

MASTERS IN FINANCE

MASTERS FINAL WORK PROJECT

**EQUITY RESEARCH:
ENEL S.P.A**

TOMÁS RUTKOWSKI BARREIROS CARDOSO

JUNE 2026

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SUPERVISOR:

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Abstract

Enel SpA is an Italian energy multinational company with many subsidiaries and is one of the world leaders in the integrated electricity and gas industry (excluding predominantly state-owned companies). Enel is currently present in 41 countries but only operates at scale in a small number of countries, with a particular focus in Europe, particularly in Italy and Spain, and North and South America.

This report issues a BUY recommendation for Enel S.p.A, with a FY2026 price target of €13.75 per share derived from a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model with a Free Cash Flow to Firm (FCFF) approach. The price target implies a significant upside potential of +36.7% over the closing market price of €10.06 recorded on June 25th, 2026 (equivalent to 82.8% over 12 months). Enel's operating activities rest on two distinct engines. The first is the highly predictable and regulated electricity network industry, and second is the commodity-exposed Integrated Business segment, which comprises the electricity generation from renewable and non-renewable sources, the trading activity, and the retail commercialization to end-users.

To test the primary valuation approach, a sensitivity analysis was conducted to forecast a potential price target range, which derived a bear case price of €5.58 and a bull case of €22.91 per share. There are some risks that are not included in this analysis, such as the potential loss of the concession in Brazil, following a litigation process. Overall the valuation identified several risks that could impact Enel's valuation, including price fluctuations in the price of electricity, the rise in hours of negative prices in Europe, and the decline in the return rate of networks. Consequently, this project assigns a HIGH risk profile to Enel SpA.

Despite an anticipated structural increase in leverage to fund the group's ambitious capital expenditure plans, financial metrics are projected to remain sustainable, supported by credit assessments from Moody's (Baa1, stable) and Standard & Poor's (BBB, positive), which underscore Enel's capacity to preserve its investment-grade status and meet long-term liabilities.

Additional valuation methods, including a relative valuation, Dividend Discount Model (DDM) and DCF model with a FCFE approach, were conducted to support the estimated price target.

JEL classification: G10; G32; G34

Keywords: Enel; Equity Research; Valuation; Renewable Energy; Electricity Grids

Resumo

A Enel S.p.A. é uma empresa multinacional italiana do setor energético com diversas subsidiárias, posicionando-se como uma das líderes mundiais no setor integrado de eletricidade e gás (excluindo empresas maioritariamente estatais). Atualmente, a Enel está presente em 41 países, mas opera em escala relevante apenas num número restrito de geografias, com especial foco na Europa nomeadamente em Itália e Espanha e nas Américas do Norte e do Sul.

Este relatório apresenta uma recomendação de COMPRA (BUY) para a Enel S.p.A., estimando um preço-alvo para o final do ano fiscal de 2026 de €13,75 por ação, calculado através do método de fluxos de caixa descontados com uma abordagem de fluxos de caixa para a empresa (DCF-FCFF). Este preço-alvo pressupõe um potencial de valorização significativo de +36,7% face ao preço de fecho de mercado de €10,06, registado no dia 25 de junho de 2026 (equivalente a 82,8% em termos anualizados). As atividades operacionais da Enel assentam em dois motores distintos: o primeiro é o setor de redes de eletricidade, altamente previsível e regulado; o segundo é o segmento de negócio integrado (Integrated Business), exposto ao risco de commodities, que engloba a geração de eletricidade a partir de fontes renováveis e não renováveis, a atividade de comercialização (trading) e a venda a retalho aos utilizadores finais.

A avaliação principal, foi realizada com uma análise de sensibilidade para projetar um intervalo potencial para o preço-alvo, a qual derivou um cenário pessimista (bear case) de €5,58 e um cenário otimista (bull case) de €22,91 por ação. Existem alguns riscos que não estão incluídos nesta análise, tais como a potencial perda da concessão no Brasil decorrente de um processo de litígio. No geral, a avaliação identificou diversos riscos que poderiam impactar a avaliação da Enel, incluindo flutuações no preço da eletricidade, o aumento do número de horas com preços negativos na Europa e a diminuição da taxa de retorno das redes. Consequentemente, este projeto atribui um perfil de risco ELEVADO (HIGH) à Enel S.p.A.

Apesar de um aumento estrutural antecipado na alavancagem financeira para financiar os ambiciosos planos de investimento (CAPEX) do grupo, projeta-se que as métricas financeiras permaneçam sustentáveis. Este cenário é suportado pelas avaliações de crédito da Moody's (Baa1, estável) e da Standard & Poor's (BBB, positivo), as quais sublinham a capacidade da Enel de preservar o seu estatuto de grau de investimento (investment-grade) e de cumprir as suas responsabilidades de longo prazo.

Métodos de avaliação adicionais, incluindo uma avaliação relativa, o Modelo de Desconto de Dividendos (DDM) e um modelo DCF com uma abordagem de fluxos de caixa para os acionistas (FCFE), foram também realizados para suportar o preço-alvo estimado.

Classificação JEL: G10; G32; G34;

Palavras-Chave: Enel; Avaliação de Empresas; Energias Renováveis; Rede Elétrica

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Professor Dr. João Estevão, for his invaluable guidance and recommendations, which were crucial to the completion of this work.

Abbreviations

BESS	– Battery Energy Storage Systems
CCGT	– Combined-cycle gas turbine
DCF	– Discounted Cash Flow
DDM	– Dividend Discount Model
DSO	– Distribution system operators
FCFF	– Free Cash flow to Firm
GW / GWh	– Gigawatts / Gigawatt-hours
MEF	– Ministry for the Economy and Finance
MtCO ₂	– Carbon dioxide equivalent
MW / MWh	– Megawatts / Megawatt-hours
RAB	– Regulated asset base
ROA	– Return on Assets
ROE	– Return on Equity
SOTP	– Sum-of-the-Parts
STD	– Standard Deviation
TG&T	– Thermal Generation and Trading
TW / TWh	– Terawatts / Terawatt-hour
US	– United States of America
WACC	– Weighted Average Cost of Capital

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1. Research Snapshot

This report issues a BUY recommendation for Enel S.p.A, with a FY2026 price target of €13.75 per share derived from a discounted cash flow (DCF) valuation with a free cash flow to firm (FCFF) approach. The price target implies an upside potential of +36.7% over the closing price of €10.06 recorded on 25th of June 2026.

A scenario analysis frames a bull case of €22.91 and a bear case of €5.58, with the bear representing just 24% of the bull price. This spread reflects Enel's high sensitivity to wholesale electricity prices and to the grids segment, particularly its capital expenditure requirements and EBITDA margins. Combined with the market risks identified in the Brazilian networks and the End-user Markets, this report assigns a HIGH risk profile to Enel S.p.A.

Leverage is expected to rise over the next years to fund the capital requirements of Enel's investment plans. However, leverage ratios are projected to remain sustainable and to fluctuate only slightly. As per the agency ratings, Moody's attributed Enel a Baa1 rating with a stable outlook, and Standard and Poor's assigned a BBB rating with a positive outlook, indicating that the company is expected to maintain an investment-grade credit profile and the capacity to meet its long-term financial commitments to debt holders and shareholders.

Enel's cash flows rest on two engines. The first is grids, the electricity distribution networks, which is a tightly regulated business in which Enel operates roughly 85% of Italy's system and sizeable positions across Iberia and Latin America. Being a regulated market, this segment earns stable and guaranteed returns that are insulated from market fluctuations, but it demands heavy and continuous capital investment to keep the networks reliable and expanding. The second engine is the Integrated Business, which spans the generation and sale of electricity and therefore moves much more with power prices, offering greater upside when prices rise, but also carrying the risks of the group's exposure to commodity markets.

Table 1 – Company And Report Information

Company Information	25/Jun/26
Ticker	ENELMI (Borsa Italiana)
Sector	Electric Utilities / Integrated Power
Currency	EUR (€)
Previous Close	€10.06
Recommendation	BUY
Target Price (FY2026)	€13.75
Upside Potential	36.70%
Level of Risk	HIGH
Bull / Bear Case	€22.91 / €5.58
Shares Outstanding	10,013.9 m
Market Cap	€100.7 bn
Free Float	76%
Largest Shareholder	Italian MEF — 23.6%
Institutional investors	58.60%
52-Week Range	7.55
YTD Return	4.90%

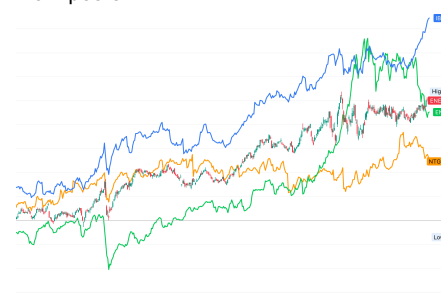
Source: Interactive Brokers and Author's own work

Table 2 – Enel's Financials

Financials (€ euros)	2025	2026F	2030F
Revenues	80346	89053	84363
Adj. EBITDA	22874	27253	25421
Net Income	5581	13440	10145
Operating Cash Flow	€13,926.00	€18,942.00	€19,690.00
Free Cash Flow	2854	6019	5121
Net Capex	€11,072.00	€12,923.00	€14,570.00
ROA	4.60%	8.70%	6.10%
ROE	0.171	0.11	0.153
EBIT Interest Coverage	1.39x	4.59x	2.80x
Debt-to-Equity	1.47x	1.27x	1.22x

Source: Author's own work

Figure 1 – Stock Price Evolution of Enel and main peers.



Source: Interactive Brokers

2. Business Description

Enel S.p.A., or just Enel, is an **energy multinational Group**, registered in **Italy** and listed on the Milan stock exchange since 1999. It is one of the world leaders in the **integrated electricity and gas industry** (excluding predominantly state-owned companies) operating across the entire energy sector, from **energy generation**, to **trading commodities**, **electricity grid distribution**, and **end-user commercialization** (Enel, 2026a).

From a geographical perspective, Enel is currently present in **41 countries** and **6 continents**, with a particular **focus in Europe**, mostly in Italy and Spain, and **North and South America** employing **61 634 people** across the world at the end of 2025. Even though Enel operates at a global scale, it is only in Italy and Spain that Enel is truly a leader across all the energy sector. From a business standpoint, Enel segregates its operations into 5 main business segments: 1) **Thermal Generation and Trading (TG&T)**, 2) **Enel Green Power**, 3) **Enel Grids**, 4) **End-User Markets**, and 5) **Holding and Services** (Enel, 2026a).

1) Thermal Generation and Trading

Thermal Generation

This subsegment encompasses the generation and selling of energy generated through Enel's **non-renewable** sources. These include **nuclear, oil, gas, coal** and **combined-cycle gas turbine (CCGT)** plants, having most of the **installed capacity** and **electricity production** concentrated in **Italy** and **Spain** (approximately **90%** of the total), with Spain being the only region operating **nuclear** facilities through Enel's subsidiary Endesa (Enel, 2026a).

At the end of 2025, Thermal Generation facilities accounted for roughly **30% of the group's total installed capacity**, and **net production** represented roughly **31%**, meaning that renewable sources (Enel Green Power segment) represent nearly 70% of Enel's capacity and generation. Thermal Generation's share in both **total net production and installed capacity has been steadily declining in recent years**. This aligns with Enel's strategic plans to divest some operations in the thermal segment, with particular intentions of closing or substituting existing coal plants, while investing and prioritizing green power and other technologies with lower carbon impact, such as the **CCGT** technology that is considered cleaner and more efficient than traditional coal plants (Global Electricity, 2026). An example is the **Fusina power plant** in Italy, Venice, where Enel in 2025 **converted a coal-fired plant** to a next-generation **CCGT** plant (Enel, 2026a).

This segment faces particular **risks**. **1)** Carbon-intensive technologies face increasing pressure from **regulators**, most notably **coal-fired plants**, where regulatory authorities can **revoke operating permits** at a given time. Italy is the region where Enel has most of its coal installed capacity, 4,160 MW out of a total of 4,627 MW in 2025 (Enel, 2026a). And at the end of 2025, the Italian authority revoked the permission to use coal at the two remaining coal-based power plants that Enel operates in the mainland (Enel, 2026a). **2)** The opposite risk also applies. Certain thermal plants are essential to **ensure energy security**, and even when such facilities are no longer economically viable, their **closure remains subject to government approval**. This risk also applies to the previous example. Enel has been requesting the closure of the 2 coal plants located in mainland **Italy** since 2025, even though some sources state these plants have been mostly idle since 2024 and are no longer economically competitive, yet the closure is still pending regulatory approval (Andreolli, 2026).

Trading

This division manages the group's integrated portfolio, by entering the **wholesale selling and purchase agreements**. This encompasses both **the sale of electricity generated** by Enel and the use of **hedging instruments** to mitigate the group's market exposure, which include the purchase of **raw materials** and other products necessary for the business activities, such as **oil, gas, electricity and other commodities** (Enel, 2026a).

This subsegment **operates at a group level**, entering contracts to purchase and sell products across most of the group's business segments, both **internally** and **externally**, covering a broad range of categories from raw materials to energy commodities and transport capacity. Some of the products include forwards, options, structured products, swaps, power options, purchase agreements, power production profile, and renewables power supply (Enel, 2026b).

2) Enel Green Power:

This subsegment encompasses the **generation, storage and sale of energy** generated through Enel's **renewable sources**. Enel reports 5 major technologies within this segment: **hydro, wind, solar, geothermal, and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)**. At the end of 2025, renewable sources accounted for roughly **70% of the group's total installed capacity**, and **net production** represented roughly **69%** (Enel, 2026a).

From a **geographical perspective**, electricity production and revenue are **more dispersed** compared to the TG&T segment. In terms of electricity generation, the **US & Canada** region was the leader in 2025, accounting for **21% of total production**, followed by **Italy** and **Chile** at **18%** and **16%** respectively. However, **revenue and adjusted EBITDA** present a different picture, since the wholesale price in each region has a big impact in revenues. **Italy** is the dominant region by both metrics accounting for **37% of the segment's total revenue** and **34% of adjusted EBITDA**, with **Chile** ranking second at **19%** and **15%**, and the **US & Canada** accounting for **11%** and **13%** respectively (Enel, 2026a).

3) Enel Grids

Enel states that it is one of the **largest private distribution system operators (DSO)** globally (Enel, 2026c). At the DSO level, Enel manages the transport of electricity in the **low to medium-voltage networks**, connecting the electric grid to end-users, and ensuring a reliable and resilient network (GridX, 2025).

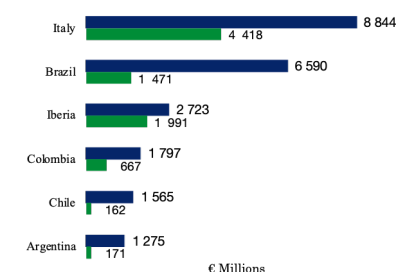
The grid sector appears to be a **capital-intensive sector**, Enel reported **revenues of €22 811 million** and **capital expenditures of €7 029 million** in this segment in 2025, accounting for approximately **23%** and **66%** of the **group's total results respectively**. CAPEX in this segment focuses heavily on improving digitalization to transform traditional infrastructure into intelligent smart grids, and on increasing capacity to guarantee electricity supply and to mitigate the saturation of the grid (Enel, 2026a).

Main markets include **Italy**, where Enel operates approximately **85% of the national distribution grid** (European Commission, 2026) and accounts for roughly **39%** of the segments **total revenues**, **Brazil** ranks second at **29%** with 3 important regional concessions awarded, São Paulo and Rio being the major ones, in third place comes **Iberia** at **12%** and with operations at a national level (Figure 2). The **DSO** grid sector is in many countries controlled by local monopolies (European Commission, 2026), and in **Italy, Spain and Brazil** the **regional municipalities award the concession** of its municipality to a **single company**. Furthermore, each country usually has its own **regulator agency** that **sets the prices** and incentives for the DSOs. This suggests that the market is only competitive at the auction level and **revenues are primarily set by the regulators** (Enel, 2026a).

Primary risks identified are **1) the renewal of existing concessions**, as well as the award of new ones, **2) and the risk of not providing the required service**, such as the inability to meet electricity demands and not conducting the necessary maintenance to the grid. This project believes that the latter one could pose risks at local and national level, with potential public pressure and intervention of public entities if justified.

In 2024 and 2025 **two extreme weather events** affected Enel's grid in the region of **São Paulo (Brazil)** which led not only to a **lawsuit** filed by the municipality **against Enel**, but also to **public pressure** from the **government** and the **President of Brazil** (Sabino, 2026). The lawsuit is still ongoing but has already led to the **suspension of the renewal** of the **concession** which has an expiration date in 2028 (Enel, 2026a).

Figure 2 – Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA per region, 2025 - Grids Segment



Source: Author's own work

4) End-user Markets

End-user Markets is the downstream segment of Enel's **integrated strategy**, extending the business chain from generation into **direct commercialization with customers**, controlling the entire customer management process, from activation, to billing and customer services, with a reported **54.4 million retail customers** worldwide in 2025 (Enel, 2026a).

The end-user market can be considered more competitive than other segments, such as grids. And to secure its customer base, Enel has been expanding its portfolio through bundled services, that offer additional services to electricity and gas, such as electric mobility, optical Fiber and telecommunication services (Enel, 2026a).

The electric mobility provides an integrated ecosystem of charging infrastructure and digital services, while optical fiber services include routers with WIFI 6. In Italy this service is offered with discounts to customers with power and gas contracts with Enel. According to Enel Fiber website, the company has been able to achieve 350,000 customers since the service was launched 2 years ago (Enel, 2026f). However, this project believes that the sale of electricity is the core activity within the segment, while the additional services are meant to secure new customers and to increase the loyalty of existing ones, by drawing customers into an integrated ecosystem that offers bundle discounts, but that is also more challenging to exit (Enel, 2026a).

The end-user segment is extremely dependent in terms of revenues and adjusted EBITDA on 2 regions, Italy and Iberia. These 2 represented approximately 98% and 94% of the segment's total revenues and adjusted EBITDA respectively. Italy is the main market in terms of revenues with 50.4% of the total in 2025. Iberia is just behind with 47% of the segment's revenue (Enel, 2026a). On the evolution side, this segment has been struggling in recent years to maintain customers as well as revenues and adjusted EBITDA. The total amount of retail customers has declined from approximately 66.8 million in 2022 to 54.4 in 2025, and the segment's revenues declined by approximately -20% and -16% in 2024 and 2025 respectively. Adjusted EBITDA had a lower decline compared to revenues, -11.4% in 2024 and -10% in 2025, leading to a slight increase in the margins (Enel, 2026a).

Even though the segment is highly concentrated in Italy and Iberia, Enel has been signalling that it intends to maintain that strategy (Enel, 2026a).

5) Holding and Services

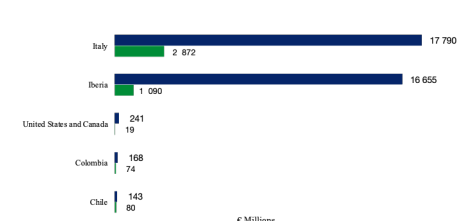
The "Holding and Services" segment operates Enel's corporate services, plus other intragroup activities and special businesses. At the parent company level, it runs the usual corporate and administrative functions, while at the country level it manages staff and general services (Enel, 2026a).

