy: Distributie Energie Oltenia

ANRE's endorsed CAPEX plan *(EURm)*



Source: ANRE

DEO tariff evolution *(RON/MWh)*



Source: ANRE

The decline in ANRE-approved tariffs for 2026 vs 2025 appears to reflect a **regulatory reset at the start of the new period** and the incorporation of prior-period deviations, rather than any deterioration in underlying fundamentals. Tariff setting includes **ex-post adjustments for differences between forecast and realised volumes and costs**, typically with a lag of around two years, and these are smoothed over time to limit volatility at the end-user level. As a result, year-on-year tariff movements should be assessed within the broader regulatory cycle, with **underlying earnings anchored in the RAB and the allowed return**.

At this stage, public disclosure on DEO remains limited, particularly regarding detailed regulatory mechanics and forward-looking assumptions. Our modelling approach is therefore intentionally simplified and based on **observable regulatory fundamentals**. We derive a baseline earnings profile using the estimated RAB, the regulated rate of return and the approved capex plan, which we view as the most appropriate framework for assessing long-term earnings generation. The **return on RAB is estimated at around EUR 50m**, based on an assumed EUR 700m RAB and a 6.94% regulated return. Depreciation is modelled on a regulatory basis, reflecting asset lives embedded in the RAB rather than IFRS accounting, and is estimated at **EUR 65-70m, slightly below capex**. EBITDA is thus derived from the allowed return and regulatory depreciation, which we consider the **key drivers of cash flow generation in distribution**. We assume full consolidation of DEO from 2027, in line with the expected closing timeline, while also presenting **illustrative pro forma metrics**.

Historical EBITDA margins of 45-50% appear elevated versus regulatory fundamentals, with our forecasts reflecting a normalisation towards core regulated profitability closer to a 40% EBITDA margin.

The electricity distribution segment is estimated to have generated EBITDA of around EUR 140m in 2025, implying **EBITDA margins at the upper end of the regulated range, at 45-50% over 2023-2025**. This compares favourably to local peers, including Electrica, which reported distribution EBITDA margins of 34-36% over the same period. In our view, the higher historical margin profile reflects a combination of **favourable tariff dynamics, cost efficiencies and timing effects**. Elevated electricity prices in recent years may have also supported higher recognised revenues related to network losses (CPT), contributing to **above-normalised profitability**.

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Looking ahead, we expect revenues to moderate to around EUR 300m, reflecting **lower electricity prices and the normalisation of prior tariff effects**, which are likely to weigh on reported earnings in the near term. While historical performance indicates the ability to sustain EBITDA margins in the 45-50% range, **visibility on the persistence of such levels remains limited**.

Our forward-looking estimates are therefore anchored in the **underlying regulatory framework**, based on the allowed return on RAB and regulatory depreciation. On this basis, we model a **sustainable EBITDA margin of around 40%**, broadly in line with regulatory economics and closer to peer levels over the long term, while acknowledging potential upside should historical efficiency levels persist.

The following breakdown provides an illustrative decomposition of the electricity distribution segment, highlighting the contribution of key sub-components.

Premier Energy: Electricity distribution key figures

(EURm)	2024A	2025A	2026E	Pro forma*	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
Electricity Distribution Moldova								
RAB (USDm)	207.0	216.0	220.5	220.5	245.5	249.7	252.7	248.6
RAB (EURm)	191.7	191.2	190.1	190.1	211.7	215.2	217.8	214.3
WACC (%)	11.71%	9.73%	9.73%	9.73%	9.73%	9.73%	9.73%	9.73%
Regulated Return on RAB	22.4	18.6	18.5	18.5	20.6	20.9	21.2	20.9
Gas Distribution Romania								
RAB (EURm)	92.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	98.3	105.8	112.1	117.4
WACC (%)	6.39%	6.94%	6.94%	6.94%	6.94%	6.94%	6.94%	6.94%
Regulated Return on RAB	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.8	8.1
Electricity Distribution Romania								
RAB (EURm)		698.0	720.5	720.5	744.8	768.6	795.9	820.4
WACC (%)		6.94%	6.94%	6.94%	6.94%	6.94%	6.94%	6.94%
Regulated Return on RAB		48.4	50.0	50.0	51.7	53.3	55.2	56.9
Electricity & Gas Distribution segment main figures								
Reported Revenues	144.1	132.1	124.0	417.7	432.1	435.8	438.8	434.5
Y/Y		*-8%*	*-6%*	*216%*	*3%*	*1%*	*1%*	*-1%*
Operating Costs	100.2	77.3	87.5	263.5	262.1	261.5	261.4	259.8
Y/Y		*-23%*	*13%*	*241%*	*-1%*	*0%*	*0%*	*-1%*
Adjusted EBITDA	43.9	54.8	36.5	154.2	170.1	174.3	177.4	174.7
Y/Y		*25%*	*-33%*	*181%*	*10%*	*2%*	*2%*	*-2%*
EBITDA margin	*30%*	*41%*	*29%*	*37%*	*39%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*
Normalisation effect								
Tariff deviations impact on Distribution side	1.4	-8.2	10.6	10.6	0.8			
Normalised Revenues	145.5	123.9	134.6	428.3	432.9	435.8	438.8	434.5
Y/Y		*-15%*	*9%*	*246%*	*1%*	*1%*	*1%*	*-1%*
Normalised EBITDA	45.3	46.6	47.2	164.9	170.8	174.3	177.4	174.7
Y/Y		*3%*	*1%*	*254%*	*4%*	*2%*	*2%*	*-2%*
EBITDA margin	*31%*	*38%*	*35%*	*38%*	*39%*	*40%*	*40%*	*40%*

*Source: Swiss Capital estimates; *Pro forma for the DEO acquisition, based on simplified assumptions; ** The following breakdown provides an illustrative decomposition of the segment, highlighting the contribution of key sub-components based on our internal assumptions*

2026 IFRS earnings set to decline on Moldova unwind, followed by a 2027 step-up from Romanian distribution consolidation, with ~40% EBITDA margins over the medium term.

