Financial Report
2024/25

Axpo Holding AG | 1 October 2024 – 30 September 2025

Contents

01 Financial review

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24	Change
Adjusted EBIT	1 260.8	1 847.9	– 587.1
Result for the period	878.5	1 509.2	– 630.7
Free cash flow	672.3	1 098.6	– 426.3
Equity	13 167.7	13 150.9	16.8
Net debt	1 580.9	1 790.6	– 209.7

After the turmoil of the energy crisis, the market environment continued to normalise in the 2024/25 financial year (1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025). Wholesale electricity prices stabilised before rising slightly again in the second half of the reporting period.

Adjusted for one-off effects, Axpo recorded EBIT of CHF 1,261 million in the 2024/25 financial year (previous year: CHF 1,848 million). The main reason for the year-on-year decrease of CHF 587 million was that while the Trading & Sales segment still managed to record a good result given the market environment, it was, as expected, unable to repeat the extraordinary results achieved in previous years. The Generation & Distribution and CKW segments both significantly increased their adjusted results versus the previous year, driven primarily by the year-on-year rise in hedged electricity prices. This positive price effect was partially offset by lower production from nuclear and hydropower plants.

Reported EBIT was CHF 1,193 million (previous year: CHF 1,754 million), while the result for the period was CHF 879 million (previous year: CHF 1,509 million). Cash flow from operating activities fell slightly year on year from CHF 1,466 million to CHF 1,267 million, while net investments increased by CHF 227 million to CHF 594 million. This resulted in free cash flow of CHF 672 million (previous year: CHF 1,099 million). The Group's consolidated equity of CHF 13.2 billion as at the balance sheet date of 30 September 2025 remained stable compared with the previous year (CHF 13.2 billion) despite a total dividend distribution of CHF 670 million. This was made up of an ordinary dividend of CHF 241 million and a special dividend of CHF 429 million. As a result of this distribution, the net financial position decreased from CHF 1,791 million to CHF 1,581 million.

After market price distortions in previous years had led to substantial temporary shifts in income, this effect had a significantly lower impact in the 2024/25 financial year as electricity prices became more stable, markedly reducing the difference between adjusted EBIT and reported EBIT. The reported EBIT figure of CHF 1,193 million (previous year: CHF 1,754 million) includes the following one-off effects:

- The decommissioning and waste disposal funds (STENFO) generated a return of +5.6% (previous year: +13.1%) and contributed CHF 59 million to reported EBIT (previous year: CHF 187 million).
- Due to the lack of liquidity on the Swiss market, Swiss production is largely hedged in Germany and France. The accounting treatment of the financial instruments used for hedging led to a negative effect of CHF 106 million from temporary shifts in income (previous year: negative effect of CHF 244 million).
- Falling electricity prices led to lower medium-term electricity price expectations, meaning that non-cash impairment losses on power plants totalling CHF 21 million (previous year: CHF 37 million) had to be recognised in the reporting year as part of the annual impairment test of the company's own power plants and energy procurement contracts.

Overall, the above one-off effects had a negative impact of CHF 68 million (previous year: negative impact of CHF 94 million) on EBIT in the financial year under review.

CHF million	2024/25 adjusted	Performance STENFO	Impairment	Hedges Swiss production (accounting mismatch)	2024/25 reported	2023/24 adjusted	Performance STENFO	Impairment	Hedges Swiss production (accounting mismatch)	2023/24 reported	Change, adjusted
Total income	7 500.8	0.0	0.0	– 106.3	7 394.5	7 878.7	0.0	0.0	– 244.1	7 634.6	– 377.9
Expenses for energy procurement, grid usage and goods purchased	– 3 768.7	58.7	– 4.9	0.0	– 3 714.9	– 3 638.1	186.8	– 105.8	0.0	– 3 557.1	– 130.6
Operating expenses	– 2 090.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	– 2 090.8	– 1 987.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	– 1 987.7	– 103.1
Share of profit of partner plants and other associates	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.5	78.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.2	– 13.7
EBITDA	**1 705.8**	**58.7**	**– 4.9**	**– 106.3**	**1 653.3**	**2 331.1**	**186.8**	**– 105.8**	**– 244.1**	**2 168.0**	**– 625.3**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses/ reversals	– 445.0	0.0	– 15.8	0.0	– 460.8	– 483.2	0.0	69.0	0.0	– 414.2	38.2
EBIT	**1 260.8**	**58.7**	**– 20.7**	**– 106.3**	**1 192.5**	**1 847.9**	**186.8**	**– 36.8**	**– 244.1**	**1 753.8**	**– 587.1**

The following sections contain a commentary on the adjusted results.