This segment also encompasses business activities that do not align with the other main business lines. The main companies in this category are 3SUN and Nuclitalia. 3SUN is a photovoltaic panel research and manufacturing firm in Italy, fully owned by Enel. In 2025, it achieved a record efficiency of 30.8% and aims to become Europe's largest solar gigafactory with a capacity of 3 GW per year (3SUN, 2026). For comparison, in 2025 Enel reported "Solar and Other" capacity of approximately 13 GW worldwide and 3.3 GW in Europe (Enel, 2026a).

Nuclitalia is a research centre in Italy, established in 2025 by Enel, Ansaldo Energia, and Leonardo, with Enel holding a majority 51% stake. The firm is tasked with studying advanced technologies and opportunities in the nuclear sector, with an initial focus on small water-cooled nuclear reactors.

Both firms align with Enel's decarbonisation plans. Nuclitalia could prove essential to Enel's net-zero emissions targets, while 3SUN is currently classified as an asset held for sale (Enel, 2026a).

Figure 3 – Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA per region, 2025 - End-User Markets segment



Source: Author own work and Enel's Data

Future plans and outlook:

1) Strategic Plan 2026-28

This plan gives us an idea of the geographies and energy technologies Enel plans to focus for the future. The company segregates this plan into 2 main divisions: **Enel Grids** and **Integrated Business**, with the latter combining thermal generation, renewables, trading and end-user commercialization (Enel, 2026a).

Integrated business: Enel plans to invest more than €26 Billion in the integrated business between 2026 and 2028. These investments will focus heavily on Europe and North America, with an estimated allocation of around 23 billion, while the other 3 billion are projected to be allocated to Latin America. **Renewables** should account for €20 Billion, with approximately 50% attributed to Europe and the rest to “tier 1” countries with a particular focus in the US. Such investments are expected to increase installed capacity by 15 GW (around 13.4 GW consolidated), with wind and BESS accounting for 75% (Enel, 2026a).

Interestingly, Enel did not allocate any amount to the renewable technologies hydro and geothermal, and Solar and others accounted for around 23% (Enel, 2026a).

With the ongoing decarbonization process, Enel stated that it plans to cease all coal operations globally by 2027 and has cancelled all investment plans targeting carbon technologies (Enel, 2026a). This project assumes Enel will continue to follow this strategy after 2028.

In the **End-user Markets**, Enel will focus on strengthening its client base by offering energy bundles with additional services such as Fiber. Enel estimates that it will increase the number of customers in Europe from 23 million in 2025 to 26 million in 2028, implying a reversal in the trend of the last 3 years (Enel, 2026a).

Enel Grids: The 2026-2028 strategic plan forecasts investment in the segment Enel grids that amount to more than €26 Billion, with approximately 55% allocated to Italy, more than 21% to Iberia and 24% to Latin America. Enel estimates that such investments will raise the regulated asset base (RAB) value from €47 billion in 2025 to €58 Billion in 2028 (Enel, 2026a). However, a special attention needs to be given to Brazil, as the revocation of the concession in São Paulo could lower both the investments and total RAB value, which would in turn also impact revenues (Canelle, 2026).

3. Management and ESG

Enel was assigned an overall environmental, social, and governance (ESG) score of 6.45 (Figure 4), placing the company in a “leading” position across all three ESG metrics compared to its industry peers. The scores and the peer selection were issued by Bloomberg under its ESG scoring methodology, which assigns ESG metrics a score that ranges from 0 to 10 (Bloomberg, 2026). As part of the ESG and management analysis, a particular emphasis is placed on Enel’s future plans and environmental forecasts since the firm operates in the energy sector and with certain carbon-intensive technologies (Enel, 2026a).

1) Environmental

Bloomberg’s methodology assigned Enel an environmental score of 6.77 (Figure 4), placing it in a “leading” position relative to its peers (Bloomberg, 2026). Enel’s decarbonization process has focused on transitioning its energy generation and capacity towards renewable sources and more efficient technologies, while also lowering the carbon footprint of its supply chain (Enel, 2026a).

The decarbonisation process that Enel has pursued over the last 10 years has had a significant impact on emissions. The total absolute emissions linked to Enel’s business

Figure 4 – Bloomberg’s ESG Methodology

Financial Materiality Scores:	May/25	Trend	Vs Peers
ESG Score	6.45	+0.08	leading
Environmental Pillar Score	6.77	+0.28	leading
Social Pillar Score	5.59	+0.14	leading
Governance Pillar Score	6.82	-0.31	leading

Source: Bloomberg Terminal, March 2026

declined from approximately 190 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂) in 2019 to around 62.5 MtCO₂ in 2025, representing a 67% reduction (Figure 5). Enel forecasts further declines, although at a slower pace, targeting 60 MtCO₂ by 2030 (Enel, 2026a).

Interestingly, Enel's main direct emissions (scope 1 and scope 2) only accounted for approximately 35% (Figure 6 – Absolute Emissions by Scope (MtCO₂)) of the total emissions in 2025, while indirect emissions (scope 3), which include gas sales to end-users, represented the majority at 60%. This reliance on indirect emissions could pose challenges in achieving Enel's emission targets since it also relies on its suppliers and gas sales. To address this factor, Enel has stated that it introduced an evaluation criteria in its tendering process that favours suppliers with higher environmental performance and certifications (Enel, 2026a).

For the long-run, Enel has reinforced its commitment to the Paris Agreement by confirming its objective of achieving net zero emissions by 2040. For the shorter-run, Enel has shown a clear interest in reducing both installed capacity and generation from non-renewable sources, in particular carbon-intensive technologies, having set targets to close all coal-fired plants by 2027 and cancelled all future investments in non-renewable technologies (Enel, 2026a).

From an evolution standpoint, Enel has been delivering results that confirm its commitment to a decarbonization of its business. The total net electricity generation from non-renewable sources has declined from 80,346 GWh in 2023 to 58,036 GWh in 2025, representing a decline of approximately -28%. The share of renewable capacity rose from approximately 41% in 2015 to 73% in 2025, with this project forecasting a further increase to approximately 80.2% by the end of 2028, in line with Enel's strategic plan 2026-28 which forecasts the latter estimate to surpass 80% by 2028. However, since certain non-renewable plants have been operating at low levels, such as coal-fired plants in Italy, and nuclear production is considered emissions-free, the share of emission-free production sat at around 84% in 2025, up from 45% in 2015 (Enel, 2026a).

European Taxonomy – The European Union established a classification system that defines the economic activities considered environmentally sustainable, in a common language that can be easily understood and compared (Maciejowska, 2026).

The energy sector is at the heart of the EU Taxonomy framework since it is the main source of greenhouse gas emissions in Europe. With this classification system, Energy companies must analyse if their activities meet the technical criteria established by the framework (Maciejowska, 2026).

Enel presents strong alignment values with the European Taxonomy in the capital expenditure side, signalling the company's commitment to the climate change mitigation policy and the transition towards an environmentally sustainable economy. In 2025, around 86.6% of the total CAPEX was eligible aligned, with Enel's strategic plan 2026-28 forecasting that this value will continue to exceed 80% during the 2026–2028 period. Revenue eligible alignment sat at a lower 33.8% in 2025 (Enel, 2026a).

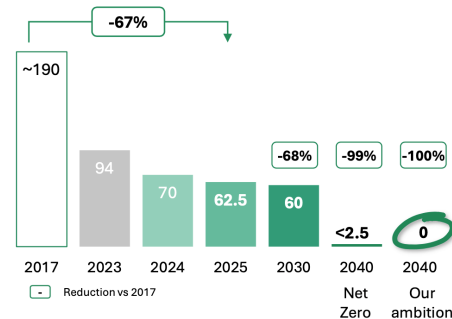
2) Social

Of the three ESG pillars, the social pillar received the lowest score of 5.59 (Figure 4), yet Enel is still in a leading position relative to its peers (Bloomberg, 2026).

Employment practices and policies - Enel implements the United Nations Global Compact principles, of which it is also an active member. Its due diligence process includes improvement plans, a whistleblowing channel accessible to internal and external stakeholders, and channels for customer complaints. However, the audit function reports that only the chief operating officer and chairman can escalate stakeholder reports to corporate bodies and the Board of Directors (Enel, 2026a).

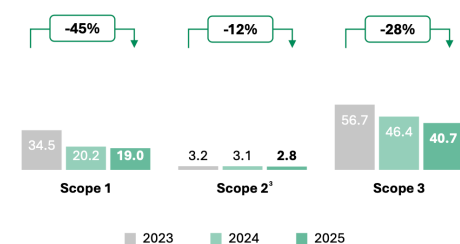
Diversity - Enel discloses diversity and gender equality data in detail, signalling strong reporting practices, although the data reveals some concerning factors. The adjusted equal

Figure 5 – Total Absolute Emissions (MtCO₂)



Source: Enel's ESG Report, 2025

Figure 6 – Absolute Emissions by Scope (MtCO₂)



Source: Enel's ESG Report, 2025

remuneration ratio between male and female employees stood at 94% in 2025 and has been converging towards 100% in recent years. In 2025, women represented approximately 21% of the total workforce, 34.6% of middle managers, and 27% of management and executive positions. Enel has attributed the lower female representation to the hiring plan of technical staff in the networks business. However, in 2025 women represented 50% of applicants in the selection processes, while only accounting for 13.1% of new hires (Enel, 2026a). From a statistical standpoint, this project identifies some concerning gender diversity and inclusion concerns and considers that the hiring plan targeting technical staff in networks might not be enough to justify the discrepancies in the gender representation, in particular the difference in representation of women among new hires (13%) and in the selection process (50%) (Enel, 2026a).

Health and safety - Enel has also implemented preventive measures to improve employees' health and safety conditions. The number of severe accidents involving employees and contractors has declined from 107 in 2019 to 21 in 2025 (Figure 7), resulting in a decline in fatal accidents from 13 to 4, during this period. However, historically the majority of the fatalities involved Enel's contractors. In 2025, contractor fatalities represented 100% of the 4 reported fatalities, and in 2024 these accounted for 86%, as Enel reported 2 fatalities of its own employees (Enel, 2026a).

3) Governance

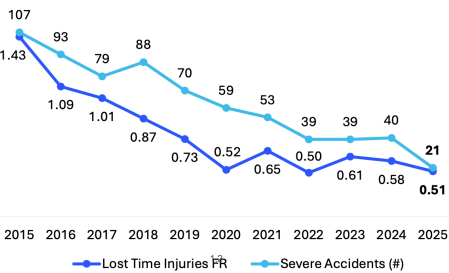
Out of the 3 pillars, governance got the highest value of 6.82 (Figure 4), placing Enel again in a leading position relative to its peers (Bloomberg, 2026). The Board of Directors of Enel comprises 9 directors and is characterised by a single executive member (the CEO) (Figure 8), 8 independent members, a separation of roles between Chairman and CEO, and a female representation of 44% (Enel, 2026a).

In terms of shareholder composition, Enel is 58.6% owned by Institutional Investors, with retail investors owning an additional 17.8% (Figure 9). The Italian Ministry for the Economy and Finance (MEF) controls the remaining 23.6% of the shares, making the MEF the single biggest shareholder. Even though the MEF controls only a minority stake, due to Enel's shareholder composition and internal rules, the Italian MEF is usually the shareholder that selects 6 out of 9 members for the board of directors, including the chairman and CEO (Enel, 2026a).

The appointment of Enel's CEO could raise some governance and technical expertise concerns. Flavio Cattaneo (Figure 10) has held the position of chief executive officer and general manager since May 2023 and is currently also on the board of the Italian firm Generali. His name was suggested by the Italian MEF, even though Flavio had no employment history with Enel before taking office, and from 2005 to 2017, Flavio Cattaneo occupied the position of chief executive officer of 3 different Italian firms, each operating in different industries, mainly telecom, trains, and grid networks (Enel, 2026a).

From a compensation perspective, the CEO has been assigned a compensation target of approximately 5 million for the current year, placing this remuneration slightly below the median value of Enel's peer group (approximately 5.89 million). The base salary accounts for 30%, while a weight of 30% is allocated to annual bonuses and 40% to long-term incentives. Since 2018, ESG objectives have been added to the variables used to determine the CEO's remuneration, and for 2026, safety in the workplace and customer satisfaction will account for 30% of the variable remuneration (Enel, 2026a).

Figure 7 – Accidents Employees and Contractors Combined



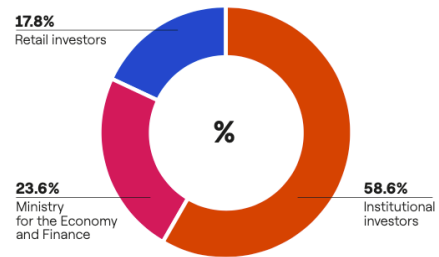
Source: Enel's ESG Report, 2025

Figure 8 – Board of Directors

Board of Directors of Enel		
Name	Role	Independent
Flavio Cattaneo	CEO	No
Paolo Scaroni	Chairman	Yes
Johanna Arbil	Non-Executive Directors	Yes
Tiziana De Luca	Non-Executive Directors	Yes
Alessandro Monteduro	Non-Executive Directors	Yes
Federica Seganti	Non-Executive Directors	Yes
Mario Corsi	Non-Executive Directors	Yes
Dario Frigerio	Non-Executive Directors	Yes
Alessandra Stablini	Non-Executive Directors	Yes

Source: Enel's Annual report, 2025

Figure 9 – Shareholder Composition as at December 2025



Source: Enel's Annual report, 2025

Figure 10 – Chief Executive Officer and General Manager



Name: Flavio Cattaneo

Source: Enel's Data

4. Industry Overview and Competitive Positioning

World Electricity Demand

The International Energy Agency projects a cumulative average growth rate in global electricity demand of 3.6% for the period between 2026 to 2030. Approximately 50% faster than the average growth of the previous decade. The growth in demand is primarily driven by industries, electric vehicles, space cooling, and data centres. The Asian continent is projected to grow at a higher rate, while the European Union is forecasted to expand at an average annual rate of 2.3%. The transition towards electric transportation is considered the main driver for the European market (IEA, 2026).

For the United States market, the agency expects electricity consumption to grow at 2% on average per year, which is more than twice the rate of the past decade. The agency attributes the higher growth rate in the United States primarily to the expansion of data centres (IEA, 2026).

Grids at the DSO level

As already mentioned, Enel operates in networks at the distribution system operator (DSO) level, and in many countries, this industry is controlled by local monopolies (European Commission, 2026) that compete in public tenders. When operating, DSOs do not compete or sell energy, their role lies on managing and ensuring the transport of electricity in the low to medium-voltage networks, connecting the electric grid to end-users (Enel, 2026a).

As per Enel's reports, networks are a capital-intensive business that requires constant maintenance and investment to ensure both the reliability of the grid and the capacity to meet rising demand. The most important regions for Enel in this segment are Italy, Brazil and Spain, markets in which the DSO is the proprietary owner of the network infrastructure (Enel, 2026a).

Italy – There were 114 DSOs operating across Italy in 2025. Enel is the largest operator, managing approximately 85% of the electricity distributed through its subsidiary E-Distribuzione (European Commission, 2026), with the top ten operators connecting 98.3% of all end-users (ARERA, 2026).

The remuneration rate sets the allowed return on the RAB value of each distributor based on the weighted average cost of capital. The Italian regulator, ARERA, has set this rate at 5.6% for the period between 2025 and 2027, suggesting this rate will remain unchanged for 2026 and 2027 (Enel, 2026a).

Spain - Even though there were 333 DSOs managing the Spanish grid in 2025, the market is extremely concentrated on a small number of firms, as 5 operators manage 95% of all electricity points in Spain. Enel is once again the leading player, but with a lower market share of 41% attributed to its subsidiary Endesa. Other main operators include Iberdrola with 37% and Naturgy with 13% (CNMC, 2026).

Endesa reported a saturation of the electricity grid in 2025, with most Spanish provinces operating at over 80% capacity and a national average of 88%. The saturation conditions are even more concerning for Endesa, since in 2025 its distribution areas were 94% saturated and only 18% of new demand requests were granted (Endesa, 2026a). To address this factor, the Spanish government raised the ceiling on investment limits for electricity networks by 60% (CNMC, 2026) and increased the remuneration rate for electricity distribution from 5.58% in 2025 to 6.58% for 2026-2031 to incentivize investments (Reuters, 2025). However, recent discussions have pointed out that the rise in revenue attributed to DSOs does not align with the updated ceiling cap and incentives for grid investments in Spain (60%). A news article mentions concerns that future grid investments will not generate the required returns, and a reduction in recognised maintenance costs of 37% might lead to inadequate maintenance of the grid. The report states that: "While the actual costs of expanding the grid lines in saturated areas are around €350/kW, the Commission's proposal sets a maximum of approximately €230/kW" (Giorgi, 2025).

Brazil - Enel currently operates three distribution concessions in Brazil, located in Rio, Ceará, and São Paulo (Enel, 2026a). From an industry-analysis perspective, the renewal of concessions might be the greatest concern and uncertainty. As already mentioned, the concession of São Paulo has been halted, and Enel is currently facing government pressure

Table 3 – Main Peers

Main Peers
Iberdrola S.A.
Eni S.p.A.
Naturgy Energy Group S.A.
EDP S.A.
A2A S.p.A.
Iren SpA
E.ON SE

Source: Author's own work

and a litigation process that could end its concession in the area (Canelle, 2026). The other 2 regions are assumed to be safer and of less concern, as the regulatory agency has issued a favourable opinion on a 30-year early renewal of the concessions (Enel, 2026a).

End-user commercialization

Italy - Electricity demand in Italy is forecast to rise from 311 TWh (2025) to 362 TWh in 2030, implying a cumulative average growth rate of 3.1% from 2025 to 2030 (Terna, 2026). The market for electricity operators is fragmented across many firms. In 2024, the top 3 operators accounted for 43.7% of electricity distributed, with only one firm controlling more than 10% of the market (ARERA, 2026).

Enel was the largest electricity operator in 2024, although its market share has been declining. In 2 years, Enel's share of electricity supplied fell from approximately 37.2% in 2022, to 27.8% in 2024 (ARERA, 2026). Enel attributed this contraction to the deregulation process of the sector and the ending of the enhanced protection market, which ended certain concessions previously assigned to Enel and expanded the free-market customer base (Enel, 2026a).

Enel's main competitors were A2A, which controlled a market share of 8.9% in 2024, followed by Hera with 7%, and Edison with 5.2%. Eni is often considered a peer and accounted for 4.2% of the market share, ranking in 6th place (ARERA, 2026).

In the gas sector, Enel has been losing market share in terms of volume of gas sold. In 2024, Enel lost its second place to Eni, as its market share dropped from 13.1% in 2023 to 11.2% in 2024. Edison group distanced itself with a reported market share of 15.5% in 2024, followed by Eni at 12% (ARERA, 2026).