Considering all the above, the distribution segment continues to benefit from the **structural resilience of a regulated, asset-based model**, characterised by **predictable returns and limited direct exposure to commodity price volatility**, albeit with a **regulatory lag in tariff recognition**. Growth remains primarily driven by **RAB expansion and network development**, while profitability is influenced by **efficiency gains and the pace of new connections**.

At consolidated level, we expect IFRS segment revenues **to decline by 6% Y/Y in 2026 to EUR 124.0m**, mainly reflecting **lower allowed income in Moldova** following prior-year over-recovery. Adjusted EBITDA (reported) is projected to **decrease by 33% Y/Y to EUR 36.5m**, on the back of an estimated **EUR 10.6m negative tariff adjustment** related to the reversal of previously accumulated deviations.

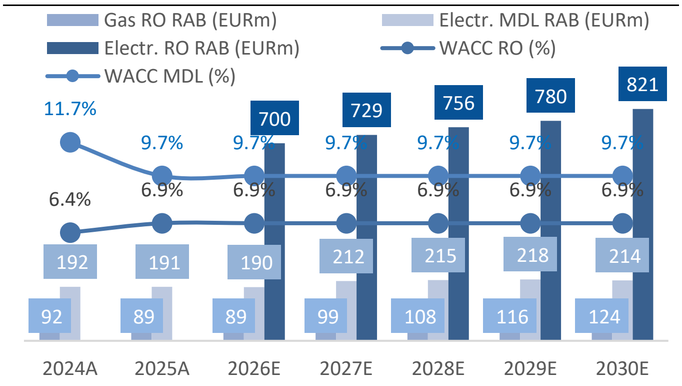
However, on a **normalised basis**, the underlying earnings profile remains broadly unchanged, with 2026 IFRS performance expected to be **largely in line with 2025 levels**. Excluding tariff distortions, the segment continues to exhibit **stable cash generation and limited earnings volatility**, consistent with the characteristics of regulated infrastructure assets.

2026 pro forma normalised EBITDA is expected to increase 2.5x to EUR 165m, supported by around EUR 118m of regulatory-driven EBITDA from DEO.

Looking at the **pro forma figures**, the newly acquired Romanian distribution business (DEO) is expected to materially increase both the scale and earnings contribution of the segment. In 2026, normalised revenues are projected to **increase by around EUR 294m**, reflecting the DEO contribution, **to around EUR 428.3m**. **Normalised EBITDA is expected to rise by approximately EUR 118m, reaching EUR 164.9m at segment level**, implying a 2.5x increase Y/Y on a comparable basis. We model the distribution business at an EBITDA margin of around 40%, in line with underlying regulatory economics and broadly consistent with local peers.

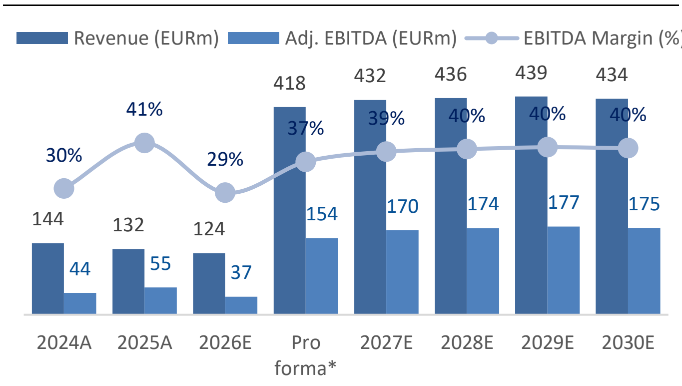
Premier Energy: Electricity and Gas Distribution Segment

Grids RAB and WACC



Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates

Financial performance



Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; 2026 Pro forma for DEO acquisition

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Electricity and gas supply

Supply segment incorporated three distinct business, each with its own market dynamics and risk profile, but all typically operating at lower margin in the 3-5% range.

The supply segment comprises three distinct businesses, each with its own market dynamics and risk profile: electricity supply in Romania, natural gas supply in Romania and electricity supply in Moldova.

By its nature, **the supply business operates on structurally lower margins compared to regulated activities, typically in the range of 3-5% EBITDA,** broadly in line with European peers, and remains more exposed to commodity price volatility, volume risk and regulatory intervention. Profitability is primarily driven by procurement strategy, customer mix and the ability to manage price risk.

The increasing integration of the Group's own renewable generation into the supply portfolio represents **a key structural improvement, supporting enhanced monetisation through internal sourcing** and partially mitigating margin pressure in a liberalised environment.

Main risk considered: the state intervention. Market is currently fully liberalised on the electricity market and still partially regulated on the gas side until end of March 2027.

A defining feature of recent years has been the significant level of state intervention following the energy price spike in 2022. In Romania, the government introduced price caps and compensation mechanisms aimed at protecting end-consumers, which materially altered the economics of the supply business. **While the electricity price capping scheme was phased out in June 2025, some support measures remain in place for the natural gas market until end of March 2027.**

At the end of December 2025, the Group reported receivables from the state of approximately EUR 111m related to these schemes. While no additional receivables are expected to accumulate on the electricity side following the expiry of the mechanism, the scheme had a material impact on working capital, as suppliers were required to pre-finance the gap, increasing reliance on short-term funding. **We estimate that around EUR 50m will be recovered during 2026**, with the remaining balance expected to be fully collected by the end of 2027.

Electricity supply in Romania

A defining step-change for the segment was the April 2024 acquisition of CEZ Vanzare, subsequently rebranded as Premier Energy Furnizare. The transaction added ~1.2m electricity and gas customers, repositioning the Group among the largest suppliers in Romania and materially increasing scale. However, this also shifted the business mix towards a structurally low-margin, high-volume activity, with greater exposure to competitive pricing and procurement execution.

As of year-end 2025, the Group reports total electricity supply volumes of 7.4 TWh, of which 3.3 TWh in Moldova. While there is **no explicit disclosure of volumes supplied in Romania**, we assume that the majority of the remaining volumes (4.1 TWh) relate to the Romanian market, with a potentially smaller contribution from activities in Hungary and Serbia, where the Group also holds supply licenses. Reported volumes appear to **include electricity associated with the Alive Capital platform**, as well as internally generated output from the production segment routed through the supply business.