Axpo's total income was CHF 7,501 million, down from CHF 7,879 million in the previous year. Energy sales (electricity and gas) increased from CHF 4,692 million to CHF 5,239 million, boosted by higher hedged electricity prices. This was partially offset by the 10% drop in electricity production from the company's own power plants and partner plants. Production from nuclear power plants fell by 9% to 17.4 TWh, primarily as a result of planned and unplanned shutdowns at the Beznau and Gösgen plants. The capacity of the Beznau nuclear power plant also had to be temporarily reduced due to high water temperatures. Production from hydropower plants decreased by 18% to 8.8 TWh, as the high rainfall in the previous year was followed by a winter that was low in snow and a dry summer period in the year under review. This figure is roughly in line with the long-term average. Electricity production from wind farms and solar plants was 1.7 TWh (previous year: 1.8 TWh), with the drop of 7% versus the previous year primarily attributable to wind conditions. As expected, the result from energy derivatives trading of CHF 813 million was lower than in the previous year (CHF 1,414 million). No wind farms or solar plants from the development portfolio were sold.

Expenses for energy procurement, grid usage and goods purchased increased by CHF 131 million year on year to CHF 3,769 million. This was due in particular to volume-driven higher electricity procurement costs in retail business in Portugal and Italy. Expenses for materials and third-party supplies increased by CHF 25 million to CHF 341 million due to additional repair and maintenance work for nuclear and gas-fired combined-cycle power plants. Personnel expenses rose by CHF 51 million to CHF 1,119 million (previous year: CHF 1,068 million), primarily due to the higher headcount. The number of full-time equivalents increased by 457 to 7,480 in the reporting year. New jobs were created in the growth areas of origination and renewable energy in particular, but also in nuclear and in IT, as a result of insourcing. Other operating expenses rose by CHF 27 million year on year to CHF 631 million, above all due to higher IT expenses and an increase in risk provisions for receivables. At the same time, there was higher utilisation of provisions for post-operation, decommissioning and disposal of nuclear power plants.

Scheduled depreciation and amortisation fell from CHF 483 million in the previous year to CHF 445 million. In December 2024, Axpo decided to continue long-term operation of the Beznau nuclear power plant until 2032 (Block 2) and 2033 (Block 1) respectively, which had the effect of reducing scheduled depreciation.

Adjusted earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) were CHF 1,261 million in the reporting year (previous year: CHF 1,848 million). Taking one-off effects into account, reported EBIT was CHF 1,193 million (previous year: CHF 1,754 million).

The financial result for the reporting year was CHF –156 million (previous year: CHF +85 million). The STENFO return of +5.6% was significantly lower than in the previous year (13.1%), causing the resulting non-cash income to fall from CHF 348 million to CHF 167 million. Axpo also recorded net interest income in the previous year, whereas the lower interest rates for short-term investments led to net interest expense in the reporting period.

Income taxes decreased to CHF 158 million (previous year: CHF 329 million), which corresponds to an income tax rate of 15.2% (previous year: 17.9%). Axpo closed the 2024/25 financial year with a result for the period of CHF 879 million (previous year: CHF 1,509 million).

Generation & Distribution

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24	Change
Total income	2 891.2	3 205.7	– 314.5
Operating expenses	– 2 091.6	– 2 275.9	184.3
Share of result of partner plants and other associates	48.0	61.1	– 13.1
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses/reversals	– 375.9	– 334.2	– 41.7
EBIT	**471.7**	**656.7**	**– 185.0**
One-off effects	74.8	– 254.8	329.6
Adjusted EBIT	**546.5**	**401.9**	**144.6**

The adjusted EBIT of the Generation & Distribution segment rose from CHF 402 million to CHF 547 million, with higher hedged electricity prices having a positive year-on-year effect of CHF 376 million. By contrast, lower production volumes had a negative impact on earnings of CHF 222 million. Unlike in the previous year, there were no sales of wind farms or solar plants in the 2024/25 financial year. This was partially offset by lower costs for electricity procurement from long-term energy procurement contracts and partner plants. The reported EBIT of Generation & Distribution includes the higher STENFO return, impairment losses on power plants and shifts in income from hedging electricity production. These one-off effects had a negative impact of CHF 75 million in the 2024/25 financial year (previous year: positive impact of CHF 255 million), lowering the segment's reported EBIT from CHF 657 million to CHF 472 million.