Spain - Endesa forecasts a rise in demand for electricity in Spain to approximately 315 TWh by 2030, representing a cumulative average growth rate of approximately 3% compared to the reported demand of 269 TWh in 2025 (Endesa, 2026a). In March 2025, the electricity retailer in Spain with the most supply points was Iberdrola, one of Enel's main peers, with a reported market share of 32.4%. Enel's subsidiary Endesa is just behind at 30.8%, with Naturgy taking third place at 14.3%, followed by Repsol at 7%. As a result, the top 3 providers supplied approximately 77.5% of all supply points in Spain (CNMC, 2026), making the Spanish market less dispersed than the Italian market, where the top three providers accounted for 43.7% of all the electricity supplied in 2024 (ARERA, 2026).

Similar to Italy, the deregulation of the energy industry poses risks to Enel. In March 2025, Endesa, Enel's subsidiary in Spain, was leading the regulated market with a reported share of 42%, ahead of Iberdrola at 33%. However, in both Italy and Spain, customers have been transitioning from the regulated market towards the free market (CNMC and ARERA, 2026), a shift that has been supported by the regulators.

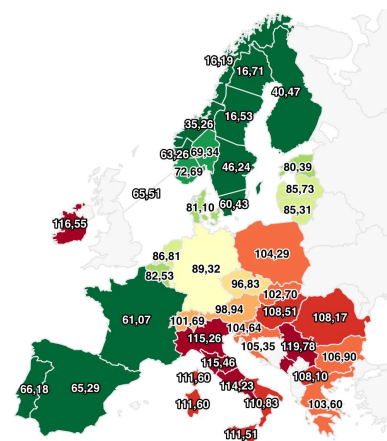
This transition has shrunk Enel's overall market share in Italy and Spain since Enel has historically been stronger in the regulated market relative to the free market. As the deregulation process is expected to continue, the risk of further share losses in both markets is likely to continue.

Electricity Prices

Europe: In certain European markets, competition has reached an unprecedented level as supply outstrips demand, leading to a surge in negative electricity prices across Western Europe in the first quarter of 2026. The Spanish market showed the highest exposure, as it experienced 397 hours of negative prices between January and March of this year, a staggering increase from just 48 hours during the same period in 2025. Over the same period, negative-price hours doubled in France and increased by 50% in Germany (Gilliver, 2026).

One might wonder if it is even possible to have negative prices and question whether sellers would be willing to pay to sell electricity. But the reference price is based on Europe's day-ahead market, and many distributors and sellers enter over-the-counter short- and long-term purchasing power agreements to hedge against price fluctuations. These later transactions are not included in the market reference price (Gilliver 2026 and Enel 2026a).

Figure 11 – Average electricity spot market prices in 2025, in EUR/MWh



But this factor does not explain why some sellers would be willing to pay to provide a portion of their electricity. Analysts attribute this spike in negative pricing to wind output and the surge in solar generation driven by expanding daylight hours, combined with the operating and restart costs that would originate from the switch-off power plants (Gilliver, 2026).

Spain recorded one of the lowest average electricity prices in Europe in 2025 at 65.29 euros per megawatt hour. Italy, on the other hand, recorded one of the highest averages, with northern regions reaching 115.26 euros per megawatt hour, representing a 77% higher average price compared to Spain, 89% to France, and 29% to Germany (Figure 11). While Italy does not have a long history with negative prices, in May of this year, Italy achieved 6 consecutive negative hours due to a combination of high supply of renewables and low demand, marking a significant shift in its energy industry (Daganello, 2026).

Analysts' opinions differ when it comes to whether negative prices in the day-ahead electricity market affect the final price charged to consumers, but when it comes to the energy transition, they seem to converge on the negative effects, as it challenges current energy investments, especially in solar, as negative prices usually occur during the day (Daganello and Gilliver, 2026).

Porter's Five Forces

1. Threat of New Entrants - High (5)

There are several key barriers to entry in the power generation and distribution industries. While legacy power plants are typically controlled by major players, certain facilities, such as hydroelectric dams in Italy and Argentina, operate under fixed-term concessions. It is never guaranteed that the incumbent operator will retain these rights after the next tender process. Furthermore, renewable plants are surging, and they do not require the same capital investment and environmental assessment as traditional thermal generation plants, making it easier for new firms to enter the market. As a result, there are currently more than 5,600 operators in Italy, including producers and distributors (Arera, 2026).

As per the grid industry, the narrative changes as grids require heavy capital investments, and the concession of entire regions is awarded in tender processes. These processes grant the winning operator exclusive distribution rights for extended periods up to 20 years in Italy and 30 years in Brazil (Enel, 2026a).

2. Threat of Substitutes - Moderate (3)

While electricity and networks might not be substitutable, energy sources are. The transition towards renewable energy and the end of coal-powered plants in certain countries could be considered a threat to the thermal generation segment. But overall, Enel's exposure is relatively low to medium since Enel has long started shifting to renewables, and 84% of energy production in 2025 originated from emission-free sources (Enel, 2026a).

3. Bargaining Power of Buyers | High (5)

In the grid segment, local regulators hold significant bargaining power, as they are the bodies responsible for updating industry remuneration rates (Reuters, 2025). When selling electricity generated in Italy and Spain, Enel has a distinct advantage over other smaller competitors through its vertically integrated business, as it can sell a portion of its generated electricity directly to its own end-user market segment. The remaining electricity sold to third-party distributors is subject to a highly competitive landscape, driven not only by domestic players but also by cross-border energy imports (Terna, 2026).

Meanwhile, end users in Italy and Spain have gained considerable bargaining power due to the transition toward fully deregulated markets. This shift allows consumers to freely choose their energy providers, making the industry significantly more competitive and price-sensitive (Enel, 2026a).

To mitigate market risks and price volatility, Enel enters into multi-year Power Purchase Agreements with electricity buyers. Meanwhile, in the retail end-user market, Enel actively works to enhance customer loyalty through bundled product and service offers (Enel, 2026a).

4. Bargaining Power of Suppliers | Moderate (3)

Supplier bargaining power is relatively low in the grids and Enel Green Power segments, as operations focus mostly on management and maintenance. In these two segments, suppliers are primarily contracted for grid interventions, maintenance, and infrastructure materials, since there is no need for raw fuel commodities to generate or transport electricity (Enel, 2026a).

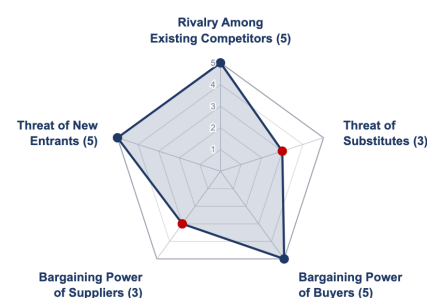
The Thermal Generation and End-User Market segments are directly exposed to the energy commodity and wholesale electricity markets. Prices in these markets are often indexed; to mitigate market risks and price volatility, Enel enters into multi-year Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with energy commodity and electricity suppliers. Meanwhile, in the retail end-user market, Enel actively works to enhance customer loyalty through bundled product and service offers (Enel, 2026a).

5. Rivalry Among Existing Competitors | High (5)

In certain markets, competition has reached an unprecedented level as supply outstrips demand, leading to negative electricity prices across Western Europe in the first quarter of 2026. As already mentioned, Spain seems to be more exposed to this risk (Gilliver, 2026).

Analysts attribute this spike in negative pricing to wind output and a surge in solar generation driven by expanding daylight hours (Gilliver, 2026). This phenomenon is exceptionally relevant to Enel's TG&T, Enel Green Power, and End-User Markets business segments, given its potential impact on revenues and EBITDA.

Figure 12 – Porter's Five Forces



Source: Author's own work and graph generated by artificial intelligence

5. Investment Summary

This report issues a **BUY** recommendation for Enel SpA, estimating a **FY2026 price target of €13.75 per share**, with an upside potential of **36.7%** over the closing price of **€10.06** euros on June 25th, 2026, equivalent to 82.8% annualized over the 189-day horizon to year-end. The price range was computed with sensitivity analysis and derived a **Bull price €22.91** and a **Bear price €5.58** per share. Both scenarios derive from relatively modest changes to i) the **price of electricity sold**, using a 5 percentage point move (+/-) in its annual rate of change, and ii) the **EBITDA margin of Enel Grids**, using a 1 percentage point change (+/-). The bear case stands at just 24% of the bull case price, highlighting how sensitive Enel's stock price is to a moderate change in these two variables.

The report identifies additional risks that were not included in the price. The grids segment is currently facing unprecedented risk in Brazil, as concerns mount about the future of the main concession area in Brazil. As per the End-user markets, Enel faces challenges in retaining its market shares. Due to these risks and the difference in the bull and bear case prices, this project assigns a **HIGH risk** profile to Enel S.p.A.

As per agencies ratings, Moody's attributed a Baa1 rating with a stable outlook, and Standard and Poor's assigned a BBB rating with a positive outlook, indicating that the company maintains an **investment-grade credit profile** with strong institutional support and a solid capacity to meet its long-term financial commitments despite localized operational volatility (Table 4).

Positive Aspects

Enel's strategic investment plan is projected to expand its regulated asset base (RAB) by approximately 23% through 2028, securing a highly predictable and guaranteed income stream. This growth is further reinforced by an anticipated 100-basis-point (1%) increase in Spain's regulatory remuneration rate. Concurrently, targeted investments in renewable

Table 4 – Agencies' Ratings

Agencies' Ratings	Long Term	Short Term	Outlook
S&P	BBB	A-2	Positive
Moody's	Baa1	P-2	Stable
Fitch	BBB+	F2	Stable

Source: Author own work and Annual report

capacity are expected to generate incremental revenue, effectively buffering the group's total revenues and EBITDA against downward pressure from declining wholesale electricity prices. Return on Equity (ROE) is projected to increase over the coming years, driven primarily by a marginal expansion in the group's leverage ratio. Furthermore, when compared to the peer group average, Enel consistently delivers superior Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Invested Capital (ROIC).

Negative Aspects

A primary operational headwind for Enel stems from a projected decline in wholesale electricity prices across its core markets, namely in Italy, Spain, and the United States, driven by a projected expansion of renewables capacity and a rapid increase in solar and wind assets that negatively affects spot prices during peak generation hours. This structural shift has accelerated the frequency of negative-price hours in Europe, compressing margins within Enel's Green Power, Thermal Generation & Trading (TG&T), and End-User Market segments. By contrast, the Enel Grids segment remains structurally insulated from these commodity and merchant power fluctuations.

6. Valuation

The main valuation was conducted with an individual analysis of each business segment according to each segment's drivers and characteristics. Revenues, adjusted EBITDA, and capital expenditures were forecasted independently.

Segment Projections

Grids:

The projections for the Grid segment are heavily based on Enel's released projections in 2026 since returns derive heavily from i) the RAB value and ii) the allowed returns set by each country's regulator (Reuters, 2026). With this, EBITDA was forecasted with the product of i) the projected RAB value in each country from 2026 to 2030 and ii) the historical EBITDA margin of each country adjusted to incorporate changes in the allowed return of the regulators. Spain was the only country that has reportedly increased the allowed return in 2026 (Reuters, 2026). Capital expenditures follow the trajectory released by Enel from 2026 to 2028.

From 2029 to 2030, CAPEX is computed considering i) the increased RAB value implied to reach Enel's strategic goals and ii) the average cost required to increase one billion euros worth of RAB value adjusted for inflation.

End-user Markets:

Revenue in this segment is assumed to derive primarily from electricity sales. Even though Enel has historically been losing clients in Italy and Spain, particularly within the regulated market segment, this analysis projects that Enel will maintain a constant market share in both countries. This stabilization is expected because the deregulation process concluded with the termination of the main protective pricing schemes in 2024 and 2025 (VaasaETT, 2024; Enel, 2026a) and the intensive competition that challenges rises in market share. Moving forward, the segment is projected to grow at the forecasted growth rate of demand for electricity in each respective market. Regarding the prices charged to customers, the analysis projects that retail prices will increase or decrease by the same percentage change observed in the yearly wholesale electricity market futures for both Spain and Italy.

Net Electricity Generated:

For Enel Green Energy and Thermal generation, a thorough analysis was conducted targeting i) net installed capacity, ii) generation efficiency per country, and iii) average price of electricity sold per country. The forecast of net installed capacity per country is subdivided into energy source, mainly Hydro, wind, solar, and geothermal for Green Energy, and gas, oil, nuclear, coal, and CCGT for the Thermal Generation subsegment.

Table 5 – Production Per Technology in Italy, Spain and United States

Production Per Technology - Italy	Q1	Q2	Q3	SUM	
1 - Hydro	26.6%	38.1%	32.4%	29.2%	126.3%
2 - Wind	51.4%	35.7%	28.1%	43.6%	158.8%
3 - Solar & Other	32.1%	49.9%	47.2%	19.4%	148.6%
4 - Geothermal	176.6%	174.8%	175.1%	176.2%	702.7%
6 - Oil & Gas	2.0%	1.8%	4.8%	2.3%	11.0%
7 - Coal	49.0%	33.3%	40.7%	44.4%	167.4%
8 - CCGT	50.7%	41.3%	67.1%	61.3%	220.8%

Production Per Technology - Spain	Q1	Q2	Q3	SUM	
1 - Hydro	38.1%	37.5%	25.0%	31.9%	132.6%
2 - Wind	66.2%	47.7%	40.6%	64.5%	218.9%
3 - Solar & Other	28.7%	52.1%	50.7%	19.0%	150.5%
5 - Nuclear	209.9%	172.1%	210.2%	172.7%	765.0%
6 - Oil & Gas	47.7%	44.0%	53.8%	48.2%	193.7%
7 - Coal	26.7%	16.0%	12.1%	18.4%	73.2%
8 - CCGT	53.8%	56.7%	84.6%	71.1%	266.3%

Production Per Technology - US	Q1	Q2	Q3	SUM	
1 - Hydro	40.0%	49.0%	19.2%	28.2%	136.4%
2 - Wind	85.8%	85.6%	69.4%	86.5%	327.3%
3 - Solar & Other	29.4%	47.5%	51.1%	25.9%	153.8%
4 - Geothermal	117.6%	100.2%	83.0%	127.2%	428.0%

Source: Author own work

- i) The **projected installed capacity** values from 2026 to 2030 were computed using the 1) disclosed capacity per country at the end of 2025 (Enel, 2026a), the 2) projected added installed capacity by country taking into account Enel's strategic plan 2026, and 3) subtracting the capacity of the units classified as held for sale and currently in plans for decommissioning.
- ii) To **estimate future electricity generation** by technology, this project gathered quarterly information on both net installed capacity and production generated by each technology (hydro, wind, geothermal, solar, nuclear, oil & gas, coal, and CCGT) per region from the first quarter of 2019 till the last quarter of 2025. Following this step, this project standardized the reported regions since Enel withdrew from certain regions, such as Russia in 2022 and Romania in 2023, and identified the quarters that represented significant changes in installed capacity to avoid errors in the data. The net production efficiency per quarter was computed by dividing the quarterly net production by the net installed capacity. To annualize the efficiency, the analysis summed the mean efficiency of the 4 quarters.

To understand the efficiency rate, it is important to distinguish between capacity measured in megawatts (MW) and generation measured in gigawatt-hours (GWh). While gigawatts (GW) can be mathematically converted to MW, capacity represents the maximum potential power output, whereas GWh measures the actual energy produced over time. For this reason, it is possible for the efficiency ratio to surpass 100% when dividing GWh by MW.

The results show a much higher efficiency for nuclear in Spain and geothermal, and as one might expect, solar efficiency rises during the second and third quarters in Italy, Spain and the US (Table 5) This analysis is particularly important for renewable sources as their efficiency is not constant, varies across different years, and might have been misleading to use the efficiency recorded in last reported year.

- iii) To forecast **the price of electricity sold**, the analysis established a historical average price for each country and applied a yearly percentage change. In the case of Italy and Spain, this percentage change was based on wholesale market future prices from 2026 to 2030, while for the US, it was based on released estimates. South America follows a different pricing evolution because the market is less deregulated and does not follow a single-price system like the European day-ahead market.

Enel Green Energy:

Revenues derive from the previously mentioned forecasted electricity generation and price per country. Since renewables are assumed to not depend on commodities and raw materials to produce electricity, the analysis assumes a fixed cost for each country derived from the difference between 1) total revenues subtracted by adjusted EBITDA per installed capacity and 2) the inflation rate expected for the period.

CAPEX by country until 2028 aligns with Enel's strategic plans, while after 2028, CAPEX is derived from the estimated cost per MW installed, taking into account the installed capacity recorded in the previous year and the projected additions for the year.

Thermal Generation and Trading (TG&T):

The analysis segregates historical and forecasted results within the TG&T segment into two distinct sub-segments. i) Thermal Generation and ii) Trading, given that these represent structurally different operations. As a reminder, the trading activity operates at the corporate Group level, entering into purchase and sales contracts with both external operators and intra-group business units.

Thermal Generation: Revenues are assumed to follow the same forecasting methodology applied to the Enel Green Power segment, whereas operating costs are modeled to fluctuate in line with volatile commodity prices. Consequently, the EBITDA margin per country is projected to remain constant over the coming years.

For capital investments (CAPEX), the analysis assumes a maintenance cost per unit of available installed capacity per year and country, indexed to the historical values recorded in

2025. This assumption relies on the fact that thermal generation has seen minimal capital investments in recent years. Furthermore, Enel has explicitly stated that it anticipates no capacity expansions or growth-related investments in this segment moving forward (Enel, 2026a).

WACC Estimation

The WACC was computed by weighting the Cost of Equity and Cost of Debt according to their respective proportions within the firm's total capital structure.

Weighted Risk-Free Rate: A rate of 3.03% was derived from the average of 5-year German and US government bond yields, weighted by the percentage of total EBITDA from countries reporting in Euros and US dollars. The US dollar risk-free rate was also applied to Latin American countries, since Enel's subsidiaries in this region report in USD (Appendix 9)

The Equity risk premium was carefully designed to account for Enel's geographical profile by weighting the percentage of total EBITDA generated in each specific country and multiplying it by the corresponding country risk premium extracted from Aswath Damodaran's database (Damodaran, 2026).

Unlevered Beta: The asset risk profile was derived using a bottom-up approach based on Damodaran's industry betas. The regional industry average betas were first adjusted for operational risk and cash holdings. The respective betas were then weighted based on the percentage of total corporate EBITDA originating from each respective business segment (Damodaran, 2026).

Cost of Debt: The cost of debt was essentially derived from Enel's historical interest payments. As per potential ESG impacts on the valuation, the cost of debt incorporates sustainability risks, as the cost of debt is structurally increased if the company fails to satisfy specific environmental KPI linked to Enel's sustainability-linked bonds.

Tax Shield Application: The final Cost of Debt input is adjusted on an after-tax basis by integrating a tax shield. The model is calculated using the operational effective tax rate, as it includes the additional 2% corporate tax rate applied to the energy sector in Italy until 2027.

DCF - Free Cash Flow to the Firm

The FCFF valuation with the DCF approach was the selected method to estimate Enel's price target for two main reasons: First, while Relative and Sum-of-the-Parts (SOTP) valuations are useful for estimating a price target based on current market trends and sentiment, Enel has few direct comparables. Iberdrola was identified as the closest peer, given that it competes with Enel across all three of its core activities, mainly networks at the DSO level, electricity generation, and end-user commercialisation. In addition, Iberdrola also operates at a large scale across Europe and the Americas. But even so, Iberdrola is an imperfect benchmark as it has no presence in Italy, Enel's single largest market, and its broader geographical presence in the Americas is substantially different, which limits the comparability of any multiple applied on a group basis. As per the SOTP valuation, it could be particularly useful in forecasting Enel's diversified portfolio. However, it is difficult to implement in practice as there are practically no listed pure-plays operating solely in distribution at the DSO level, generation, or supply in the major countries in which Enel operates. For these reasons, the FCFF valuation was preferred as the primary method.