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Alive Capital disposal to reduce supply volumes by around 1.2 TWh, with broader implications than volume loss alone.

Following the announced disposal of the Alive Capital platform, management indicated that around 100 MW of assets under management will be retained in Moldova, with the remainder of the 1,069 MW portfolio reported at year-end 2025 expected to be divested, most likely starting in Q2 2026 upon transaction closing. Hence, we **estimate a structural reduction in supply volumes of around 1.2 TWh**, translating into an impact of roughly **0.9 TWh in 2026**. Management indicates that the transaction would have **reduced revenues by EUR 180m at 2025 level**, while implying only a modest improvement in profitability, with net profit attributable to shareholders increasing by around EUR 2m.

Beyond the volume impact, we expect the disposal to result in a shift in the customer mix, with a **higher relative exposure to household customers** as a portion of non-household volumes associated with the Alive platform exits the portfolio. This should translate into a structurally simpler and more predictable supply profile, albeit with a potentially lower margin ceiling.

Over the medium term, the Group is likely to partially offset the loss of volumes through commercial initiatives, although likely at the expense of margins, as growth is driven by more competitive customer acquisition. We therefore assume a modest recovery in supplied volumes, at **around 2% CAGR post-2026**, supported by improved customer retention and **cross-selling opportunities following the integration of distribution assets**.

Electricity supply expected to be under pressure on volume loss and higher volatility.

From an operating perspective, the transaction reduces scale while reshaping the supply segment. **The disposal removes a portfolio of structurally low-margin volumes**, which should support an improvement in average realised margins. However, **it also eliminates the integrated RES management platform** that previously supported procurement optimisation and balancing, increasing reliance on external sourcing and exposure to short-term market volatility. **In our view, the expected uplift in profitability appears modest relative to the loss of optimisation benefits** embedded in the integrated model, particularly in a more volatile wholesale environment.

Structurally, the Romanian supply market remains highly fragmented and intensely competitive, particularly in the household segment. Suppliers compete primarily on pricing, often offering tariffs close to or below forward baseload levels to attract customers, resulting in elevated churn. This dynamic limit the ability to sustain excess returns and places a premium on procurement discipline.

In 2025, the segment delivered a normalised EBITDA margin of 4%, broadly in line with European peers, supported by improved procurement conditions and the benefits of scale following the CEZ Vanzare acquisition. We view this level as partly cyclical, as performance was supported by lower-than-expected day-ahead and balancing costs following the gradual removal of capping distortions, alongside scale benefits post-acquisition. The sustainability of margins remains dependent on competitive dynamics, wholesale price evolution and the ability to actively manage customer mix and risk exposure.

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Current household price offerings suggest suppliers are prioritising market share expansion over near-term margin preservation.

Current offers highlight ongoing margin pressure. Standard household tariffs imply acquisition costs of RON 530/MWh with supply margins of RON 115/MWh, while promotional offers reach RON 490/MWh with margins compressing to RON 60/MWh. For reference, **during the period of state intervention, regulated supply margins were capped at RON 73/MWh (equivalent of EUR 14/MWh), providing a useful benchmark for structurally achievable profitability**. Importantly, gross margins are further diluted by operating and administrative costs, which we estimate at around EUR 8.5/MWh, resulting in structurally low EBITDA conversion.

We expect supply business to operate at a low single digit range EBITDA margin.

Overall, **the electricity supply business is estimated to operate at a low single digit EBITDA margin over the medium term,** reflecting persistent competitive pressure. However, margins are expected to **improve modestly over time, supported by enhanced monetisation through internal sourcing of renewable generation.**

Gas supply in Romania

2025 gas supply volumes declined by 11% Y/Y to 7.9 TWh, despite a modest increase in the customer base, reflecting lower average consumption per client and a weaker contribution from large industrial consumers, particularly in 4Q 2025.

Based on ANRE market share data, including Premier Energy S.A., Premier Energy Trading, Neogas Grid and the FUI/UI component attributable to Premier Energy S.A., we estimate volumes delivered to end customers at around 6.4 TWh, of which around 1.4 TWh relates to household customers and close to 5.0 TWh to non-household customers. This implies a portfolio **mix skewed towards non-household clients**, with roughly 22% household and 78% non-household volumes in 2025. The comparison with reported volumes suggests that a portion of the 7.9 TWh is likely due to trading and portfolio optimisation activity rather than pure retail supply, consistent with the Group's presence across both supply and trading entities.

Gas segment remains partially regulated by end of March 2027, with a regulated supply margin of RON 15/MWh and a producer price of RON 110/MWh for HHs.

Unlike electricity, **the Romanian gas supply market remains partially regulated, with some support measures extended beyond the electricity capping scheme until March 2027**. Under the current framework, domestically produced gas is supplied at a regulated price of RON 110/MWh, applicable to deliveries to household consumers and district heating companies supplying HHs, while final tariffs remain capped.

This effectively creates a quasi-cost-plus structure, allowing suppliers to earn a regulated margin of around RON 15/MWh (equivalent of EUR 2.9/MWh) embedded in the final tariff. This framework should provide greater earnings visibility than in electricity supply, while also limiting competitive intensity, as pricing flexibility remains constrained.

Gas prices spiked in Q1 2026 in light of geopolitical tensions.

The near-term evolution of **gas prices remains sensitive to geopolitical developments**. The recent increase in European gas prices has been driven by renewed concerns over global LNG supply, highlighting the continued sensitivity of the market to external shocks. While Romania is less directly exposed to LNG than many Western European markets, local pricing remains influenced by broader European dynamics.

Romania, however, remains in a differentiated position relative to the European market. Household supply is still anchored by the **regulated domestic gas price of RON 110/MWh, while the expected start of Neptun Deep production in H2 2027** should gradually improve domestic supply availability. As such, the local market should remain partially insulated in the short term, even if international volatility remains elevated.