Trading & Sales

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24	Change
Gross margin asset-backed trading	370.9	329.9	41.0
Gross margin origination	819.2	998.9	– 179.7
Gross margin proprietary trading	191.4	358.4	– 167.0
Gross margin	**1 381.5**	**1 687.2**	**– 305.7**
Operating expenses	– 614.3	– 644.3	30.0
EBIT performance view	**767.2**	**1 042.8**	**– 275.6**
Hedging effects/other reconciliation items	– 41.2	69.2	– 110.4
EBIT	**726.0**	**1 112.0**	**– 386.0**

The Trading & Sales segment once again achieved a good result given the markedly different market environment, recording a gross margin of CHF 1,382 million (previous year: CHF 1,687 million), but as expected was unable to repeat the extraordinary performance of the previous two years. Geopolitical uncertainties resulted in lower demand for both customer-specific solutions and long-term electricity supply and purchase agreements. The gross margin on asset-backed trading rose by CHF 41 million to CHF 371 million. The higher volumes of electricity from wind farms and solar plants being fed into the grid led to increased volatility on central European spot markets. The earnings potential that this offered, primarily in the areas of optimisation and short-term trading, was successfully seized. The international customer business (origination) recorded a gross margin of CHF 819 million (previous year: CHF 999 million). The continuing good performance was due in part to Axpo's broad customer base and geographical diversification in this business. Axpo adopted a more cautious trading position in response to the geopolitical uncertainty, resulting in fewer opportunities in proprietary trading and thus a lower gross margin of CHF 191 million (previous year: CHF 358 million). The shifts in income from hedging and other effects totalled CHF –41 million (previous year: CHF 69 million), meaning that Trading & Sales closed the 2024/25 financial year with a reported profit of CHF 726 million (previous year: CHF 1,112 million).

CKW

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24	Change
Total income	1 200.6	1 111.5	89.1
Operating expenses	– 944.5	– 886.9	– 57.6
Share of result of partner plants and other associates	15.1	14.9	0.2
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses/reversals	– 61.3	– 60.0	– 1.3
EBIT	**209.9**	**179.5**	**30.4**
One-off effects	– 46.8	– 63.2	16.4
Adjusted EBIT	**163.1**	**116.3**	**46.8**

The CKW segment increased its adjusted EBIT by CHF 47 million year on year to CHF 163 million. Higher hedged electricity prices had a positive effect on earnings, although the delay in restarting the Gösgen nuclear power plant in particular eroded part of this price effect. CKW's two other areas of business, grids and building technology, recorded adjusted EBIT on a par with the previous year. The one-off effects in this segment are the positive STENFO return, temporary shifts in income from hedging transactions and an accounting profit of CHF 28 million on the intragroup sale of a subsidiary to the Generation & Distribution segment. Reported EBIT consequently increased by CHF 30 million year on year to CHF 210 million (previous year: CHF 180 million).

Cash flow statement

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24	Change
Cash flow from operating activities	1 266.7	1 465.5	– 198.8
Net investment in non-current assets	– 594.4	– 366.9	– 227.5
Free cash flow	**672.3**	**1 098.6**	**– 426.3**
Cash flow from investing activities	– 582.4	42.0	– 624.4
Cash flow from financing activities	– 1 195.3	– 1 654.5	459.2
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30.9.	6 671.3	7 202.2	– 530.9

Cash flow from operating activities decreased by CHF 199 million year on year to CHF 1,267 million (previous year: CHF 1,466 million). In previous years, operating cash flow benefited from high return flows of financial collateral associated with the extraordinary electricity prices in 2022 and 2023. Since the situation on the energy markets had started to normalise in the preceding year, corresponding return flows were not repeated in the reporting year. Income taxes paid were CHF 417 million lower than in the previous year due to the decrease in EBIT.

Since the 2022/23 financial year, electricity production from Axpo's own power plants has no longer been sold in full up to three years in advance. As at 30 September 2025, production hedged three years in advance stood at 59 TWh overall (previous year: 47 TWh) and is broken down across the individual financial years as follows:

- 2025/26: 19.8 TWh at an average hedged price of EUR 91/MWh
- 2026/27: 19.8 TWh at an average hedged price of EUR 79/MWh
- 2027/28: 19.1 TWh at an average hedged price of EUR 71/MWh

Gross investments in non-current assets increased to CHF 661 million in the 2024/25 financial year (previous year: CHF 509 million), primarily for projects relating to wind and solar power, biomass and battery storage. Divestments fell from CHF 142 million to CHF 67 million. Whereas solar plants were sold in the preceding year, divestments in the reporting year mainly comprised repayments from STENFO.