The **FCFF model produced a FY2026 price target of €13.75 per share**, an upside of **36.7% against** the closing price of **€10.06** on **June 25th 2026**. As per the price range, the analysis determined a bull price of **€22.91** and a Bear price of **€5.58**, representing 24% of the bull case price. The target was derived by forecasting each year's **free cash flow** to the firm, discounting it back at the calculated **WACC rate**, and summing the forecasted discounted **FCFF** to arrive at final enterprise value. The enterprise value for the final year of 2026 was estimated at **232,353 million euros**.

Table 6 – Sensitivity Analysis (Price Per Share €)

		Terminal Growth Rate				
		2.5%	3.0%	3.46%	4.0%	4.5%
WACC	5.6%	€ 14.58	€ 18.64	€ 24.61	€ 34.22	€ 52.31
	6.1%	€ 11.28	€ 14.16	€ 18.15	€ 24.00	€ 33.43
	6.6%	€ 8.77	€ 10.92	€ 13.75	€ 17.66	€ 23.41
	7.1%	€ 6.81	€ 8.46	€ 10.57	€ 13.35	€ 17.19
	7.6%	€ 5.23	€ 6.54	€ 8.16	€ 10.23	€ 12.96
		Terminal Growth Rate				
		2.5%	3.0%	3.46%	4.0%	4.5%
WACC	5.6%	6%	36%	79%	149%	280%
	6.1%	-18%	3%	32%	74%	143%
	6.6%	-36%	-21%	0%	28%	70%
	7.1%	-50%	-38%	-23%	-3%	25%
	7.6%	-62%	-52%	-41%	-26%	-6%
		YoY Additional % Change In The Price Of Electricity				
		-10.0%	-5.0%	0.00%	5.0%	10.0%
EBITDA Margin - Enel Grids	2.0%	€ 10.38	€ 14.67	€ 19.82	€ 25.94	€ 33.18
	1.0%	€ 7.32	€ 11.62	€ 16.78	€ 22.91	€ 30.15
	0.0%	€ 4.27	€ 8.59	€ 13.75	€ 19.89	€ 27.13
	-1.0%	€ 1.26	€ 5.58	€ 10.75	€ 16.89	€ 24.13
	-2.0%	-€ 1.73	€ 2.60	€ 7.77	€ 13.90	€ 21.15
		YoY Additional % Change In The Price Of Electricity				
		-10.0%	-5.0%	0.00%	5.0%	10.0%
EBITDA Margin - Enel Grids	2.0%	-25%	7%	44%	89%	141%
	1.0%	-47%	-16%	22%	67%	119%
	0.0%	-69%	-38%	0%	45%	97%
	-1.0%	-91%	-59%	-22%	23%	75%
	-2.0%	-113%	-81%	-44%	1%	54%

Source: Author own work

Table 7 – Sensitivity Analysis (Enterprise Value)

		YoY Additional % Change In The Price Of Electricity				
		-10.0%	-5.0%	0.00%	5.0%	10.0%
EBITDA Margin - Enel Grids	2.0%	198 488	241 531	293 090	354 405	426 875
	1.0%	167 839	210 989	262 633	324 012	396 527
	0.0%	137 393	180 638	232 353	293 778	366 320
	-1.0%	107 186	150 510	202 274	263 723	336 268
	-2.0%	77 263	120 642	172 426	233 869	306 388
		YoY Additional % Change In The Price Of Electricity				
		-10.0%	-5.0%	0.00%	5.0%	10.0%
EBITDA Margin - Enel Grids	2.0%	-15%	4%	26%	53%	84%
	1.0%	-28%	-9%	13%	39%	71%
	0.0%	-41%	-22%	0%	26%	58%
	-1.0%	-54%	-35%	-13%	14%	45%
	-2.0%	-67%	-48%	-26%	1%	32%

Source: Author own work

The bear/bull framework was then built around the sensitivity tables (Table 6) to set a valuation range. The bull case is based on two assumptions: I) a 5-percentage point rise in the annual rate of change of electricity prices in Spain, Italy, and the US, and II) a 1 percentage point rise in the EBITDA margin of the grids segment across all countries, this being the only segment that is not linked to power prices. The bear case mirrors the bull, applying a 5-percentage point fall to electricity prices changes per year and a 1 percentage point contraction in the grids EBITDA margin.

DCF - Free Cash Flow to Equity

The DCF valuation also calculated the **target price** with the **FCFE method**, which produced a **lower FY2026 price target of €11.90 per share**, representing an upside of **18.2 percent** compared to the closing price of **€10.06 on June 25th, 2026** (Appendix 13). This valuation method uses the same assumptions and computations of the primary DCF model, adjusting the necessary steps to compute each year's discounted free cash flow to equity. For this valuation, the same cost of equity and terminal growth rate were used since leverage ratios are expected to remain stable over time.

Overall, the project decided to follow the DCF with a FCFF approach since net borrowings and leverage ratios in the final forecasted year have a big influence on the terminal value.

Relative Valuation

To perform the relative valuation of Enel, a **peer group** was manually selected considering each company's alignment to Enel's business segments, geographical presence and exposure, and market capitalization. The main multiples selected were enterprise value to sales (EV / Sales), enterprise value to EBITDA (EV / EBITDA), and the price earnings ratio (P/E). The project selected the **enterprise value to EBITDA ratio** to estimate the final price as it provides a stable balance between profitability and the probability of negative values and accounting manipulations. Using this ratio, the relative valuation derived a **price target of €13.08 per share**, representing an **upside potential of 30 percent** compared to the closing price recorded on June 25th, 2026.

Dividend Discount Model (DDM)

The DDM valuation was computed using similar principles as the DCF model. From 2026 to 2030, dividends are calculated using the core principles and values forecasted to compute the DCF and the statement of cash flows. After 2030, the model assumes the terminal growth rate computed for the DCF model (3.46%), as it could be unreasonable for dividends to grow at a higher rate. The discounting of the dividends uses a cost of equity of 9.2%, the exact same rate applied in the DCF valuation, because leverage ratios are not expected to vary significantly over the coming years.

The DDM valuation produced a FY2026 price target of **€8.82 per share**, with a **downside potential of -12.4%** against the closing price of **€10.06** recorded on the 25th of June 2026.

7. Financial Analysis

Segment level:

2026:

Total revenues are projected to rise by 10.8% in 2026, mainly due to the rise in electricity prices expected and already recorded in 2026. The biggest contributor is Enel Green Power, as its revenues are estimated to rise 27% due to the higher electricity prices and an increase in net generation of electricity, particularly in Italy (Appendix 17).

The grids segment is not affected by electricity prices, and thus its revenues and EBITDA are projected to fluctuate much less than the other segments.

Adjusted EBITDA is expected to grow 19.1% compared to 2025, which is more than the forecasted revenue growth due to the Enel Green Power segment and its assumed fixed cost structure, alongside the trading sub-segment operating at a group level.

Appendix 13: Relative Valuation

Relative Valuation	LTM	NTM
Enel		
Revenues	90 050	94 830
EBITDA	23 460	27 190
Earnings	4 710	8 170
Peer's Average Multiples		
EV / Sales	1.1 x	2.2 x
EV / EBITDA	7.8 x	8.3 x
Price / Earnings	12.4 x	13.0 x
EV - EV / Sales	102 561	206 658
EV - EV / EBITDA	183 908	225 611
Market Cap - P/E	58 262	106 100
Share Prices		
EV - EV / Sales	€0.79	€11.19
EV - EV / EBITDA	€8.92	€13.08
Market Cap - P/E	-€3.63	€1.15

In 2026, Enel's new strategic plan started, shifting its strategy by substantially raising its investments and adjustment to leverage to sustain the planned outlays. With this new plan, investments are forecasted to increase by 28% compared to 2025, reaching 13,700 million euros (Enel, 2026).

After 2026:

After 2026, revenues are projected to decline due to the moderation of electricity prices, but not as much as the decline in the market prices themselves, since renewables generation is projected to increase by almost 9% in 2027. Meanwhile, the grids segment keeps its strategic position as a segment with little market fluctuation that just keeps growing steadily with consistent investments.

Capital expenditures are projected to keep increasing until 2028, in line with Enel's strategic plan. These are driven by investments in renewables for Enel's strategic decarbonization process and the required investments in grids to meet current requirements, particularly in Italy, Spain, and Brazil. For the next three years, Enel plans to invest 53 billion euros, these investments represent 68% of Enel's projected EBITDA for the next three years. This highlights not only Enel's commitment to short-term investments but also how capital-intensive the grids and renewables sectors are. The rise in capital investments to increase the grid's RAB value and renewables capacity are the main reasons why Enel's projected revenue is not expected to drop sharply for the period 2025–2030, even as electricity prices are estimated to decline in Italy from 115.9 €/MWh in 2025 to 76.6 €/MWh in 2030 (Figure 13). Italy is not an isolated market, as power prices in Spain and the US are also estimated to decline from 2025 to 2030.

The example of Italy highlights this dynamic. The sharpest decline in electricity prices is projected to occur in Italy, with an estimated drop from 115.9 €/MWh in 2025 to 76.6 €/MWh in 2030, representing a reduction of approximately 39 percent. However, Enel Green Power's revenues in Italy, which derive from these yearly changes in electricity prices, are projected to decline by a much lower 13 percent. This resilience is due to an estimated 28 percent increase in net installed capacity and electricity production over the same period, which effectively absorbs part of the electricity price decline but does not absorb the drop in the EBITDA margin.

Regarding the Grids segment, this analysis identifies the division as a strategic pillar for Enel because its revenues and returns are highly predictable and decoupled from volatile commodity prices. However, these regulated returns come at a steep price, which manifests as significant capital expenditure. As established, network operators are legally required to maintain and modernize infrastructure, requiring massive upfront investments. In fact, CAPEX within this segment consumed roughly 79 percent of its total adjusted EBITDA in 2025, and this capital intensity is projected to climb even higher over the next three years to fulfil Enel's core strategic goals.

Financial Ratios:

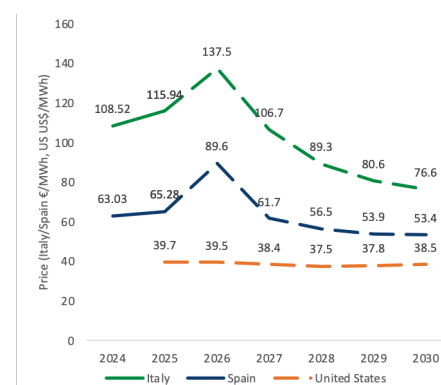
Total debt is projected to expand to fund a portion of the planned investments, which pushes the net debt to EBITDA leverage ratio up from 2.59 in 2025 to 2.75 by 2030. However, because of absolute operating growth and better financial efficiency, the EBIT interest coverage ratio is projected to strengthen significantly, rising from 1.39 in 2025 to 2.80 by 2030. Looking at the wider utility sector, Enel maintains a slightly more conservative financial profile than its peers, holding a leverage ratio of 3.0x compared to the industry average of 3.3x, which is also lower than its primary competitor Iberdrola.

Capital expenditures are estimated to hit historical peaks in 2027 to match Enel's strategic timeline. This massive asset deployment will trigger a temporary spike in absolute liabilities, driving the debt to equity leverage ratio up from 1.39 in 2025 to 2.12 in 2027.

Returns

Both Return on Equity and Return on Assets are projected to experience fluctuations across the forecast horizon. Return on Equity will benefit directly from the elevated leverage ratio in 2027, peaking at its highest level of 24 percent during that year. Conversely, Return on Assets is forecasted to max out in 2026 and then steadily contract through 2030, driven by the broader drop in wholesale electricity prices.

Figure 13 – Historical and projected electricity prices, in EUR/MWh and USD/MWh



Source: Energy-Charts, 2026

Table 8 – Peer's Comparison

Ticker	ROA (FY)	ROIC (FY)	EBITDA Margin % (FY)	EBIT Margin % (FY)	Net Debt / EBITDA (FY)
Enel SpA	4.87%	9.72%	25.58%	17.95%	3.0x
1 - Iberdrola S.A.	3.91%	6.81%	33.35%	22.64%	3.6x
2 - Eni S.p.A.	2.30%	2.46%	14.54%	6.25%	1.5x
3 - Naturgy Energy Group S.	5.59%	9.49%	25.36%	18.38%	2.5x
4 - EDP S.A.	2.35%	3.81%	25.17%	13.41%	4.9x
5 - A2A S.p.A.	3.77%	6.92%	15.34%	8.87%	2.4x
6 - Iren SpA	2.61%	4.60%	18.39%	7.80%	3.6x
7 - E.ON SE	2.11%	4.75%	8.74%	4.67%	4.6x
Average (excluding Enel)	3.23%	5.55%	20.13%	11.72%	3.30%

Source: Energy-Charts, 2026

When measured against the sector average, Enel delivers a stronger Return on Assets, Return on Invested Capital, and superior operating margins. However, Iberdrola still outperforms the company on pure profitability metrics, posting higher EBITDA and EBIT margins of 33 percent and 23 percent respectively, compared to Enel's margins of 26 percent and 18 percent.

Activity ratios.

Enel maintained a remarkably tight cash conversion cycle of only six days in 2025, which was primarily driven by the company's minimal operational inventory requirements. Looking forward, this analysis assumes a further reduction in the cash conversion cycle down to three days. This accelerating efficiency is directly tied to the shrinking operational footprint of the thermal generation sub-segment, which historically carries higher working capital demands than the expanding regulated networks and renewables divisions.

8. Investment Risks

Declines in electricity prices.

The oversupply of renewable power has negatively affected the wholesale electricity market across Western Europe with a surge in negative-price hours in the first quarter of 2026. While price declines might benefit end-users, it does not support Enel's valuation. As the sensitivity analysis shows (Table 6), the selected valuation method is highly sensitive to these drivers.

The grids business is a highly capital-intensive segment, absorbing 7,029 million EUR of capex in 2025, roughly 66% of group capex and an amount equivalent to approximately 79% of the segment's adjusted EBITDA in the same year. As already explained, grid operators benefit from guaranteed, regulated revenues, but in exchange they are required to ensure grid support to all users, meet rising energy demand and maintain service quality. These obligations could push the capex-to-adjusted-EBITDA ratio higher and weigh on the segment's profitability ratios over the period.

Non-Renewable Sources

Thermal generation represented approximately 30% of installed capacity and 31% of net production in 2025, and it carries significant regulatory risks from both the operational and decommissioning sides. Thermal plants face intense regulatory pressure in Italy, particularly regarding coal power plants, and at the end of 2025 the Italian authority revoked the coal usage permits of the two remaining mainland coal facilities. Risks continue to mount as Enel plans to cease certain thermal generation operations globally, including all coal operations by 2027. However, the timing and absolute cost of decommissioning, combined with the required regulatory approvals for decommissioning might create financial uncertainties.

Networks in Brazil

As noted earlier, Brazil represents roughly 29 percent of grids revenue. The São Paulo concession, which expires in 2028, remains suspended amid ongoing litigation and political pressure following the 2024 and 2025 extreme weather events, and its potential loss would cut investment, RAB value, and revenues within the segment. Nevertheless, the base case still assumes the expected RAB value will reach 58 billion euros in 2028. An exit of operations in São Paulo might represent the primary downside to that current valuation, but the estimation of the value loss or gain from such an exit remains extremely uncertain.

Renewables competition

Renewables already make up close to 73% of net installed capacity and are reported to be the main driver of negative prices in Europe, pressuring both thermal and renewables margins and wholesale prices. This is partly offset by the expected increase in global electricity demand in all markets Enel operates. But the effect of lower renewable prices and the increase in volumes of demand remains a key sensitivity issue.

Loss of customers in the End-User Market segment.

As previously mentioned, End-user Markets is one of Enel's most competitive segments, with many operators in both the Italian and Iberian markets, which together account for approximately 98% of the segment's revenues. Enel's Italian supply share, for instance, fell