In the **ECB March 2026 baseline, natural gas prices are assumed at EUR 46.4/MWh in 2026,** declining to EUR 36.6/MWh in 2027 and EUR 26.1/MWh in 2028, consistent with a gradual normalisation following the current spike. However, ECB also outlines alternative scenarios where gas prices could rise significantly higher, reaching EUR 87/MWh in an adverse case and EUR 106/MWh in a severe scenario, underlining the wide range of potential outcomes in the current environment.

We estimate **TTF prices broadly in line with current EEX futures, at around EUR 50/MWh in 2026, EUR 40/MWh in 2027 and EUR 30/MWh in 2028, before converging towards EUR 25/MWh in the long term**.

For Romania, we estimate an average wholesale BRM price of EUR 45/MWh in 2026, easing towards EUR 25/MWh by the end of the forecast period.

For **Romania, average wholesale BRM prices are estimated at EUR 45/MWh**, below Western European benchmarks, reflecting structural differences in market design and domestic supply conditions. Over time, however, we see local prices to increasingly align with international markets as liberalisation progresses.

In our view, the company is well placed to capture short-term gas market opportunities through trading and storage optimisation, but we do not see these gains as structural, with profitability likely to benefit from gas price volatility in the near term before margins normalise over time towards underlying supply economics.

Beyond the regulated framework, **the Group retains a degree of upside optionality through its sourcing and storage strateg**y. At the end of 2025, the Group held **gas in storage valued at EUR 62m**, which could be monetised during periods of elevated market prices. However, this flexibility introduces a trade-off. Selling into the market can generate short-term gains but requires replenishment at potentially higher prices to meet contractual obligations, while allocating stored volumes to customers supports margin stability but limits the ability to capture upside from price spikes.

Gas supply seems to remain more resilient than electricity supply. We estimate operating and administrative costs at EUR 1.5/MWh. Against a regulated gross margin of EUR 2.9/MWh, this implies tighter EBITDA conversion than in electricity in absolute terms, but with structurally higher stability and visibility of earnings.

Wrapping up, the **business can benefit from favourable short-term market conditions through trading and storage optimisation**, but we do not consider these gains to be structural. In our modelling, we reflect a partial contribution in 2026, followed by a gradual normalisation from 2027 onwards.

Electricity supply in Moldova

Leading supplier in a fully regulated market in Moldova.

The Moldova supply market remains highly concentrated and geographically segmented, with competition primarily limited to the state-owned FEE Nord in the northern part of the country. Supply activity is effectively regulated and characterised by limited competitive dynamics.

Cost-plus framework with a 1% profit margin applied to total recognised

The business operates under a regulated cost-plus framework, whereby tariffs are set by ANRE Moldova to allow full recovery of recognised costs, including energy

costs.

procurement, operating expenses and capital expenditures, alongside a normative profit margin of 1% applied to total costs. This translates into a low single-digit margin on revenues (0.5-1%), reflecting the pass-through nature of the activity.

Main risk related to electricity procurement price volatility.

This regulatory setup provides improved visibility on revenues but does not eliminate earnings volatility. Given that electricity procurement represents the largest cost component, fluctuations in market prices can lead to material deviations between the costs embedded in tariffs and realised procurement costs. As tariffs are fixed over a regulatory period, such differences are not immediately reflected in revenues and are instead recovered in subsequent periods through tariff adjustments.

For 2026, tariffs incorporate a procurement cost of MDL 262 bani/kWh (equivalent to around EUR 130/MWh, excluding transport), representing a premium of 16% versus our estimated forward prices and 6% above estimated spot levels. While this suggests that procurement costs are currently adequately covered, the inherently low margin structure leaves limited buffer against adverse price movements.

We estimate a EUR 20.5m negative tariff deviation in 2026.

The impact of prior-period tariff deviations remains a key driver of reported profitability. **For 2026, we include the recovery of under-recovered costs from previous periods amounting to EUR 20.5m, in line with the tariff proposal.** Considering this deviation, we expect the supply segment to remain **reported EBITDA negative,** as the regulated margin of 1% is insufficient to fully offset historical imbalances. Looking ahead, we model a further EUR 3.1m recovery of tariff deviations in 2027 related to the supply activity, implying a continued, albeit smaller, negative impact on IFRS-reported earnings before full normalisation thereafter.

Long term anchor: the 1% margin over costs.

Considering all the above, we find the normalised financial metrics to be more representative of the underlying performance of the business, as they exclude the impact of temporary tariff deviations and better reflect the regulated earnings profile anchored to a ~1% margin over costs.

At Group level, supply segment revenues are expected to decline by around 8% Y/Y in 2026 to EUR 1.39b, primarily driven by lower electricity volumes in Romania (down around 22% Y/Y) following the disposal of the Alive portfolio, alongside a weaker contribution from the Moldovan electricity supply business. This should be partly offset by improved pricing conditions in electricity supply following the removal of the capping mechanism, as well as a stronger contribution from the gas segment, supported by short-term upside from gas price monetisation.

The adjusted EBITDA is estimated at around EUR 29.0m in 2026 (-68% Y/Y), reflecting lower operating leverage in Romanian electricity supply and the reversal of prior outperformance in Moldova at IFRS level, despite temporary support from the gas business.

On a normalised basis, performance is expected to be supported mainly by **opportunities in the Romanian gas supply market**, partly offset by the electricity supply segment, where **margins remain under pressure** following market liberalisation and increased competition. The disposal of the Alive portfolio reduces volumes, but the impact on profitability is more contained. In our view, the decline in earnings should be

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mainly due to **margin compression** rather than a loss of scale. Overall, normalised **EBITDA is seen at around EUR 49.5m in 2026**, down 10% Y/Y, reflecting these dynamics.

Beyond 2027, visibility on additional tariff adjustments in Moldova remains limited, and we therefore do not assume further normalisation effects, implying convergence between reported and normalised figures from 2028 onwards. Over the medium term, we expect **supply segment margins to remain under pressure, stabilising in the low- to mid-single digit range, reflecting the dilutive impact of the regulated Moldovan business, alongside structurally intense competition in the Romanian market.**

Premier Energy: Electricity supply key financial figures

(EURm)	2023A	2024A	2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
Electricity Supply								
RO Electricity Supply Vol. (TWh, estimated)	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Y/Y		*49%*	*15%*	*-22%*	*-8%*	*2%*	*2%*	*2%*
RO Gas Supply								
RO Gas Supply Vol. (TWh, estimated)	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Y/Y		*3%*	*5%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
MDL Electricity Supply								
MDL Electricity Supply Vol. (TWh)	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Y/Y		*8%*	*5%*	*-3%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Electricity & Gas Supply segment main figures								
Reported Revenues		1,060.2	1,510.9	1,390.3	1,464.8	1,403.9	1,316.2	1,239.5
Y/Y			*43%*	*-8%*	*5%*	*-4%*	*-6%*	*-6%*
Operating Costs		1,064.1	1,421.5	1,361.3	1,411.9	1,349.2	1,262.2	1,189.8
Y/Y			*34%*	*-4%*	*4%*	*-4%*	*-6%*	*-6%*
Adjusted EBITDA		-3.9	89.4	29.0	52.9	54.7	53.9	49.7
Y/Y				*-68%*	*82%*	*3%*	*-1%*	*-8%*
EBITDA margin		*-0.4%*	*6%*	*2%*	*4%*	*4%*	*4%*	*4%*
Normalisation effect								
Impact of normalisation on the supply business*		40.5	-34.3	20.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Normalised Revenues		1,100.7	1,476.6	1,410.8	1,467.9	1,403.9	1,316.2	1,239.5
Y/Y			*34%*	*-4%*	*4%*	*-4%*	*-6%*	*-6%*
Normalised EBITDA		36.6	55.1	49.5	56.0	54.7	53.9	49.7
Y/Y			*51%*	*-10%*	*13%*	*-2%*	*-1%*	*-8%*
EBITDA margin		*3%*	*4%*	*4%*	*4%*	*4%*	*4%*	*4%*

*Source: Swiss Capital estimates; * The following breakdown provides an illustrative decomposition of the segment, highlighting the contribution of key sub-components based on our internal assumptions*

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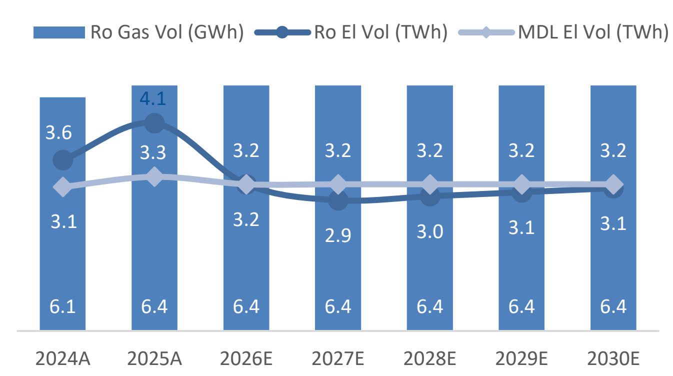
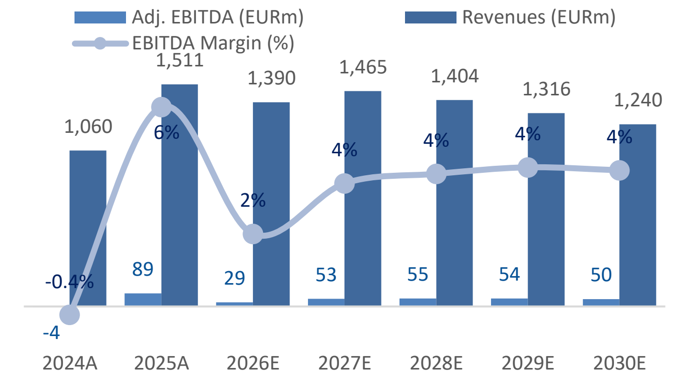
Premier Energy: Electricity and gas Supply

Volumes supplied



Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates

Financial performance



Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates

CAPEX

Owned capacity to increase by +473 MW to 684 MW, with wind reaching around 70% of the portfolio mix by 2030.

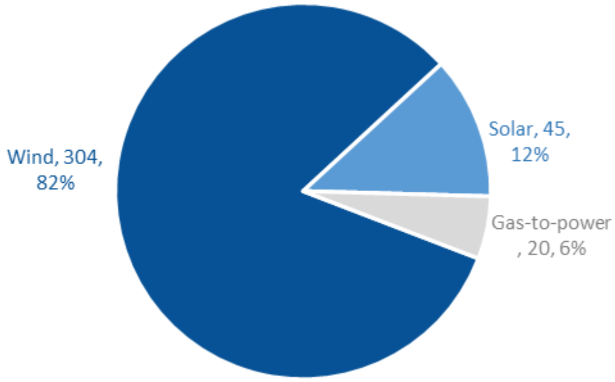
We base our capex assumptions on the company's disclosed development pipeline, as detailed within the Electricity production segment. In total, **we reflect an additional 473 MW of capacity by the end of the forecast period, including 158 MW from M&A, taking owned capacity to around 684 MW.** The portfolio becomes increasingly **weighted towards wind**, which we estimate will account for up to ~70% of the mix by 2030, supporting higher capture prices and lower exposure to intraday volatility.

Our development assumptions are based on an **estimated cost of around EUR 1.3m/MW for wind and EUR 450k/MW for solar**, broadly in line with recent market benchmarks. For projects in Moldova, we assume costs at a ~15% discount to Romania, reflecting lower development and construction costs. These assumptions are supported by the Group's track record of value-accretive acquisitions, including the 158 MW wind portfolio acquired from Iberdrola in Hungary at around EUR 810k/MW, as well as the 2024 acquisition of a wind asset at approximately EUR 1.1m/MW, both indicating disciplined capital allocation. Beyond the current pipeline, we do not assume additional capacity additions, given limited visibility. Instead, we incorporate **only maintenance capex**, estimated at around EUR 10k/MW for wind and EUR 5k/MW for solar, reflecting a low steady-state level supported by full-service O&M agreements.