from 37.2% in 2022 to 27.8% in 2024 following deregulation. The base case assumes a stable market share and a recovery in European customers from 23 million in 2025 to 26 million in 2028 through bundled offers such as Fiber. Failure to reverse the last three years' decline would weigh on both volumes and segment revenue.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position		Historical data							Forecasted data					Trend
In millions of Euros	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F		
ASSETS														
Property, plant and equipment	79 809	78 718	84 572	88 521	89 801	94 584	93 675	100 776	116 355	123 579	126 535	132 895		
Investment property	112	103	91	94	97	30	29	29	29	29	29	29		
Intangible assets	19 089	17 668	18 070	17 520	17 055	15 837	15 132	14 983	15 975	15 754	14 903	14 479		
Goodwill	14 241	13 779	13 821	13 742	13 042	12 850	13 051	13 051	13 051	13 051	13 051	13 051		
Total other non-current assets	19 689	17 771	23 308	26 248	23 044	21 095	21 168	21 155	21 075	21 055	21 063	21 070		
Deferred tax assets	9 112	8 578	11 034	10 925	9 218	9 025	8 830	8 830	8 830	8 830	8 830	8 830		
Non-current financial derivative assets	1 383	1 236	2 772	3 970	2 383	2 003	1 170	1 170	1 170	1 170	1 170	1 170		
Non-current contract assets	487	304	530	508	444	523	632	619	539	519	527	534		
Other non-current financial assets	6 006	5 159	5 704	8 359	8 750	7 607	8 472	8 472	8 472	8 472	8 472	8 472		
Other non-current assets	2 701	2 494	3 268	2 486	2 249	1 937	2 064	2 064	2 064	2 064	2 064	2 064		
Equity-accounted investments	1 682	861	704	1 281	1 650	1 456	1 317	1 317	1 317	1 317	1 317	1 317		
Total Non-Current Assets	134 622	128 900	140 566	147 406	144 689	145 852	144 372	151 310	167 802	174 785	176 898	182 841		
Inventories	2 531	2 401	3 109	4 853	4 290	3 643	3 301	3 963	3 511	3 089	3 038	3 083		
Trade receivables	13 083	12 046	16 076	16 605	17 773	15 941	14 555	16 900	15 890	15 672	15 696	16 010		
Current contract assets	166	176	121	106	212	193	135	227	401	250	174	244		
Tax assets	409	446	530	561	705	787	399	399	399	399	399	399		
Current financial derivative assets	4 065	3 471	22 791	14 830	6 407	3 512	2 408	2 408	2 408	2 408	2 408	2 408		
Other current financial assets	4 305	5 113	8 645	13 753	4 329	4 854	3 941	3 941	3 941	3 941	3 941	3 941		
Other current assets	3 115	3 578	5 002	4 314	4 099	3 891	3 386	3 386	3 386	3 386	3 386	3 386		
Cash and cash equivalents	9 029	5 906	8 858	11 041	6 801	8 051	5 065	6 501	6 084	6 065	6 002	5 991		
Total Current Assets	36 703	33 137	65 132	66 063	44 616	40 872	33 190	37 725	36 020	35 211	35 045	35 462		
Assets classified as held for sale	101	1 416	1 242	6 149	5 919	415	1 095	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Assets	171,426	163,453	206,940	219,618	195,224	187,139	178,657	189,036	203,822	209,996	211,943	218,303		
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY														
Share Capital	10 167	10 167	10 167	10 167	10 167	10 167	10 167	10 167	10 167	10 167	10 167	10 167		
Treasury Share Reserve	- 1	- 3	- 36	- 47	- 59	- 78	- 1 077	- 1 072	- 72	- 72	- 72	- 72		
Other Reserves	1 130	- 39	1 721	2 740	6 551	5 651	7 001	7 001	7 001	7 001	7 001	7 001		
Retained Earnings	19 081	18 200	17 801	15 797	15 096	17 991	15 977	23 170	26 132	29 153	31 597	33 677		
Equity Attributable To Owners Of The Parent	30 377	28 325	29 653	28 657	31 755	33 731	32 068	39 266	43 228	46 249	48 693	50 773		
Non-Controlling Interests	16 561	14 032	12 689	13 425	13 354	15 440	14 737	15 543	15 660	15 980	16 373	16 812		
Total Equity	46,938	42,357	42,342	42,082	45,109	49,171	46,805	54,809	58,888	62,229	65,066	67,586		
LIABILITIES														
Long-Term Borrowings	54 174	49 519	54 500	68 191	61 085	60 000	56 983	57 784	66 661	67 939	66 315	68 411		
Provisions and deferred tax liabilities	17 409	16 535	19 180	17 799	16 555	16 066	15 213	13 939	12 829	12 290	11 756	11 223		
Employee Benefits	3 771	2 964	2 724	2 202	2 320	1 614	1 127	1 127	1 127	1 127	1 127	1 127		
Provisions For Risks And Charges (Non-Current Portion)	5 324	5 774	7 197	6 055	6 018	6 501	6 273	5 970	5 667	5 364	5 061	4 758		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	8 314	7 797	9 259	9 542	8 217	7 951	7 813	6 842	6 035	5 799	5 568	5 338		
Total other non-current liabilities	12 414	13 255	14 198	15 888	13 360	12 089	12 593	14 536	16 279	18 071	19 435	20 823		
Non-Current Financial Derivative Liabilities	2 407	3 606	3 339	5 895	3 373	2 915	3 314	3 314	3 314	3 314	3 314	3 314		
Non-Current Contract Liabilities	6 301	6 191	6 214	5 747	5 743	5 682	5 495	6 145	6 476	6 907	7 299	7 712		
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities			120		8	205	565	565	565	565	565	565		
Other Non-Current Liabilities	3 706	3 458	4 525	4 246	4 236	3 287	3 219	4 512	5 924	7 284	8 257	9 232		
Non-Current Liabilities	83 997	79 309	87 878	101 878	91 000	88 155	84 789	86 259	95 769	98 299	97 506	100 457		
Short-Term Borrowings	3 917	6 345	13 306	18 392	4 769	3 645	2 975	2 918	3 365	3 429	3 347	3 453		
Current Portion Of Long-Term Borrowings	3 409	3 168	4 031	2 835	9 086	7 439	8 803	8 912	10 277	10 474	10 224	10 546		
Trade Payables	12 960	12 859	16 959	17 641	15 821	13 693	11 827	13 361	12 590	12 427	12 477	12 743		
Total Other Current Liabilities	20 202	18 607	41 462	33 430	27 123	24 886	22 702	22 777	22 933	23 138	23 323	23 518		
Provisions For Risks And Charges (Current Portion)	1 196	1 057	1 126	1 325	1 294	1 333	1 276	1 276	1 276	1 276	1 276	1 276		
Income Tax Liabilities	209	471	712	1 623	1 573	1 589	541	541	541	541	541	541		
Current Derivative Financial Liabilities	3 554	3 531	24 607	16 141	6 461	3 584	2 343	2 343	2 343	2 343	2 343	2 343		
Current Contract Liabilities	1 328	1 275	1 433	1 775	2 126	2 448	2 833	2 908	3 064	3 269	3 454	3 649		
Other Current Financial Liabilities	754	622	625	853	909	845	910	910	910	910	910	910		
Other Current Liabilities	13 161	11 651	12 959	11 713	14 760	15 087	14 799	14 799	14 799	14 799	14 799	14 799		
Current Liabilities	40 488	40 979	75 758	72 298	56 799	49 663	46 307	47 967	49 165	49 467	49 371	50 260		
Liabilities classified as held for sale	3	808	962	3 360	2 316	150	756	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Liabilities	124,488	121,096	164,598	177,536	150,115	137,968	131,852	134,227	144,934	147,767	146,877	150,717		

Source: Author Analysis

Appendix 2: Income Statement

Consolidated Statement of Income		Historical data							Forecasted data					Trend
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	
In millions of Euro, except per share amounts														
Revenue		80 327	64 985	88 006	140 517	95 565	78 947	80 346	89 053	83 728	82 582	82 708	84 363	
Costs		-61 890	-47 957	-72 961	-122 964	-72 344	-55 358	-59 020	-61 800	-58 232	-57 480	-57 712	-58 942	
Electricity, Gas And Fuel		-33 755	-25 049	-49 093	-96 896	-46 270	-30 282	-33 869	-35 464	-33 417	-32 985	-33 118	-33 824	
Services And Other Materials		-18 580	-18 298	-19 609	-20 228	-18 304	-19 240	-19 455	-20 371	-19 195	-18 947	-19 024	-19 429	
Personnel Expenses		-4 634	-4 793	-5 281	-4 570	-5 030	-4 938	-4 740	-4 963	-4 677	-4 616	-4 635	-4 734	
Other Operating Costs		-7 276	-2 202	-2 095	-4 685	-6 125	-3 940	-4 215	-4 414	-4 159	-4 105	-4 122	-4 209	
Capitalized Costs		2 355	2 385	3 117	3 415	3 385	3 042	3 259	3 413	3 216	3 174	3 187	3 255	
Net Results From Commodity Contracts		- 733	- 212	2 522	2 365	-2 966	477	747	-	-	-	-	-	
*Stated to Adjusted		- 201	-1 124	-1 643	235	-1 714	1 265	- 801	-	-	-	-	-	
Mergers and acquisitions		NA	NA	NA	702	- 191	2 358	-398	-	-	-	-	-	
Impairment losses		NA	NA	NA	Na	- 60	- 90	- 91	-	-	-	-	-	
Other expenses		- 201	-1 124	-1 643	- 467	-1 463	-1 003	-312	-	-	-	-	-	
EBITDA		17 704	16 816	17 567	19 918	20 255	24 066	22 073	27 253	25 496	25 102	24 997	25 421	
Adjusted EBITDA		17 905	17 940	19 210	19 683	21 969	22 801	22 874	27 253	25 496	25 102	24 997	25 421	
Depreciation, Amortization And Impairment Losses		-10 826	-8 448	-9 887	-8 725	-9 423	-8 572	-10 540	- 6 748	- 7 629	- 8 097	- 8 411	- 8 786	
Net Impairment On Trade Receivables		-1 144	-1 285	-1 196	-1 278	-1 334	-1 323	-1 106	-	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation, Amortization And Other Impairment Losses		-9 682	-7 163	-8 691	-7 447	-8 089	-7 249	-9 434	- 6 748	- 7 629	- 8 097	- 8 411	- 8 786	
Operating profit / (loss)		6 878	8 368	7 680	11 193	10 832	15 494	11 533	20 505	17 866	17 005	16 585	16 635	
Net financial expense		-2 444	-2 606	-2 751	-2 456	-3 375	-3 401	-3 069	- 2 746	-3 096	- 3 171	- 3 120	- 3 214	
Financial Income From Derivatives		1 484	1 315	2 718	3 118	1 558	2 720	871	1 090	1 090	1 090	1 090	1 090	
Other Financial Income		1 637	2 763	1 882	3 430	2 916	2 409	4 169	713	738	731	731	730	
Financial Expense From Derivatives		-1 142	-2 256	-1 257	-3 414	-2 167	-1 023	-3 092	- 1 743	- 1 743	- 1 743	- 1 743	- 1 743	
Other Financial Expense		-4 518	-4 485	-6 114	-5 880	-5 966	-7 828	-5 180	- 2 806	- 3 181	- 3 248	- 3 198	- 3 290	
Net Income/(Expense) From Hyperinflation		95	57	20	290	284	321	163	-	-	-	-	-	
Share Of Profit/(Loss) Of Equity-Accounted Investments		- 122	-299	571	4	- 41	-210	- 74	- 74	- 74	- 74	- 74	- 74	
EBT		4 312	5 463	5 500	8 741	7 416	11 883	8 390	17 685	14 696	13 761	13 391	13 347	
Income Taxes		- 836	-1 841	-1 643	-3 523	-2 778	-3 654	-2 773	- 4 244	- 3 527	- 3 303	- 3 214	- 3 203	
Income Tax Rate		19%	34%	30%	40%	37%	31%	33%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	
Profit From Continuing Operations		3 476	3 622	3 857	5 218	4 638	8 229	5 617	13 440	11 169	10 458	10 177	10 144	
Profit/(Loss) From Discontinued Operations					-2 298	- 371		- 36						
Profit/(Loss) For The Year		3 476	3 622	3 857	2 920	4 267	8 229	5 581	13 440	11 169	10 458	10 177	10 144	
Attributable To Owners Of The Parent		2 174	2 610	3 189	1 682	3 438	7 016	4 225	11 697	9 691	9 020	8 726	8 661	
Attributable To Non-Controlling Interests		1 302	1 012	668	1 238	829	1 213	1 356	1 743	1 478	1 438	1 451	1 483	

Source: Author Analysis

Appendix 3: Cash Flow Statement

Statement of Cash Flows	Historical data							Forecasted data					Trend
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	
In millions of Euro													
Profit For The Year	3 476	3 622	3 857	2 920	4 267	8 229	5 581	13 440	11 169	10 458	10 177	10 145	
Total Dep, Amor And Impairments	10 826	8 448	9 887	10 097	9 812	8 572	10 540	6 748	7 629	8 097	8 411	8 784	
Net Impairment Losses/(Reversals) On Trade & Other Receivables	1 144	1 285	1 196	1 288	1 355	1 323	1 062	-	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation, Amortization And Other Impairment Losses	9 682	7 163	8 691	8 809	8 457	7 249	9 478	6 748	7 629	8 097	8 411	8 784	
Net Financial (Income)/Expense	2 443	2 606	2 751	2 499	3 437	3 401	3 069	2 746	3 096	3 171	3 120	3 213	
Net (Gains)/Losses From Equity-Accounted Investments	123	299	- 571	- 23	- 17	210	74	-	-	-	-	-	
Income Taxes	836	1 841	1 643	3 470	2 807	3 654	2 773	4 244	3 527	3 303	3 214	3 204	
Changes In Net Working Capital:	- 273	-1 567	-1 097	-3 961	- 604	-1 108	-1 316	- 827	1 084	1 284	723	438	
Inventories	318	- 8	- 649	-2 166	435	558	356	- 662	452	422	51	- 44	
Trade Receivables	- 877	-1 350	-4 951	-2 783	-2 487	490	310	-2 345	1 011	218	- 24	- 314	
Trade Payables	- 51	698	4 357	1 333	-1 165	-2 451	-1 471	1 534	- 771	- 163	50	266	
Other Contract Assets	- 31	- 15	56	15	- 107	20	54	- 78	- 95	171	69	- 77	
Other Contract Liabilities	154	- 142	75	254	172	209	246	725	487	636	577	608	
Other Assets/Liabilities	214	- 750	15	- 614	2 548	66	- 811	-	-	-	-	-	
Accruals To Provisions	515	834	1 578	803	1 403	1 377	836	-	-	-	-	-	
Utilization Of Provisions	-1 838	-1 202	-1 300	-1 521	-1 647	-1 698	-1 776	- 303	- 303	- 303	- 303	- 303	
Interest Income And Other Financial Income Collected	1 582	1 705	1 653	2 622	2 049	2 103	1 665	1 553	1 578	1 571	1 571	1 570	
Interest Expense And Other Financial Expense Paid	-4 235	-3 690	-4 411	-5 016	-5 657	-5 276	-4 212	-3 444	-3 819	-3 886	-3 836	-3 928	
Net (Income)/Expense From Measurement Of Commodities	- 86	188	- 304	- 927	1 359	- 16	- 210	-	-	-	-	-	
Income Taxes Paid	-1 850	-1 575	-1 846	-1 934	-2 958	-3 912	-3 542	-5 215	-4 334	-3 539	-3 444	-3 434	
Net Capital Gains	- 268	- 1	-1 771	- 355	369	-2 313	444	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities (A)	11 251	11 508	10 069	8 674	14 620	13 223	13 926	18 942	19 628	20 154	19 633	19 690	
Investments In Property, Plant And Equipment	-8 236	-8 330	-10 545	-11 281	-11 383	-8 931	-8 506	- 12 100	-21 373	- 13 336	- 9 261	-12 974	
Investments In Intangible Assets	-1 023	-1 218	-1 656	-1 961	-1 385	-1 235	-1 125	- 1 600	- 2 827	- 1 764	- 1 225	- 1 716	
Capital Grants Received					413	1 135	483	438	557	505	118	120	
Investments In Non-Current Contract Assets	- 692	- 649	- 907	-1 261	- 795	- 844	-1 042	-	-	-	-	-	
Investments In Entities (Or Business Units)	- 320	- 33	- 283	-1 275	- 17	-1 089	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposals Of Entities Less Cash And Cash Equivalents	688	154	61	2 032	2 083	5 622	53	339	-	-	-	-	
(Increase)/Decrease In Other Investing Activities	468	- 41	2 455	120	474	145	154	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities (B)	-9 115	-10 117	-10 875	-13 626	-10 610	-4 108	-11 072	- 12 923	-23 643	- 14 595	- 10 368	-14 570	
New Long-Term Borrowings	8 899	3 924	15 895	22 399	6 093	6 017	9 356	12 631	18 982	10 010	4 352	6 572	
Repayments Of Borrowings	-5 511	-1 950	-11 321	-9 359	-6 006	-10 430	-7 654	- 11 778	- 8 293	- 8 470	- 6 308	- 4 048	
Other Changes In Net Financial Debt	355	- 712	3 339	- 620	-4 072	- 691	- 400	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposal Of Equity Investments Without Loss Of Control						1 944	167	-	-	-	-	-	
Equity Investments And Transactions In Non-Controlling Interests	530	-1 067	-1 295	- 13	- 25	- 22	16	-	-	-	-	-	
Borrowing / Repayments Of Hybrid Bonds		588	2 213		986	592	1 074	1 972	-	-	-	-	
Purchase Of Treasury Shares	- 10	- 13	- 13	- 14	- 20	- 27	- 1 947	- 1 212	-	-	-	-	
Dividends And Interim Dividends Paid	-3 957	-4 742	-4 970	-4 901	-5 135	-5 126	-5 794	- 5 867	- 6 760	- 6 788	- 7 010	- 7 294	
Coupons Paid To Holders Of Hybrid Bonds			- 71	- 123	- 182	- 246	- 266	- 330	- 330	- 330	- 330	- 330	
Cash Flows Used In Financing Activities (C)	306	-3 972	3 777	7 369	-8 361	-7 989	-5 448	- 4 584	3 599	- 5 578	- 9 296	- 5 101	
Exchange Rate Fluctuations On Cash & Equiv (D)	- 76	-497	17	136	- 49	- 74	- 282	-	-	-	-	-	
Increase/(Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents (A+B+C+D)	2 366	-3 078	2 988	2 553	-4 400	1 052	-2 876	1 436	- 416	- 19	- 31	20	

Source: Author Analysis

Appendix 4: Key Financial Ratios

Ratios	Historical data							Forecasted data					Average Historical	Average Forecast
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F		
Profitability Ratios														
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	22%	28%	22%	14%	23%	29%	28%	31%	30%	30%	30%	30%	24%	30%
Operating Margin	9%	13%	9%	8%	11%	20%	14%	23%	21%	21%	20%	20%	12%	21%
EBT Margin	5%	8%	6%	6%	8%	15%	10%	20%	18%	17%	16%	16%	8%	17%
Profit Margin	4%	6%	4%	2%	4%	10%	7%	15%	13%	13%	12%	12%	5%	13%
Reinvestment Rate		146%	172%	165%	127%	72%	100%	69%	127%	79%	58%	85%	130%	84%
Return On Investment Capital - ROIC		6%	6%	7%	7%	10%	8%	13%	10%	9%	9%	9%	7%	10%
Exp Growth Rate in Operating Income		9%	10%	12%	9%	7%	8%	9%	13%	7%	5%	7%	9%	8%
Return On Equity		8%	9%	9%	7%	9%	17%	11%	24%	18%	16%	15%	10%	17%
Return On Assets		4%	4%	3%	4%	6%	5%	9%	7%	6%	6%	6%	4%	7%
Activity Ratios														
Asset Turnover		0.39	0.48	0.66	0.46	0.41	0.44	0.48	0.43	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.47	0.42
Fixed Asset Turnover		0.80	1.02	1.58	1.04	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.70	0.66	0.64	0.64	1.02	0.69
Inventory Turnover		0.06	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Receivables Turnover		0.19	0.16	0.12	0.18	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19
Account Payable turnover		0.30	0.22	0.15	0.26	0.30	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Days of inventory on hand		21 Days	15 Days	12 Days	26 Days	29 Days	24 Days	24 Days	26 Days	23 Days	21 Days	21 Days	21 Days	23 Days
Days of sales outstanding		71 Days	58 Days	42 Days	66 Days	78 Days	69 Days	69 Days	69 Days	69 Days	69 Days	69 Days	64 Days	69 Days
Number of days of payables		109 Days	79 Days	54 Days	95 Days	109 Days	87 Days	87 Days	87 Days	87 Days	87 Days	87 Days	89 Days	87 Days
Cash conversion cycle		-17 Days	-6 Days	1 Days	-3 Days	-2 Days	6 Days	6 Days	8 Days	5 Days	3 Days	3 Days	-4 Days	5 Days
Liquidity Ratios														
Current Ratio	0.91	0.81	0.86	0.91	0.79	0.82	0.72	0.79	0.73	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.83	0.73
Quick Ratio	0.55	0.44	0.33	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.42	0.49	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.45
Cash Ratio	0.22	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.12
Solvency Ratios														
Debt-To-Assets Ratio	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.38
Debt-to-capital ratio	0.57	0.58	0.63	0.68	0.62	0.59	0.60	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.61	0.56
Debt-to-equity ratio	1.31	1.39	1.70	2.12	1.66	1.45	1.47	1.27	1.37	1.32	1.23	1.22	1.59	1.28
Financial Leverage (Assets / Equity)	3.65	3.86	4.89	5.22	4.33	3.81	3.82	3.45	3.46	3.37	3.26	3.23	4.22	3.35
EBIT Interest Coverage	0.39	0.94	0.62	1.27	0.67	1.65	1.39	4.59	3.26	2.94	2.90	2.80	0.99	3.30
Net Debt / EBITDA	2.55	2.70	2.96	3.05	2.97	2.32	2.59	2.08	2.66	2.76	2.69	2.75	2.73	2.59
Cash Flow Ratios														
Operating Cash Flow To Revenues	14%	18%	11%	6%	15%	17%	17%	21%	23%	24%	24%	23%	14%	23%
Free Cash Flow To Revenue	2%	2%	-3%	-4%	2%	4%	5%	6%	-5%	7%	11%	6%	1%	5%