For storage, we include capex of EUR 75m for the 200 MW / 400 MWh project, in line with company guidance, and **apply a unit cost assumption of around EUR 375k/MWh across the remaining pipeline.**

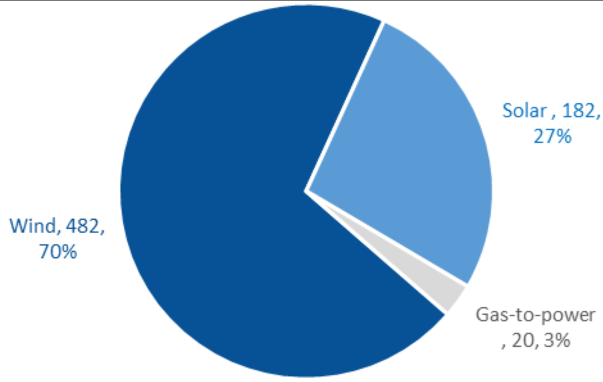
Premier Energy: Owned capacities evolution

2026 Overview *(adjusted for M&As and transfer of assets)*



Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates

2030 Overview



Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates

Distribution capex is modelled using a split approach by geography and asset class. For the **existing networks**, we follow **regulatory guidance in Moldova** for electricity distribution, based on the local ANRE framework for 2026. For **gas distribution in Romania**, where forward visibility is more limited, we assume capex broadly in line with 2025 levels. From 2027 onwards, we model a gradual normalisation of investment levels, converging towards a **combined annual capex of closer to EUR 20-25m** at the level of the already consolidated distribution segment.

Romanian newly acquired distribution network capex anchored by EUR 354m RAB related capex for 2025-2029.

For the newly acquired Romanian electricity distribution network (DEO), we assume the Group will implement the approved regulatory investment plan of **EUR 416.5m of RAB-related capex over the 2025-2029** regulatory period. Focusing on our forecast horizon, 2026-2030, and including an estimated EUR 57m for 2030 (equivalent of around RON 300m), this translates into **cumulative capex of around EUR 354m**.

Our assumptions imply total organic investments of EUR 654m over the forecast period, including 473 MW of new RES capacity and 446 MWh of storage, alongside continued RAB expansion across the Romanian and Moldovan distribution networks.

In addition, we incorporate inorganic investments of EUR 765m, comprising the EUR 700m acquisition of the Romanian electricity distribution network (DEO, 100%) and the EUR 65m acquisition of the Hungarian wind portfolio (51% stake), both assumed to be fully debt funded.

Total investments to reach EUR 1.4b, including EUR 654m organic capex and EUR 765m M&A.

In total, combined organic and inorganic investments are expected to reach around EUR 1.4b over the forecast period.

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Premier Energy: Investment plans

(EURm)	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	Total
Electricity production	35.3	70.5	34.3	5.5	5.5	151.1
Storage	79.6					79.6
Distribution networks	37.8	105.6	98.4	99.6	79.5	420.9
Supply	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5
Organic CAPEX	**153.2**	**176.6**	**133.3**	**105.6**	**85.5**	**654.1**
M&As	765.3					765.3
Total Investments	**918.5**	**176.6**	**133.3**	**105.6**	**85.5**	**1,419.4**

Source: Swiss Capital estimates

Dividends

The Group's dividend policy provides for **annual distributions in the range of 30-70%** of consolidated net profit, with management indicating that payout decisions are typically based on normalised earnings. In 2025, the company paid a **DPS of EUR 0.12** per share (RON 0.5973/share), corresponding to a 36% payout based on normalised net profit.

For 2026, the company indicated that no dividend will be distributed, as it prioritises funding for ongoing M&A. **For 2027-2030, we assume a 30% payout ratio,** at the lower end of the stated range, reflecting the continued investment cycle and elevated funding needs.

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Financial summary

Premier Energy: P&L (IFRS consolidated)

(EURm)	2023A	2024A	2025A	2026E	Pro forma*	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
Revenues	**912.0**	**1,214.1**	**1,717.0**	**1,606.9**	**1,900.6**	**2,014.8**	**1,960.3**	**1,881.6**	**1,789.5**
Electricity Production		34.4	68.1	92.1	92.1	117.4	120.1	126.1	115.0
Electricity & Gas Distribution		119.3	135.8	124.0	417.7	432.1	435.8	438.8	434.5
Electricity & Gas Supply		1,060.2	1,510.9	1,390.3	1,390.3	1,464.8	1,403.9	1,316.2	1,239.5
Others		0.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OPEX	(784)	(1,156)	(1,540)	(1,483)	(1,659)	(1,714)	(1,653)	(1,572)	(1,498)
Electricity Production		(13)	(33)	(29)	(29)	(36)	(38)	(44)	(44)
Electricity & Gas Distribution		(75)	(81)	(87)	(263)	(262)	(261)	(261)	(260)
Electricity & Gas Supply		(1,064)	(1,422)	(1,361)	(1,361)	(1,412)	(1,349)	(1,262)	(1,190)
Others		(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(4)
Adjusted EBITDA	**127.7**	**57.8**	**176.9**	**124.2**	**241.8**	**300.5**	**306.9**	**309.2**	**291.2**
% Margin	*14%*	*5%*	*10%*	*8%*	*13%*	*15%*	*16%*	*16%*	*16%*
Electricity Production		21.9	35.3	62.6	62.6	81.5	81.8	81.8	70.8
Electricity & Gas Distribution		43.9	54.8	36.5	154.2	170.1	174.3	177.4	174.7
Electricity & Gas Supply		-3.9	89.4	29.0	29.0	52.9	54.7	53.9	49.7
Others		-4.1	-2.6	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0
D&A	(19.1)	(26.8)	(32.4)	(38.0)	(106.5)	(116.7)	(119.0)	(119.8)	(115.6)
Electricity Production		(6.1)	(10.3)	(16.4)	(16.4)	(25.9)	(27.3)	(27.5)	(27.7)
Electricity & Gas Distribution		(17.9)	(20.3)	(19.9)	(88.4)	(89.1)	(90.1)	(90.6)	(86.2)
Electricity & Gas Supply		(2.3)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Others		(0.5)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
EBIT	**108.6**	**31.0**	**144.5**	**86.1**	**135.4**	**183.8**	**187.8**	**189.4**	**175.6**
% Margin	*12%*	*3%*	*8%*	*5%*	*7%*	*9%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*
Electricity Production		15.8	25.0	46.2	46.2	55.7	54.6	54.4	43.1
Electricity & Gas Distribution		26.0	34.5	16.6	65.9	80.9	84.2	86.8	88.5
Electricity & Gas Supply		(6.2)	87.3	27.0	27.0	50.9	52.7	51.9	47.7
Others		(4.6)	(2.3)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)
Financial income	2.3	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.4
Financial expense	(12.7)	(20.3)	(23.0)	(35.6)	(80.4)	(64.3)	(60.5)	(59.1)	(57.9)
Net financial result	**(10.4)**	**(17.4)**	**(20.0)**	**(34.2)**	**(79.0)**	**(62.9)**	**(58.5)**	**(56.1)**	**(53.5)**
EBT	102.3	29.6	119.3	51.9	56.3	120.9	129.3	133.2	122.1
Income tax	(23.3)	(5.4)	(16.3)	(8.6)	(9.3)	(19.9)	(21.3)	(22.0)	(20.1)
Net profit	**79.0**	**24.2**	**103.0**	**43.4**	**47.1**	**101.0**	**108.0**	**111.3**	**102.0**
o/w owners of the company	65.9	22.5	98.3	34.2	37.9	95.6	105.6	110.1	101.0

*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; *2026 Pro forma for the DEO acquisition, based on simplified assumptions*

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Premier Energy: Normalisation effects

(EURm)	2023A	2024A	2025A	2026E	Pro forma*	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
Tariff Deviation	-47.9	41.8	-42.5	31.1	31.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Unbilled	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Normalised revenues	874.0	1,255.9	1,674.5	1,638.1	1,931.8	2,018.7	1,960.3	1,881.6	1,789.5
Normalised Adjusted EBITDA	89.7	101.1	134.4	155.3	273.0	304.4	306.9	309.2	291.2
Normalised Net Profit	41.5	42.1	65.9	69.4	74.4	104.2	108.0	111.3	102.0
o/w owners of the company (est.)	34.6	39.0	62.9	54.7	65.3	98.6	105.6	110.1	101.0

*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; *2026 Pro forma for the DEO acquisition, based on simplified assumptions*

Premier Energy: Balance Sheet (IFRS consolidated)

(EURm)	2023A	2024A	2025A	2026E	Pro forma*	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
Total long term asset	**471.0**	**622.7**	**653.0**	**1,586.4**		**1,646.3**	**1,660.6**	**1,646.3**	**1,616.2**
Inventories	35.4	21.0	71.0	40.6		47.0	45.3	43.1	41.0
Tarde receivables	87.2	181.9	198.0	198.1		309.1	300.8	288.7	274.5
Other assets, incl. gov.rec.	45.4	201.2	177.0	124.7		66.0	53.7	51.5	49.0
Cash and Equivalents	81.3	84.2	146.0	62.7		73.1	99.9	149.9	222.5
Other current assets	10.5	22.3	17.0	17.0		17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Total current assets	**259.9**	**510.6**	**609.0**	**443.1**		**512.2**	**516.6**	**550.2**	**604.1**
Total Assets	**730.8**	**1,133.3**	**1,262.0**	**2,029.5**		**2,158.5**	**2,177.2**	**2,196.5**	**2,220.3**
Overdrafts	0.0	70.5	52.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short term debt	53.1	56.4	115.0	25.3		25.3	25.3	12.7	12.7
Trade payables	46.7	69.7	80.0	73.1		164.4	158.6	150.8	143.7
Other current liabilities	54.2	150.9	154.0	139.9		147.1	143.5	139.0	134.8
Total current liabilities	**154.1**	**347.5**	**401.0**	**238.4**		**336.9**	**327.4**	**302.5**	**291.2**
Long term debt	100.4	157.5	171.0	994.5		945.3	897.3	863.2	830.2
Other long term debt	71.4	110.2	99.0	99.3		101.0	101.3	101.3	101.2
Total Long Term Liabilities	**171.8**	**267.7**	**270.0**	**1,093.8**		**1,046.2**	**998.6**	**964.5**	**931.4**
Owners' Equity	**365.7**	**477.9**	**551.0**	**585.5**		**660.2**	**734.5**	**812.2**	**879.8**
Non-controlling interests	39.2	40.2	40.0	111.9		115.2	116.6	117.3	117.9
Total Equity	**405.0**	**518.1**	**591.0**	**697.4**		**775.4**	**851.1**	**929.5**	**997.8**

*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; *2026 Pro forma for the DEO acquisition, based on simplified assumptions*

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Premier Energy: Cash Flow (IFRS consolidated)

(EURm)	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
Profit before taxes	51.9	120.9	129.3	133.2	122.1
(-) Income tax	(8.6)	(19.9)	(21.3)	(22.0)	(20.1)
(+) Depreciation	38.0	116.7	119.0	119.8	115.6
(-) (Increase) / Decrease in working capital	61.6	39.8	12.9	4.2	7.4
Cash flow from operations	**143.3**	**257.5**	**239.9**	**235.3**	**224.9**
Capital expenditures/long term investments	(143.4)	(176.6)	(133.3)	(105.6)	(85.5)
M&As	(765.3)				
Cash flow from investing	**(908.7)**	**(176.6)**	**(133.3)**	**(105.6)**	**(85.5)**
Cash surplus (deficit) generated before financing	1,052.0	434.1	373.2	340.8	310.4
Increase (decrease) in debt	682.1	(47.5)	(47.6)	(46.8)	(33.1)
Dividends paid	0.0	(23.0)	(32.2)	(32.9)	(33.8)
Cash flow from financing	**682.1**	**(70.5)**	**(79.9)**	**(79.7)**	**(66.8)**
Total change in cash	**(83.3)**	**10.4**	**26.8**	**50.0**	**72.6**
Cash Balance - Beginning of Period	146.0	62.7	73.1	99.9	149.9
Cash Balance - End of Period	**62.7**	**73.1**	**99.9**	**149.9**	**222.5**

Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates

Premier Energy: Key Ratios

	2023A	2024A	2025A	2026E	Pro forma*	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
Profitability									
Adjusted EBITDA margin	14%	5%	10%	8%	13%	15%	16%	16%	16%
Net profit margin	9%	2%	6%	3%	2%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Normalised EBITDA margin	10%	8%	8%	10%	14%	15%	16%	16%	16%
Normalised Net profit margin	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Asset Management									
Days of Sales	39	40	40	45	56	56	56	56	56
Days of Payables	15	18	18	18	35	35	35	35	35
Days of Inventories	16	7	17	12	10	10	10	10	10
Leverage and liquidity									
Leverage (Total liab/equity)	0.8x	1.2x	1.1x	1.9x	n.a.	1.8x	1.6x	1.4x	1.2x
Gearing (Net debt/equity)	0.2x	0.4x	0.3x	1.4x	n.a.	1.2x	1.0x	0.8x	0.6x
Net debt / Normalised EBITDA	0.8x	1.9x	1.4x	6.2x	3.5x	2.9x	2.7x	2.3x	2.1x
Total Debt /Assets	0.2x	0.3x	0.3x	0.5x	n.a.	0.4x	0.4x	0.4x	0.4x
Current ratio	1.7x	1.5x	1.5x	1.9x	n.a.	1.5x	1.6x	1.8x	2.1x
Quick ratio	1.5x	0.2x	0.4x	0.3x	n.a.	0.2x	0.3x	0.5x	0.8x
Payout ratio (% of normalised)			36%	0%	0%	30%	30%	30%	30%
FX assumptions (Avg.)									
RON/EUR	4.95	4.97	5.04	5.12	5.12	5.15	5.18	5.20	5.23
USD/EUR	1.08	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
MDL/EUR	19.64	19.25	19.88	20.35	20.35	20.46	20.55	20.66	20.77

*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; *2026 Pro forma for the DEO acquisition, based on simplified assumptions*

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Premier Energy: Valuation Multiples

	2023A	2024A	2025A	2026E	Pro forma*	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E
EPS (total, EUR/share)	0.69	0.21	0.90	0.38	0.41	0.88	0.94	0.97	0.89
DPS (EUR/share)			0.12	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.27	0.28	0.29
BVPS (EUR/share)	3.19	4.17	4.81	5.11	n.a.	5.76	6.41	7.09	7.68
Multiples @ Market Price*									
P/E	19.4x	56.9x	13.0x	37.4x	33.7x	13.4x	12.1x	11.6x	12.6x
P/E normalised (estimate)	36.9x	32.7x	20.3x	23.4x	19.6x	13.0x	12.1x	11.6x	12.6x
P/B	3.5x	2.7x	2.3x	2.2x	n.a.	1.9x	1.7x	1.6x	1.5x
EV/Normalised EBITDA	17.9x	15.9x	11.9x	11.0x	8.7x	7.8x	7.7x	7.7x	8.1x
EV/Adj. EBITDA	12.6x	27.7x	9.1x	13.7x	9.8x	7.9x	7.7x	7.7x	8.1x
Dividend yield			1%	0%	0%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Multiples @ Target Price**									
P/E	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.6x	12.9x	11.7x	11.2x	12.2x
P/E normalised (estimate)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.9x	12.5x	11.7x	11.2x	12.2x
P/B	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.1x	n.a.	1.9x	1.7x	1.5x	1.4x
EV/Normalised EBITDA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.5x	7.6x	7.6x	7.5x	8.0x
EV/Adj. EBITDA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.6x	7.7x	7.6x	7.5x	8.0x
Dividend yield			1%	0%	0%	2%	3%	3%	3%

*Source: Premier Energy; Swiss Capital estimates; *2026 Pro forma for the DEO acquisition, based on simplified assumptions. To be used solely for comparison purposes; **Target price multiples are derived from a post-acquisition valuation framework*

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Stock recommendations are based on absolute valuation upside (downside), which is defined as (Fair Value - Current Price)/Current Price, subject to limited management discretion. In most cases, the Fair Value will equal the analyst's assessment of the current intrinsic fair value of the stock using an appropriate valuation methodology such as Discounted Cash Flow etc. However, if the analyst doesn't think the market will revalue the stock over the specified time horizon due to a lack of events or catalysts, then the fair value may differ from the intrinsic fair value. In most cases, therefore, our recommendation is an assessment of the difference between current market price and our estimate of current intrinsic fair value. Recommendations are set with a 6–12-month horizon unless specified otherwise. Accordingly, within this horizon, price volatility may cause the actual upside or downside based on the prevailing market price to differ from the upside or downside implied by the recommendation.

A "**STRONG BUY**" recommendation indicates that upside is more than 30%.

A "**BUY**" recommendation indicates that upside is between 15% and 30%.

A "**NEUTRAL**" recommendation indicates that upside or downside is less than 15%.

A "**SELL**" recommendation indicates that downside is more than 15%.

A "**STRONG SELL**" recommendation indicates that downside is more than 30%.

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The following disclosures relate to relationships between Swiss Capital SA and companies covered by the Research Division of Swiss Capital and mentioned in this research.

Mentioned companies

Company	BSE	Rating	Price	Price date	Disclosure
Premier Energy PLC	PE	NEUTRAL	58.4	08/05/2026	NONE

Rating history for Premier Energy PLC

Date	Rating	Share Price (RON)	Target Price (RON)
11/05/2026	Initiation of coverage - NEUTRAL	58.4	56.3

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