Source: Author Analysis

Appendix 5: Common-Size Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position (% Assets)	Historical data							Forecasted data					Trend
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	
ASSETS													
Property, plant and equipment	47%	48%	41%	40%	46%	51%	52%	53%	57%	59%	60%	61%	
Investment property	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Intangible assets	11%	11%	9%	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	
Goodwill	8%	8%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	
Total other non-current assets	11%	11%	11%	12%	12%	11%	12%	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
Deferred tax assets	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	
Non-current financial derivative assets	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Non current contract assets	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other non-current financial assets	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	
Other non-current assets	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Equity-accounted investments	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Total Non-Current Assets	79%	79%	68%	67%	74%	78%	81%	80%	82%	83%	83%	84%	
Inventories	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	
Trade receivables	8%	7%	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%	9%	8%	7%	7%	7%	
Current contract assets	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Tax assets	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Current financial derivative assets	2%	2%	11%	7%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Other current financial assets	3%	3%	4%	6%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
Other current assets	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
Cash and cash equivalents	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	
Total Current Assets	21%	20%	31%	30%	23%	22%	19%	20%	18%	17%	17%	16%	
Assets classified as held for sale	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total Assets	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY													
Share Capital	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	
Treasury Share Reserve	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other Reserves	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	
Retained Earnings	11%	11%	9%	7%	8%	10%	9%	12%	13%	14%	15%	15%	
Equity Attributable To Owners Of The Parent	18%	17%	14%	13%	16%	18%	18%	21%	21%	22%	23%	23%	
Non-Controlling Interests	10%	9%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	
Total Equity	27%	26%	20%	19%	23%	26%	26%	29%	29%	30%	31%	31%	
LIABILITIES													
Long-Term Borrowings	32%	30%	26%	31%	31%	32%	32%	31%	33%	32%	31%	31%	
Provisions and deferred tax liabilities	10%	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%	9%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%	
Employee Benefits	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Provisions For Risks And Charges (Non-Current Portion)	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	
Total other non-current liabilities	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%	
Non-Current Financial Derivative Liabilities	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
Non-Current Contract Liabilities	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other Non-Current Liabilities	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%	
Non-Current Liabilities	49%	49%	42%	46%	47%	47%	47%	46%	47%	47%	46%	46%	
Short-Term Borrowings	2%	4%	6%	8%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
Current Portion Of Long-Term Borrowings	2%	2%	2%	1%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	
Trade Payables	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	
Total Other Current Liabilities	12%	11%	20%	15%	14%	13%	13%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	
Provisions For Risks And Charges (Current Portion)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Income Tax Liabilities	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Current Derivative Financial Liabilities	2%	2%	12%	7%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Current Contract Liabilities	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
Other Current Financial Liabilities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other Current Liabilities	8%	7%	6%	5%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	
Current Liabilities	24%	25%	37%	33%	29%	27%	26%	25%	24%	24%	23%	23%	
Liabilities classified as held for sale	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total Liabilities	73%	74%	80%	81%	77%	74%	74%	71%	71%	70%	69%	69%	

Appendix 6: Common-Size Income Statement

Consolidated Statement of Income (%Revenue)	Historical data							Forecasted data					Trend
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	
Revenue	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Costs	-77%	-74%	-83%	-88%	-76%	-70%	-73%	-69%	-70%	-70%	-70%	-70%	
Electricity, Gas And Fuel	-42%	-39%	-56%	-69%	-48%	-38%	-42%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	
Services And Other Materials	-23%	-28%	-22%	-14%	-19%	-24%	-24%	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	
Personnel Expenses	-6%	-7%	-6%	-3%	-5%	-6%	-6%	-6%	-6%	-6%	-6%	-6%	
Other Operating Costs	-9%	-3%	-2%	-3%	-6%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	
Capitalized Costs	3%	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	
Net Results From Commodity Contracts	-1%	0%	3%	2%	-3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
*Stated to Adjusted	0%	-2%	-2%	0%	-2%	2%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
EBITDA	22%	26%	20%	14%	21%	30%	27.5%	30.6%	30.5%	30.4%	30.2%	30.1%	
Adjusted EBITDA	22%	28%	22%	14%	23%	29%	28%	31%	30%	30%	30%	30%	
Depreciation, Amortization And Impairment Losses	-13%	-13%	-11%	-6%	-10%	-11%	-13%	-8%	-9%	-10%	-10%	-10%	
Net Impairment On Trade Receivables	-1%	-2%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-2%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Depreciation, Amortization And Other Impairment Losses	-12%	-11%	-10%	-5%	-8%	-9%	-12%	-8%	-9%	-10%	-10%	-10%	
Operating profit / (loss)	9%	13%	9%	8%	11%	20%	14%	23%	21%	21%	20%	20%	
Net financial expense	-3%	-4%	-3%	-2%	-4%	-4%	-4%	-3%	-4%	-4%	-4%	-4%	
Financial Income From Derivatives	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Other Financial Income	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%	3%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Financial Expense From Derivatives	-1%	-3%	-1%	-2%	-2%	-1%	-4%	-2%	-2%	-2%	-2%	-2%	
Other Financial Expense	-6%	-7%	-7%	-4%	-6%	-10%	-6%	-3%	-4%	-4%	-4%	-4%	
Net Income/(Expense) From Hyperinflation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Share Of Profit/(Loss) Of Equity-Accounted Investments	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
EBT	5%	8%	6%	6%	8%	15%	10%	19.9%	17.6%	16.7%	16.2%	15.8%	
Income Taxes	-1%	-3%	-2%	-3%	-3%	-5%	-3%	-5%	-4%	-4%	-4%	-4%	
Income Tax Rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Profit From Continuing Operations	4%	6%	4%	4%	5%	10%	7%	15.1%	13.3%	12.7%	12.3%	12.0%	
Profit/(Loss) From Discontinued Operations	0%	0%	0%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Profit/(Loss) For The Year	4%	6%	4%	2%	4%	10%	7%	15%	13%	13%	12%	12%	
Attributable To Owners Of The Parent	3%	4%	4%	1%	4%	9%	5%	13%	12%	11%	11%	10%	
Attributable To Non-Controlling Interests	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	

Appendix 7: Common-size Cash Flow Statement

Statement Of Cash Flows (%Revenue)	Historical data							Forecasted data					Trend
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	
Profit For The Year	4%	6%	4%	2%	4%	10%	7%	15%	13%	13%	12%	12%	
Total Dep, Amor And Impairments	13%	13%	11%	7%	10%	11%	13%	8%	9%	10%	10%	10%	
Net Impairment Losses/(Reversals) On Trade & Other Receivables	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Depreciation, Amortization And Other Impairment Losses	12%	11%	10%	6%	9%	9%	12%	8%	9%	10%	10%	10%	
Net Financial (Income)/Expense	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	
Net (Gains)/Losses From Equity-Accounted Investments	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Income Taxes	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	
Changes In Net Working Capital:	0%	-2%	-1%	-3%	-1%	-1%	-2%	-1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	
Inventories	0%	0%	-1%	-2%	0%	1%	0%	-1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	
Trade Receivables	-1%	-2%	-6%	-2%	-3%	1%	0%	-3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	
Trade Payables	0%	1%	5%	1%	-1%	-3%	-2%	2%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	
Other Contract Assets	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other Contract Liabilities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Other Assets/Liabilities	0%	-1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Accruals To Provisions	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Utilization Of Provisions	-2%	-2%	-1%	-1%	-2%	-2%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Interest Income And Other Financial Income Collected	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
Interest Expense And Other Financial Expense Paid	-5%	-6%	-5%	-4%	-6%	-7%	-5%	-4%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	
Net (Income)/Expense From Measurement Of Commodities	0%	0%	0%	-1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Income Taxes Paid	-2%	-2%	-2%	-1%	-3%	-5%	-4%	-6%	-5%	-4%	-4%	-4%	
Net Capital Gains	0%	0%	-2%	0%	0%	-3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities (A)	14%	18%	11%	6%	15%	17%	17%	21%	23%	24%	24%	23%	
Investments In Property, Plant And Equipment	-10%	-13%	-12%	-8%	-12%	-11%	-11%	-14%	-26%	-16%	-11%	-15%	
Investments In Intangible Assets	-1%	-2%	-2%	-1%	-1%	-2%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-2%	-1%	-2%	
Capital Grants Received	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	
Investments In Non-Current Contract Assets	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Investments In Entities (Or Business Units)	0%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Disposals Of Entities Less Cash And Cash Equivalents	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
(Increase)/Decrease In Other Investing Activities	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities (B)	-11%	-16%	-12%	-10%	-11%	-5%	-14%	-15%	-28%	-18%	-13%	-17%	
New Long-Term Borrowings	11%	6%	18%	16%	6%	8%	12%	14%	23%	12%	5%	8%	
Repayments Of Borrowings	-7%	-3%	-13%	-7%	-6%	-13%	-10%	-13%	-10%	-10%	-8%	-5%	
Other Changes In Net Financial Debt	0%	-1%	4%	0%	-4%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Disposal Of Equity Investments Without Loss Of Control	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Equity Investments And Transactions In Non-Controlling Interests	1%	-2%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Borrowing / Repayments Of Hybrid Bonds	0%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Purchase Of Treasury Shares	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-2%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Dividends And Interim Dividends Paid	-5%	-7%	-6%	-3%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-7%	-8%	-8%	-8%	-8%	
Coupons Paid To Holders Of Hybrid Bonds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cash Flows Used In Financing Activities (C)	0%	-6%	4%	5%	-9%	-10%	-7%	-5%	4%	-7%	-11%	-6%	
Exchange Rate Fluctuations On Cash & Equiv (D)	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Increase/(Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents (A+B+C+D)	3%	-5%	3%	2%	-5%	1%	-4%	1.6%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	

Appendix 8: Forecasting Assumptions

Thermal Generation & Trading	
Revenues	- Revenue is assumed to originate from 1) the electricity generated and sold and 2) the percentage change in price of electricity in each region/country. Accordingly, revenue growth follows the same logic. - "Eliminations and adjustments" and "other": The analysis assumes that these two categories will not generate any EBITDA or revenues.
EBITDA / Margin	Unlike Green Power, thermal generation is modelled with variable costs (fuel, gas). EBITDA margin is held constant, with revenues moving with wholesale prices. Limitation: nuclear costs may not track energy/commodity prices.
CAPEX	The 2026–2028 Strategic Plan forecasts no capacity-adding investment and a global coal phase-out by 2027. CAPEX is treated as maintenance only — a fixed percentage of installed capacity per country tier, adjusted for inflation.
Trading – Revenues	- From 2023 to 2025, the historical values are assumed to be the difference between the total revenue per country and the predicted revenue derived from thermal generation activities. This analysis recognises that these are not precise estimates, but given the limited information available, these estimates can provide a clearer picture and separation of activities.
Trading – EBITDA	Adjusted EBITDA is forecast as a margin of the integrated business's total Adjusted EBITDA (excluding trading); revenues are then derived using a three-year average EBITDA margin, given its instability.
Trading – EBITDA Margin	For simplicity, the Adjusted EBITDA margin is assumed to be uniform across all regions.
Green Energy (Green Power)	
Revenues	- Revenue is assumed to originate from 1) the electricity generated and sold and 2) the percentage change in price of electricity in each region/country
Revenues – Italy	Italy: high generation growth in 2026–2028, slowing afterwards to Enel's planned 5% renewables CAGR for 2028–2030. The 2026 revenue rise reflects higher volume and price; after 2026, price normalisation offsets volume growth, reducing revenues. Italy has the highest average price.
Revenues – Iberia / US	Iberia: same logic as Italy in 2026; after 2026, lower wholesale prices offset higher renewables capacity and generation. US: among the lowest average prices (€48.5/MWh vs Enel's €91 average); revenue growth is driven mainly by added capacity.
Revenues – RoW / LatAm	The 2027 decline in Rest of the World reflects the sale of Indian assets. Latin American revenue growth is driven by higher generation and inflation-linked prices. Argentina: hydro concession expired in 2025.
EBITDA / Margin	EBITDA is derived from revenues less fixed costs per MW of installed capacity. Renewables costs are assumed fixed and independent of commodity prices, based on each country's 2025 average cost per MW and adjusted for local inflation.
EBITDA Margin	The EBITDA margin rises in years where market prices are expected to increase, and vice versa, since the Green Power segment is modelled with fixed costs per unit of installed capacity and variable revenues based on expected movements in market prices.
EBITDA Margin (by region)	Italy: the 2026 price rise lifts margins, while later normalisation weighs on them. Iberia: highest EBITDA margin — despite lower prices than Italy, lower fixed costs per MW in Spain more than offset the gap; both rely mainly on hydro and wind, so technology drives no cost difference.
CAPEX	- From 2026 to 2028, the CAPEX values are forecast in the 2026–2028 Strategic Plan sheet. Italy, Iberia, US, and Canada represent 100% of the Tier 1 countries in this analysis.
Enel Grids	
Revenues (regulated/RAB approach)	Grids is regulated, with revenues and returns set in advance; the DSO return mechanisms (e.g. Italy, Spain, Brazil) are too complex to forecast. The analysis therefore adopts Enel's 2026–2028 Strategic Plan estimates — RAB values for each country (except Chile) and Adjusted EBITDA for Chile.
Remuneration – Italy	Italy: The Italian regulator, ARERA, has set the remuneration rate at 5.6% for the period between 2025 and 2027, implying this rate will remain unchanged for 2026 and 2027.
Remuneration – Spain	Spain: the Spanish government raised the remuneration rate for electricity distribution from 5.58% in 2025 to 6.58% for 2026-2031 to incentivise investments.
Remuneration – South America	For South America, the renewal of concessions, particularly in São Paulo, may be the greatest source of concern and uncertainty. This project assumes that the remuneration rate will remain unchanged.
EBITDA – Chile	Enel Chile forecasts a cumulative Grids EBITDA of between US\$0.4 and US\$0.5 billion for the 2026–2028 period. The company has also disclosed the share attributed to each individual year.
CAPEX	2026–2028 CAPEX follows the strategic plans of Enel, Enel Américas, Enel Chile, and Endesa. For 2029–2030, CAPEX uses each country's average CAPEX-per-unit-of-RAB-increase (2026–2028); Chile's CAPEX moves with its annual Adjusted EBITDA change.
End-user Markets	
Revenues	This project assumes that Enel's market share in Italy and Iberia will remain unchanged for the coming future (2025-2030). In Italy, revenues are assumed to grow /decline at the implied forecasted growth rate in electricity sales until 2030 (released by Terna) and the forecasted price of electricity (based on the wholesale index price futures). In Iberia and the rest of the world, revenues are forecasted to grow at the industry's average CAGR released by external sources for the future.
Revenues – drivers	Italy and Spain: revenues are forecast from two variables — the change in electricity sold and the change in electricity price.
Revenues – sales growth	- YoY % Change in Electricity Sales: based on the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of electricity demand between 2025 and 2030. For Italy and Iberia, the analysis assumes that Enel will maintain its market share and therefore grow at the respective CAGR.
Revenues – customers	- The project models a stable market share from 2025 to 2030, viewing Enel's customer expansion targets as difficult to justify after recent deregulation declines. - Outside core regions, retail operations focus mainly on Enel X and E Mobility, while others and eliminations remain a minimal percentage of revenue.
EBITDA Margin	Adjusted EBITDA margin: For simplicity, the analysis assumes a constant rate after 2025.
CAPEX	- From 2026 to 2028, the CAPEX values are forecast in the 2026–2028 Strategic Plan sheet. Italy and Iberia represent 100% of the Tier 1 countries in this analysis, as the US and Canada account for only a small portion of historical CAPEX figures.
CAPEX (post-2028)	- Beyond 2028, the analysis assumes that Enel's strategic direction will continue, forecasting CAPEX for each country as the average of its allocated CAPEX over the 2026–2028 period and indexed to inflation.
Holding & Services	
Revenues	Revenues from other segments are assumed to be a fixed percentage of the total revenue from other segments, whereas revenues from third parties are assumed to originate from sales by 3SUN.
Revenues – 3SUN	For simplicity, 3SUN's revenues are assumed to represent the total revenue from third parties and are indexed to inflation.
EBITDA / Margin	EBITDA: Enel states that asset improvements and efficiency gains led to positive changes in Adjusted EBITDA. This analysis assumes that these efficiencies will continue to take effect and, on that basis, applies the previous year's EBITDA margin to the forecast for the coming years.
EBITDA Margin	Adjusted EBITDA margin: For simplicity, the analysis assumes a constant rate after 2025.
CAPEX	- From 2026 to 2028, the CAPEX values are forecast in the 2026–2028 Strategic Plan sheet. Italy and Iberia represent 100% of the Tier 1 countries in this analysis, as the US and Canada account for only a small portion of historical CAPEX figures.
CAPEX (post-2028)	- Beyond 2028, the analysis assumes that Enel's strategic direction will continue, forecasting CAPEX for each country as the average of its allocated CAPEX over the 2026–2028 period.
Financing	
Financial assets	Financial assets are assumed to be a fixed percentage of their respective asset values.
Interest on bonds	Bonds: Most bonds are fixed rate. New bonds issued are assumed to reflect the implied interest rate recorded in the most recent reported year, adjusted for the year-on-year change in the yield on German 5-year government bonds.
Interest on borrowings (long-term loans)	Most long-term loans follow a floating interest rate structure. The analysis assumes a floating rate on borrowings and other items.
Interest on borrowings (method/floor)	Most loans are floating-rate. The assumed rate is the most recent year's implied rate plus the average YoY change in 12-month Euribor, with a floor to limit sharp declines. New borrowings take the same rate as existing ones.
Interest on leases	Leases: Most leases are long-term and fixed rate. The analysis assumes a fixed rate accordingly.
Interest on leases (new issuance)	Leases: Most leases are long-term and fixed rate. New bonds issued are assumed to reflect the implied interest rate recorded in the most recent reported year, adjusted for the year-on-year change in the 12-month Euribor rate.
Interest income – non-current fin. assets	The interest rate on non-current financial assets is assumed to equal the implied rate from the most recent reported year, adjusted for the change in the 12-month Euribor. A floor is also applied so that the rate cannot fall below 1%.
Interest income – current fin. assets	The interest rate on current financial assets is assumed to equal the implied rate from the most recent reported year, adjusted for the change in the 3-month Euribor rate. A floor is also applied so that the rate cannot fall below 0.5% (below non-current floor).
Hybrid bonds	Assumed to remain flat. Coupons are fixed.

Item	Assumption
Income Statement	
Financial Income From Derivatives	The analysis assumes a fixed percentage of total derivative assets and liabilities.
Financial Expense From Derivatives	The analysis assumes a fixed percentage of total derivative assets and liabilities.
Net Income/(Expense) From Hyperinflation	Analysis assumes no impact from hyperinflation
Share Of Profit/(Loss) Of Equity-Accounted Investments	Assumes the last recorded value. The Decline in 2025 refers mainly to the adjustments of investments in Slovak Power Holding BV (€197 million).
Exchange Gains	Exchange Gains: (Source Bloomberg terminal and verified)
Exchange losses	Exchange Gains: (Source Bloomberg terminal and verified)
control	This line item captures the profits and losses of joint ventures and associates. Enel attributed the 2025 reduction in losses to the sale of its stake in a Slovak electricity company (Slovak Power Holding BV) for €197 million.
Balance Sheet	
Contract assets	Non-current contract assets: refer mainly to public-to-private concession arrangements. Enel states that they consist primarily of concessions for which the full right to recognise the asset from the grantor has not yet been obtained, amounted to 590 million euros in 2025.
Non current contract assets	Current contract assets: Mainly represent construction contracts in progress, which amounted to 108 million euros in 2025.
Contract Liabilities	Non-current contract liabilities: These mainly represent deferred revenue from new customer connections in the Grids segment. In 2025, Spain accounted for 2,987 million euros and Italy for 2,508 million euros.
Non-Current Contract Liabilities	Current contract liabilities: represent the revenue from connections to the electricity grid expiring within 12 months.
Investment property	Investment property includes properties in Italy, Spain, Brazil, and Chile, which are free of restrictions on their sale. Total investments over the following years have been allocated to PP&E, intangible assets, and non-current contract assets.
Goodwill	Based on these assumptions, disposals expected to occur in 2026 are already classified as assets held for sale. In 2027, the model assumes a sale of operations in Peru.
Other non-current financial assets	Service concession arrangements accounted for €4,853 million in 2025 and were the main contributor to the increase relative to 2024. Securities accounted for €2,890 million in 2025, which includes Enel's insurance assets. Since this asset item may already include concessions of grids and other electricity facilities, the analysis will use the 2025 values to avoid double-counting certain capital investments.
Other non-current assets	Given the nature of the main items included under Other non-current assets, the analysis assumes no changes beyond 2025.
Non-current financial derivative assets	These represent mostly cash flow hedge derivatives related to exchange rates and commodity prices, accounting for €927 million and €1,774 million in 2024 and 2025, respectively. The analysis assumes these serve hedging purposes and are influenced by market fluctuations. No changes are forecasted.
Current financial derivative assets	These represent mostly commodity trading derivatives on exchange rates and commodity prices, accounting for €2,020 million and €2,793 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The analysis assumes these serve hedging purposes and are influenced by market fluctuations. No changes are forecasted.
Non-Current Financial Derivative Liabilities	Non-Current Financial Derivative Liabilities: These represent mostly cash flow hedge derivatives on exchange rates and commodities. In 2025, the two categories accounted for €1,964 million and €1,131 million, respectively. The analysis assumes these serve hedging purposes and are influenced by market fluctuations. No changes are forecasted.
Current Derivative Financial Liabilities	Current Derivative Financial Liabilities: These represent mostly commodity trading derivatives, accounting for €1,881 million and €2,783 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The analysis assumes these serve hedging purposes and are influenced by market fluctuations. No changes are forecasted.
Consumption of fuel for electricity generation	Thermal generation has been closing coal-fired plants, and the analysis assumes further closures. It applies the average recorded between 2024 and 2025, since some coal plants have been operating at minimal load since 2024. After 2027, the analysis assumes a recovery in fuel turnover, following the closure of all coal-fired plants.
Included in net financial debt	For simplicity and to maintain consistent financing assumptions, the analysis retains the 2025 values for both items. Most of the assets included in net financial debt do not appear to be marketable securities.
Other assets	Equity-accounted investments - Assumes no changes
Other current assets	Other current assets break down into several sub-items of varying nature. The main items include "Amounts due from others" and "Sundry tax assets", which amounted to €923 million and €932 million in 2025, respectively. The decline in 2025 is mostly attributed to the sundry tax assets. For simplicity, the analysis will assume the 2025 values for the coming years.
Provisions For Risks And Charges (Non-Current Portion)	Include site retirements, removal, litigations, and other items
Other Non-Current Liabilities	Includes liabilities for tax partnerships (659 million) and other items. Assumes changes related to grants received and recognised non-cash financial expenses.
Other Current Liabilities	Includes amounts due to institutional market operators (5,290 million euros), dividends (2,558 million euros) and other items. Assumes no changes.
Provisions For Risks And Charges (Current Portion)	Include site retirements, removal, environmental certificates, and other items
site retirement, removal and restoration	Because Enel is expected to proceed with the closure of certain plants, this analysis assumes provisions in current assets will equal those recorded in the most recent fiscal year.
Other Current Financial Liabilities	Include site retirements, removal, environmental certificates, and other items. Assumes no Changes
Provisions For Risks And Charges (Non-Current Portion)	Include site retirements, removal, litigations, and other items
site retirement, removal and restoration	Non-current provisions for site retirement, removal, and restoration will progressively reclassify to current provisions each year.
Provisions For Risks And Charges (Current Portion)	Include site retirements, removal, environmental certificates, and other items
site retirement, removal and restoration	Because Enel is expected to proceed with the closure of certain plants, this analysis assumes provisions in current assets will equal those recorded in the most recent fiscal year.
Cash Flow Statement	
Accruals To Provisions	The analysis does not forecast any provisions
Grants Estimated (2026 - 2028)	Most grants received in recent years relate to the Enel Grids segment in Italy. For the coming years, grants are forecasted taking into account the amounts estimated in Enel's strategic plan and the allocation of investment per year for grids in Italy. After 2028, grants are computed taking into account the capital expenditure per year.

Appendix 9: WACC Determination

WACC - Weighted Average Cost of Capital		
Risk Free Rate	3.01%	
Germany 5-Year Bond Yield - 25 June	2.61%	
% Reported Currency	74.08%	% Adjusted EBITDA
United States 5-Year Bond Yield - 25 June	4.16%	
% Reported Currency	25.92%	% Adjusted EBITDA
Cost of Debt	4.05%	
% Interest Payments / Total Debt	4.05%	
Sustainability-linked bonds Increase	0.00%	
Cost of Equity	9.20%	
Weighted Damodaran ERP per country	6.46%	
Beta unlevered (5y Weakly - Corrected for cast	0.64	Damodaran Industries in Europe
- Coal & Related Energy	0.70	Assumed Segemnt: Thermal Generation
- Green & Renewable Energy	1.04	Assumed Segemnt: Enel Green Power
- Power	0.45	Assumed Segemnt: All Others
% EBITDA From	100%	% Adjusted EBITDA per segment
- Thermal Generation	7%	
- Enel Green Energy	30%	
- All other segments	63%	
Beta (Levered)	0.96	
D / E	70%	
Effective tax rate	29%	
Additional Premium	0.00%	
After Tax Cost of Debt	2.85%	
Effective tax rate	29.49%	
Tax Shield	1.19%	
D / (D + E)	41.03%	
E / (D + E)	58.97%	
WACC	6.59%	

Equity Risk Premium + % Currency			Damodaran - Equity Risk Premium (Jan 5)			
% EBITDA By Country	2023	2024	2025	ERP	Rating	Currency
Italy	10 957	11 241	11 131	6.7%	Baa2	EUR
Iberia	4 052	5 339	5 698	5.8%	A3	EUR
United States and Canac	672	1 164	876	4.5%	Aa1	EUR
Chile	1 121	1 294	1 312	5.3%	A2	USD
Brazil	2 212	2 061	1 989	7.5%	Ba1	USD
Argentina	- 25	47	199	13.9%	Caa1	USD
Colombia	1 421	1 225	1 463	7.1%	Baa3	USD
Mexico	47	104	91	6.7%	Baa2	USD
Other	1 512	326	115	6.7%	Baa2	USD
Total	21 969	22 801	22 874	6.5%		

Cost Of Debt	End 2025
Cost Of Debt	4.05%
Interest payments	3,267
- Borrowings	2,846
- Hybrid Bonds	266
- Leases	155
% Interest Payments / Total Debt	4.05%
% Sustainability-linked bonds	34%
Sustainability-linked bonds	27 055
ESG Tragetts Triggered?	Weight 0.00%
KPI 1 - Scope 1 GHG emissions	50% No
KPI 5 - Percentage of renewables Capacity	50% No
Sustainability-linked bonds Increase	0.000%

Appendix 10: Terminal Growth Determination

Terminal Growth Rate:	
Electricity Generation Increase Forecast	CAGR 2030-50
Europe	1.97%
North America and latin America	1.31%
% Adjusted EBITDA by region (2025)	
Europe	74%
Others	26%
Inflation	
European Central Bank's long-run target rate	2%
US Federal Reserve long-run target rate	2%
Terminal Growth Rate:	3.460%
Electricity generation Forecasts	1.79%
Inflation	2.00%
Added Discount	-0.37%

Appendix 11: Net Production Efficiency

Consolidated Net Production Efficiency	Mean				FY
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Italy					
1 - Hydro	26.6%	38.1%	32.4%	29.2%	126.3%
2 - Wind	51.4%	35.7%	28.1%	43.6%	158.8%
3 - Solar & Other	32.1%	49.9%	47.2%	19.4%	148.6%
4 - Geothermal	176.6%	174.8%	175.1%	176.2%	702.7%
6 - Oil & Gas	2.0%	1.8%	4.8%	2.3%	11.0%
7 - Coal	49.0%	33.3%	40.7%	44.4%	167.4%
8 - CCGT	50.7%	41.5%	67.1%	61.5%	220.8%
Iberia					
1 - Hydro	38.1%	37.5%	25.0%	31.9%	132.6%
2 - Wind	66.2%	47.7%	40.6%	64.5%	218.9%
3 - Solar & Other	28.7%	52.1%	50.7%	19.0%	150.5%
5 - Nuclear	209.9%	172.1%	210.2%	172.7%	765.0%
6 - Oil & Gas	47.7%	44.0%	53.8%	48.2%	193.7%
7 - Coal	26.7%	16.0%	12.1%	18.4%	73.2%
8 - CCGT	53.8%	56.7%	84.6%	71.1%	266.3%
USA					
1 - Hydro	40.0%	49.0%	19.2%	28.2%	136.4%
2 - Wind	85.8%	85.6%	69.4%	86.5%	327.3%
3 - Solar & Other	29.4%	47.5%	51.1%	25.9%	153.8%
4 - Geothermal	117.6%	100.2%	83.0%	127.2%	428.0%
Canada					
2 - Wind	94.7%	68.7%	65.2%	107.7%	336.3%
Brazil					
1 - Hydro	97.6%	78.4%	96.9%	100.7%	373.7%
2 - Wind	75.9%	108.5%	127.4%	89.7%	401.6%
3 - Solar & Other	34.8%	36.8%	41.8%	33.5%	146.9%
8 - CCGT	76.0%	5.8%	45.2%	52.9%	179.9%
Chile					
1 - Hydro	65.4%	57.1%	83.9%	91.1%	297.5%
2 - Wind	61.7%	60.3%	68.8%	67.3%	258.2%
3 - Solar & Other	54.6%	40.0%	44.2%	59.6%	198.4%
4 - Geothermal	116.9%	105.8%	98.7%	91.1%	412.4%
6 - Oil & Gas	34.3%	50.3%	24.1%	26.4%	135.1%
7 - Coal	133.4%	163.0%	150.7%	141.5%	588.6%
8 - CCGT	86.0%	101.9%	82.5%	48.0%	318.4%
Argentina					
1 - Hydro	43.8%	42.8%	55.6%	40.5%	182.7%
6 - Oil & Gas	8.2%	4.5%	7.6%	10.0%	30.4%
8 - CCGT	153.3%	120.9%	174.8%	116.1%	565.1%
Mexico					
1 - Hydro	60.4%	54.3%	111.7%	102.4%	328.9%
2 - Wind	53.2%	43.9%	49.4%	47.8%	194.2%
3 - Solar & Other	58.7%	58.5%	55.6%	46.9%	219.7%
Colombia & Central America1					
1 - Hydro	106.4%	110.4%	122.4%	97.6%	436.8%
2 - Wind	59.3%	49.6%			108.9%
3 - Solar & Other	37.8%	31.9%	33.7%	35.4%	138.7%
6 - Oil & Gas	3.9%	7.5%	6.8%	3.0%	21.2%
7 - Coal	85.3%	47.6%	35.5%	51.0%	219.5%
Peru					
1 - Hydro	161.7%	139.1%	109.6%	130.9%	541.3%
2 - Wind	84.2%	108.8%	125.1%	118.2%	436.2%
3 - Solar & Other	57.9%	53.6%	59.5%	73.6%	244.6%
6 - Oil & Gas	30.9%	39.7%	47.4%	38.3%	156.3%
8 - CCGT	122.4%	131.5%	202.1%	181.3%	637.2%
Other					
1 - Hydro	82.7%	45.8%	0.9%	34.4%	163.9%
2 - Wind	51.2%	56.1%	62.9%	51.6%	221.8%
3 - Solar & Other	42.4%	34.3%	34.9%	42.7%	154.3%

Production Per Technology	Q1	Q2	G2	Q3	SUM
1 - Hydro	72.3%	65.3%	65.8%	68.7%	272.0%
2 - Wind	68.4%	66.5%	70.8%	75.2%	280.8%
3 - Solar & Other	41.8%	44.9%	46.5%	39.5%	172.8%
4 - Geothermal	137.0%	126.9%	119.0%	131.5%	514.4%
5 - Nuclear	209.9%	172.1%	210.2%	172.7%	765.0%
6 - Oil & Gas	21.1%	24.7%	24.1%	21.4%	91.3%
7 - Coal	73.6%	65.0%	59.8%	63.8%	262.2%
8 - CCGT	90.4%	76.4%	109.4%	88.5%	364.6%
Production Per Technology - Italy	Q1	Q2	G2	Q3	SUM
1 - Hydro	26.6%	38.1%	32.4%	29.2%	126.3%
2 - Wind	51.4%	35.7%	28.1%	43.6%	158.8%
3 - Solar & Other	32.1%	49.9%	47.2%	19.4%	148.6%
4 - Geothermal	176.6%	174.8%	175.1%	176.2%	702.7%
6 - Oil & Gas	2.0%	1.8%	4.8%	2.3%	11.0%
7 - Coal	49.0%	33.3%	40.7%	44.4%	167.4%
8 - CCGT	50.7%	41.5%	67.1%	61.5%	220.8%
Production Per Technology - Spain	Q1	Q2	G2	Q3	SUM
1 - Hydro	38.1%	37.5%	25.0%	31.9%	132.6%
2 - Wind	66.2%	47.7%	40.6%	64.5%	218.9%
3 - Solar & Other	28.7%	52.1%	50.7%	19.0%	150.5%
5 - Nuclear	209.9%	172.1%	210.2%	172.7%	765.0%
6 - Oil & Gas	47.7%	44.0%	53.8%	48.2%	193.7%
7 - Coal	26.7%	16.0%	12.1%	18.4%	73.2%
8 - CCGT	53.8%	56.7%	84.6%	71.1%	266.3%
Production Per Technology - US	Q1	Q2	G2	Q3	SUM
1 - Hydro	40.0%	49.0%	19.2%	28.2%	136.4%
2 - Wind	85.8%	85.6%	69.4%	86.5%	327.3%
3 - Solar & Other	29.4%	47.5%	51.1%	25.9%	153.8%
4 - Geothermal	117.6%	100.2%	83.0%	127.2%	428.0%

Appendix 12: Discounted Cash Flow Valuation – FCFF & FCFE

DCF - FCFF	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	TV
Revenues	89 053	83 728	82 582	82 708	84 363	87 282
Adjusted EBITDA	27 253	25 496	25 102	24 997	25 421	
EBITDA	27 253	25 496	25 102	24 997	25 421	
EBT	17 685	14 696	13 761	13 391	13 349	13 811
Interest Expenses:	3 444	3 819	3 886	3 836	3 928	
EBT (Unlevered)	21 129	18 515	17 647	17 227	17 278	17 875
Taxes (Unlevered)	-6 231	-5 460	-4 539	-4 431	-4 444	-4 598
Effective Rate	29.5%	29.5%	25.7%	25.7%	25.7%	
+ Non Cash Items	7 603	8 484	8 952	9 266	9 640	9 973
- Dep, Amor & Impair	6 748	7 629	8 097	8 411	8 784	
- Other Financial Expenses	855	855	855	855	855	
Changes In Net Working Capital	-827	1 084	1 284	723	438	454
Net Capital Expenditures	-12 923	-23 643	-14 595	-10 368	-14 570	-15 074
FCFF	8 751	-1 019	8 749	12 417	8 342	8 630
Discounting Period	0.52	1.52	2.52	3.52	4.52	5.52
Discount Factor - Jun	0.967	0.908	0.851	0.799	0.749	0.703
Discount Factor - FY2026	1.000	0.938	0.880	0.826	0.775	0.727
Terminal Value - g						3.5%
WACC	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
Interest expenses on debt and leases	-3 444	-3 819	-3 886	-3 836	-3 928	
Tax Shield	1 016	1 126	1 000	987	1 010	
Coupons on Hybrid Bonds	-330	-330	-330	-330	-330	
Net borrowing	2 825	10 689	1 540	-1 956	2 524	
FCFE	8 817	6 647	7 072	7 282	7 617	7 881
Discounting Period	0.52	1.52	2.52	3.52	4.52	5.52
Discount Factor	0.955	0.875	0.801	0.734	0.672	0.703
Terminal Value - g						3.5%
Cost of Equity	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%

FCFF FY2026 - Approach		
Sum PV	32 208	14%
PV - Terminal value	200 144	86%
EV	232 353	
Implied EV / Adjusted EBITDA (2026)	10.18	
Debt + Hybrid Bonds (March 2026)	80 720	36%
Cash (March 2026)	-4,489	-2%
Pensions (March 2026)	1,130	1%
Minority Interests	16,140	7%
Provisions for site retirement	2,472	1%
Equity-accounted investments (March 26)	-1,359	-1%
Equity Value	137 739	61%
Number of Shares	10,013,858,429	
+ Ordinary (March 2025)	10,166,679,946	
- Treasury shares held (March 2025)	153,152,993	
+ Options exercised	331,476	
Price Per Share	13.75	

FCFE 2026FY- Approach		
Sum PV	33 190	25%
PV - Terminal value	99 651	75%
Equity To Firm	133 041	
Cash (March 2026)	-4,489	-2%
Pensions (March 2026)	1,130	1%
Minority Interests	16,140	7%
Provisions for site retirement	2,472	1%
Equity-accounted investments (March 26)	-1,359	-1%
Equity to shareholders	119 147	53%
Number of Shares	10,013,858,429	
Price Per Share	11.90	

Appendix 13: Relative Valuation

Relative Valuation	LTM	NTM
Enel		
Revenues	90 050	94 830
EBITDA	23 460	27 190
Earnings	4 710	8 170
Peer's Average Multiples		
EV / Sales	1.1 x	2.2 x
EV / EBITDA	7.8 x	8.3 x
Price / Earnings	12.4 x	13.0 x
EV - EV / Sales	102 561	206 658
EV - EV / EBITDA	183 908	225 611
Market Cap - P/E	58 262	106 100
Share Prices		
EV - EV / Sales	€0.79	€11.19
EV - EV / EBITDA	€8.92	€13.08
Market Cap - P/E	-€3.63	€1.15

Trading Multiples Summary					EV / Sales		EV / EBITDA		Price / Earnings	
Name	Ticker	Country	Currency	Enterprise Value (EV)	LTM	NTM	LTM	NTM	LTM	NTM
Iberdrola S.A.	IBE	Spain	Euros	196 241	1.1 x	2.2 x	8.4 x	7.2 x	21.8 x	12.6 x
Eni S.p.A.	ENI	Italy	Euros	224 185	2.9 x	4.5 x	13.9 x	11.7 x	33.5 x	18.9 x
Naturgy Energy Group S.A.	NTGY	Spain	Euros	98 734	0.6 x	1.0 x	7.1 x	4.3 x	20.8 x	6.9 x
EDP S.A.	EDP	Portugal	Euros	43 437	1.2 x	2.0 x	7.5 x	7.0 x	7.5 x	11.6 x
A2A S.p.A.	A2A	Italy	Euros	47 711	1.0 x	2.7 x	10.8 x	8.3 x	14.5 x	13.0 x
Iren SpA	IRE	Italy	Euros	14 189	0.4 x	0.8 x	5.8 x	5.5 x	8.7 x	9.7 x
E.ON SE	EON	Italy	Euros	8 517	0.4 x	1.2 x	6.2 x	5.3 x	9.3 x	9.0 x
Corporacion Acciona Energias Renova	ANE	Spain	Euros	99 498	0.5 x	1.1 x	8.9 x	8.9 x	11.9 x	14.7 x
EDF Renewables S.A.	EDPR	Spain	Euros	13 477	1.6 x	2.8 x	7.7 x	10.0 x	9.8 x	22.4 x
VERBUND AG	OEWA	Spain and Portugal	Euros	27 500	5.6 x	10.8 x	20.2 x	11.5 x	53.2 x	28.2 x
Engie SA	ENGI	Austria / Germany	Euros	22 891	2.2 x	2.6 x	7.8 x	8.4 x	12.4 x	15.4 x
Min					0.4 x	0.8 x	5.8 x	4.3 x	7.5 x	6.9 x
Max					5.6 x	10.8 x	20.2 x	11.7 x	53.2 x	28.2 x
Average					1.6 x	2.9 x	9.5 x	8.0 x	18.5 x	14.8 x
Median					1.1 x	2.2 x	7.8 x	8.3 x	12.4 x	13.0 x

Main Peers

Iberdrola S.A.
Eni S.p.A.
Naturgy Energy Group S.A.
EDP S.A.
A2A S.p.A.
Iren SpA
E.ON SE

Appendix 14: Dividend Discount Model (DDM) Valuation

Forecast Year	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	TV
Dividends:									
Dividends And Interim Dividends Paid	4215	4367	4897	5 142	5 399	5 669	5 952	6 250	6 466
YoY % Change	6.4%	3.6%	12.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%
Dividend Yield	122.6%	62.2%	116%	44.0%	55.7%	62.8%	68.2%	72.2%	
DPS* (March Ordinary Shares)	€ 0.42	€ 0.44	€ 0.49	€ 0.51	€ 0.54	€ 0.57	€ 0.59	€ 0.62	€ 0.65
Price Per Share									
Cost of Equity				9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Long-Term Dividend Growth Rate									3.5%
Discounted Dividends - FY2026				€ 0.47	€ 0.45	€ 0.43	€ 0.42	€ 0.40	€ 6.64
Target Price per Share - FY2026				€ 8.82					

Appendix 15: Business Segment Performance

Financial Forecasting by Segment			Historical data			Forecasted data				
(Millions of Euro)			2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F
Net Revenue			95 565	78 947	80 346	89 053	83 728	82 582	82 708	84 363
<i>Growth %</i>				-17.4%	1.8%	10.8%	-6.0%	-1.4%	0.2%	2.0%
Thermal Generation and Trading			20 152	10 355	18 615	19 484	16 290	14 817	14 040	13 840
Enel Green Power			8 459	8 940	7 551	9 613	9 210	9 085	9 040	9 197
Enel Grids			17 206	22 126	20 295	21 949	23 623	25 459	26 479	27 499
End-user Markets			49 748	37 538	33 776	37 896	34 605	33 221	33 150	33 827
Holding and Services			0	- 12	109	111	0	0	0	0
YoY % Change In Net Revenue				-17%	2%	11%	-6%	-1%	0%	2%
Thermal Generation and Trading				-49%	80%	5%	-16%	-9%	-5%	-1%
Enel Green Power				6%	-16%	27%	-4%	-1%	0%	2%
Enel Grids				29%	-8%	8%	8%	8%	4%	4%
End-user Markets				-25%	-10%	12%	-9%	-4%	0%	2%
Holding and Services					-1008%	2%	-100%			
Adjusted EBITDA			21 969	22 801	22 874	27 253	25 496	25 102	24 997	25 421
<i>Growth %</i>				3.8%	0.3%	19.1%	-6.4%	-1.5%	-0.4%	1.7%
Thermal Generation and Trading			3 594	3 245	3 139	4 142	3 350	2 997	2 788	2 701
Enel Green Power			5 568	7 268	6 782	8 785	7 707	7 178	6 933	6 975
Enel Grids			7 851	7 872	8 896	9 630	10 365	11 170	11 617	12 065
End-user Markets			5 275	4 672	4 203	4 860	4 219	3 900	3 801	3 825
Holding and Services			- 319	- 256	- 146	- 164	- 146	- 143	- 142	- 144
Adjusted EBITDA Margin (Net Rev) %			23.0%	28.9%	28.5%	30.6%	30.5%	30.4%	30.2%	30.1%
Thermal Generation and Trading			17.8%	31.3%	16.9%	21.3%	20.6%	20.2%	19.9%	19.5%
Enel Green Power			65.8%	81.3%	89.8%	91.4%	83.7%	79.0%	76.7%	75.8%
Enel Grids			45.6%	35.6%	43.8%	43.9%	43.9%	43.9%	43.9%	43.9%
End-user Markets			10.6%	12.4%	12.4%	12.8%	12.2%	11.7%	11.5%	11.3%
Holding and Services				2133.3%	-133.9%	-147.9%				
Capital expenditure			12 714	10 821	10 671	13 700	24 200	15 100	10 486	14 690
<i>Growth %</i>				-14.9%	-1.4%	28.4%	76.6%	-37.6%	-30.6%	40.1%
Thermal Generation and Trading			761	673	591	570	568	524	449	422
Enel Green Power			5 345	3 133	1 939	4 291	11 111	4 598	655	4 677
Enel Grids			5 280	5 868	7 029	7 800	9 500	9 000	7 669	7 843
End-user Markets			1 138	971	850	839	2 921	878	1 578	1 611
Holding and Services			190	176	262	200	100	100	135	138

Appendix 16: Enel Grids Segment

RAB (€bn)		2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	% Change 25-28	CAGR 25-28	2029F	2030F	% Change 25-30	CAGR 25-30
Italy		21.0 €bn	23.2 €bn	25.3 €bn	27.5 €bn	30.0 €bn	29.3%	8.9%	30.5 €bn	31.0 €bn	33.8%	6.0%
Iberia		11.5 €bn	11.6 €bn	12.0 €bn	12.5 €bn	13.0 €bn	12.1%	3.9%	14.3 €bn	15.5 €bn	33.8%	6.0%
Rest of the World:		12.6 €bn	12.7 €bn	13.6 €bn	14.5 €bn	15.5 €bn	22.0%	6.9%	15.9 €bn	16.5 €bn	29.5%	9.1%
- Argentina		-2.9 \$bn	-2.9 \$bn	-3.0 \$bn	-3.0 \$bn	-3.1 \$bn	6.9%	2.2%	-3.2 \$bn	-3.2 \$bn	11.8%	2.2%
- Brazil		-5.8 \$bn	-5.8 \$bn	-6.5 \$bn	-7.3 \$bn	-8.2 \$bn	41.4%	12.2%	-8.6 \$bn	-9.0 \$bn	54.7%	9.1%
- Chile		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- Colombia		-3.7 \$bn	-3.9 \$bn	-4.0 \$bn	-4.0 \$bn	-4.1 \$bn	5.1%	1.7%	-4.2 \$bn	-4.2 \$bn	8.7%	1.7%
Total		45.1 €bn	47.0 €bn	50.4 €bn	54.1 €bn	58.0 €bn	23.4%	7.3%	60.4 €bn	62.9 €bn	33.8%	6.0%

Adjusted EBITDA (Millions of Euro)		2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F
Italy		4 023	4 418	4 813	5 244	5 713	5 813	5 912
Iberia		1 820	1 991	2 189	2 273	2 361	2 590	2 820
Rest of the World:		2 030	2 471	2 628	2 847	3 096	3 214	3 333
- Argentina		- 1	171	175	179	183	187	191
- Brazil		1 308	1 471	1 651	1 853	2 080	2 176	2 276
- Chile		63	162	124	126	132	137	141
- Colombia		565	667	678	690	701	713	725
Other		24	-1.0	6	0	0	0	0
Total		7 872	8 896	9 630	10 365	11 170	11 617	12 065

Capital expenditure (Millions of Euro)		2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F
Italy		3 084	3 530	4 303	4 270	5 428	4 921	1 149	1 172
Iberia		885	901	1 013	1 630	2 072	1 879	5 127	5 229
Rest of the World:		1 287	1 437	1 707	1 900	2 000	2 200	1 393	1 442
- Argentina		103	179	200	212	224	246	248	257
- Brazil		814	868	1 082	1 310	1 379	1 516	702	727
- Chile		111	120	144	130	137	151	156	162
- Colombia		238	270	281	248	261	287	286	296
Other		24	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5 280	5 868	7 029	7 800	9 500	9 000	7 669	7 843

CAPEX / Adjusted EBITDA		2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	Average 2024-25
Italy		88%	97%	89%	104%	86%	93%
Iberia		50%	51%	74%	91%	80%	50%
Rest of the World:		71%	69%	72%	70%	71%	70%
- Brazil		66%	74%	79%	74%	73%	70%
- Chile		190%	89%	105%	109%	114%	140%
- Colombia		48%	42%	37%	38%	41%	45%
Total		75%	79%	81%	92%	81%	77%

Change 2024	Change 2025	Change 2026	Change 2027	Change 2028	Change 2029	Change 2030
12.1%	9.8%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	1.7%	1.7%
9.1%	9.4%	9.9%	3.9%	3.9%	9.7%	8.8%
-21.9%	21.7%	6.4%	8.3%	8.7%	3.8%	3.7%
-98.1%	-17200.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
-12.6%	12.5%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	4.7%	4.5%
-38.2%	167.1%	-23.5%	1.7%	4.7%	3.5%	3.5%
9.3%	18.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
-75.0%	-1700.0%	-100.0%				
0.3%	13.0%	8.2%	7.6%	7.8%	4.0%	3.9%

Change 2024	Change 2025	Change 2026	Change 2027	Change 2028	Change 2029	Change 2030
14.5%	21.9%	-0.8%	27.1%	-9.3%	1.7%	1.7%
1.8%	12.4%	60.9%	27.1%	-9.3%	9.7%	8.8%
11.7%	18.8%	11.3%	5.3%	10.0%	3.8%	3.7%
73.8%	11.7%	6.2%	5.3%	10.0%	2.3%	2.2%
6.6%	24.7%	21.0%	5.3%	10.0%	4.7%	4.5%
8.1%	20.0%	-9.6%	5.3%	10.0%	3.5%	3.5%
13.4%	4.1%	-11.8%	5.3%	10.0%	1.7%	1.7%
-100.0%		-100.0%				
11.1%	19.8%	11.0%	21.8%	-5.3%	-14.8%	2.3%

Appendix 17: Enel Green Energy Segment

Revenues (Millions of Euro)																	Trend	
	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	YoY % 2024	YoY % 2025	YoY % 2026	YoY % 2027	YoY % 2028	YoY % 2029	YoY % 2030			
Italy	3 248	4 102	4 249	5 334	4 723	4 183	3 830	3 687	26.3%	3.6%	25.5%	-11.3%	-11.1%	-8.4%	-3.7%			
Iberia	1 217	1 420	1 258	1 806	1 326	1 333	1 288	1 295	16.7%	-11.1%	43.6%	-26.0%	0.5%	-3.4%	0.5%			
Rest of the World:	7 127	6 682	6 116	6 804	7 311	7 663	7 996	8 360	-6.2%	-8.5%	11.3%	7.4%	4.8%	4.3%	4.6%			
Argentina	28	45	39						60.7%	-13.3%								
Brazil	846	946	981	1 127	1 183	1 226	1 287	1 351	11.8%	3.7%	14.9%	4.9%	3.7%	5.0%	4.9%			
Chile	2 570	1 852	2 160	2 586	2 713	2 855	2 996	3 145	-27.0%	16.6%	19.7%	4.9%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%			
Colombia and Central America	1 407	1 496	1 309	1 378	1 475	1 555	1 632	1 713	6.3%	-12.5%	5.2%	7.1%	5.4%	5.0%	4.9%			
Colombia																		
United States and Canada	1 378	1 803	1 290	1 344	1 686	1 764	1 804	1 861	30.8%	-26.1%	4.2%	25.4%	4.6%	2.3%	3.2%			
Mexico	234	242	225	231	242	251	264	277	3.4%	-7.0%	2.7%	4.9%	3.7%	5.0%	4.9%			
Rest of the World – Other countries	664	298	112	138	12	12	13	13	-5.5%	-4.2%	22.8%	-9.7%	3.7%	5.0%	4.9%			
Other	299	261	253	0	0	0	0	0	-12.8%	-3.1%	-10.0%							
Eliminations and adjustments	-271	-226	-227						-16.8%	0.4%	-10.0%							
Total	11 620	12 239	11 649	13 945	13 360	13 179	13 114	13 342	5.3%	-4.8%	19.7%	-4.2%	-1.4%	-0.5%	1.7%			

Adjusted EBITDA Margin																	Trend					
	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F														
Italy	17.1%	18.2%	18.2%	18.1%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	18.1%														
Iberia	18.7%	19.8%	17.6%	18.1%	18.2%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%														
Rest of the World:	18.1%	18.0%	18.7%	18.2%	18.2%	18.0%	18.1%	18.2%														
Argentina	18.4%	18.3%	18.4%	18.7%	18.4%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%														
Brazil	18.2%	18.3%	18.4%	18.7%	18.4%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%														
Chile	18.2%	18.3%	18.4%	18.7%	18.4%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%														
Colombia and Central America	18.3%	18.4%	18.7%	18.2%	18.2%	18.0%	18.1%	18.2%														
Colombia	18.4%	18.3%	18.4%	18.7%	18.4%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%														
United States and Canada	18.4%	18.3%	18.7%	18.2%	18.2%	18.0%	18.1%	18.2%														
Mexico	17.1%	18.0%	18.0%	18.7%	18.1%	18.2%	18.2%	18.1%														
Rest of the World – Other countries	18.6%	18.7%	18.0%	18.6%	18.2%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%														
Other	-8.7%	-5.7%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA														
Total	17.3%	18.4%	18.2%	18.0%	18.3%	18.1%	18.3%	18.0%														

Renewables Net Production (GWh)																	Trend					
	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F														
Italy	22 098	25 342	23 161	24 522	27 986	29 600	30 021	30 441														
Iberia	14 212	17 782	17 681	18 921	19 715	21 636	21 945	22 252														
USA	22 507	24 084	25 439	26 637	34 720	37 246	37 775	38 303														
Canada	1 045	1 167	1 179	1 221	1 221	1 221	1 228	1 255														
Brazil	17 625	20 740	20 000	21 543	21 543	21 543	21 848	22 154														
Chile	17 925	19 738	15 786	17 715	17 715	17 973	18 229	18 484														
Argentina	2 750	2 990	2 369																			
Mexico	2 587	2 066	2 482	2 389	2 389	2 389	2 423	2 457														
Colombia & Central America	17 442	15 672	16 669	18 412	18 787	19 105	19 377	19 648														
Peru	5 219	2 314																				
Other	2 368	1 404	1 299	1 495	122	122	124	125														
Total Consolidated	125 848	133 328	126 064	132 434	144 207	150 837	152 979	155 130														

Appendix 18: End-User Markets

Revenues (Millions of Euro)																				Trend
	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F												
Italy	28 717	22 869	17 790	21 740	17 384	15 000	13 957	13 658												
Iberia	20 747	16 467	16 655	17 468	18 320	19 214	20 152	21 135												
Rest of the World:	2 644	2 458	791	818	846	875	904	935												
Other and Adjustments:	11	67	30	34	31	30	30	30												
Other	212	239	249																	
Eliminations and adjustments	- 201	- 172	- 219																	
Total	52 119	41 861	35 266	40 060	36 581	35 119	35 043	35 759												

Adjusted EBITDA (Millions of Euro)																				Trend
	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F												
Italy	4 039	3 159	2 872	3 510	2 806	2 422	2 253	2 205												
Iberia	780	1 034	1 090	1 143	1 199	1 257	1 319	1 383												
Rest of the World:	460	474	200	207	214	221	229	236												
Other	- 4	5	41	0	0	0	0	0												
Total	5 275	4 672	4 203	4 860	4 219	3 900	3 801	3 825												
% Change YoY		-11.4%	-10.0%	15.6%	-13.2%	-7.6%	-2.6%	0.6%												
EBITDA Margin %																				
Italy	14.1%	13.8%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%												
Iberia	3.8%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%												
Rest of the World:	17.4%	19.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%												
Total	10.1%	11.2%	11.9%	12.1%	11.5%	11.1%	10.8%	10.7%												
Capital expenditure (Millions of Euro)																				Trend
	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F												
Italy	566	549	475	416	1 719	505	898	916												
Iberia	311	324	302	267	1 102	324	576	587												
Rest of the World:	164	48	37	156	99	50	105	109												
Other	97	50	40	0	0	0	0	0												
Total	1 138	971	850	839	2 921	878	1 578	1 611												
YoY % Change In Capital Expenditure																				
Italy		Change 2024	Change 2025	Change 2026	Change 2027	Change 2028	Change 2029	Change 2030												
Italy		-3.0%	-14.2%	-11.6%	313.0%	-70.6%	77.9%	2.0%												
Iberia		4.2%	-6.8%	-11.6%	313.0%	-70.6%	77.9%	2.0%												
Rest of the World:		-70.7%	-22.9%	320.5%	-36.4%	-49.8%	111.3%	3.5%												
Other		-48.5%	-20.0%	-100.0%																
Total		-14.7%	-12.5%	-1.3%	248.3%	-69.9%	79.8%	2.1%												

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Level of Risk	SELL	REDUCE	HOLD/NEUTRAL	BUY	STRONG BUY
High Risk	$0\% \leq$	$>0\% \ \& \ \leq 10\%$	$>10\% \ \& \ \leq 20\%$	$>20\% \ \& \ \leq 45\%$	$>45\%$
Medium Risk	$-5\% \leq$	$>-5\% \ \& \ \leq 5\%$	$>5\% \ \& \ \leq 15\%$	$>15\% \ \& \ \leq 30\%$	$>30\%$
Low Risk	$-10\% \leq$	$>-10\% \ \& \ \leq 0\%$	$>0\% \ \& \ \leq 10\%$	$>10\% \ \& \ \leq 20\%$	$>20\%$

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