As a result of the lower operating cash flow and the rise in net investments, free cash flow decreased to CHF 672 million (previous year: CHF 1,099 million). Cash and cash equivalents fell by CHF 531 million in the reporting period to CHF 6,671 million (previous year: CHF 7,202 million).

Balance sheet

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024	Change
Non-current assets	16 158.8	17 036.3	– 877.5
Current assets	15 418.5	16 988.8	– 1 570.3
Total assets	**31 577.3**	**34 025.1**	**– 2 447.8**
Equity	13 167.7	13 150.9	16.8
Non-current liabilities	10 570.5	11 752.7	– 1 182.2
Current liabilities	7 839.1	9 121.5	– 1 282.4
Total liabilities and equity	**31 577.3**	**34 025.1**	**– 2 447.8**
Net debt	**1 580.9**	**1 790.6**	**– 209.7**

With wholesale prices remaining stable, both the positive and negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments were reduced, leading to a further contraction in the balance sheet in the reporting year. Total assets as at 30 September 2025 stood at CHF 31.6 billion (previous year: CHF 34.0 billion). Equity grew by CHF 17 million in the reporting period to CHF 13,168 million (previous year: CHF 13,151 million). Liquidity decreased by CHF 223 million to CHF 7,132 million owing to the distribution of a dividend of CHF 670 million to the shareholders of Axpo Holding AG, comprising an ordinary dividend of CHF 241 million and a special dividend of CHF 429 million. Financial liabilities remained stable versus the previous year at CHF 5,551 million. As a result, the net financial position decreased from CHF 1,791 million to CHF 1,581 million.

At the Annual General Meeting of 27 March 2026, the Board of Directors of Axpo Holding AG will propose the payment of an ordinary dividend of CHF 100 million (CHF 2.70 per share) plus a special dividend of CHF 100 million.

02 Consolidated financial statements of the Axpo Group

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

CHF million	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Income statement			
Revenue	2.1	7 169.2	7 383.4
Capitalised production costs		77.9	67.1
Other operating income		147.4	184.1
Total income	**2.1**	**7 394.5**	**7 634.6**
Expenses for energy procurement, grid usage and goods purchased	2.2	– 3 714.9	– 3 557.1
Expenses for materials and third-party supplies		– 341.0	– 316.0
Personnel expenses	5.1	– 1 119.3	– 1 068.0
Other operating expenses	2.3	– 630.5	– 603.7
Share of result of partner plants and other associates	6.3	64.5	78.2
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**1 653.3**	**2 168.0**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses/reversals	2.4	– 460.8	– 414.2
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)		**1 192.5**	**1 753.8**
Financial income	2.5	381.0	776.7
Financial expense	2.5	– 537.2	– 692.1
Earnings before tax (EBT)		**1 036.3**	**1 838.4**
Income tax expense	2.6	– 157.8	– 329.2
Result for the period		**878.5**	**1 509.2**

CHF million	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Other comprehensive income			
Result for the period		**878.5**	**1 509.2**
Currency translation differences	4.1	– 22.4	– 68.5
Changes to cash flow hedges – group companies	4.1	– 95.1	– 47.2
Changes to cash flow hedges – other associates	4.1, 6.3	– 2.3	– 2.6
Income and expenses to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net after income tax		**– 119.8**	**– 118.3**
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans – group companies	4.1	49.1	157.1
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans – other associates	4.1, 6.3	3.6	39.9
Income and expenses not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net after income tax		**52.7**	**197.0**
Other comprehensive income after tax		**– 67.1**	**78.7**
Total comprehensive income		**811.4**	**1 587.9**
Allocation of the result for the period:			
Axpo Holding shareholders		831.5	1 472.5
Non-controlling interests		47.0	36.7
Allocation of total comprehensive income:			
Axpo Holding shareholders		765.5	1 531.4
Non-controlling interests		45.9	56.5
Earnings per share:			
Earnings per share in CHF		22.5	39.8

There are no circumstances that would lead to a dilution in earnings per share.

Consolidated balance sheet

CHF million	Note	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	6 493.7	5 966.0
Right-of-use assets	3.2	226.2	166.8
Intangible assets	3.3	871.6	921.9
Investments in partner plants and other associates	6.3	1 676.8	1 643.3
Derivative financial instruments	4.5	2 764.2	4 356.4
Financial receivables	4.3	324.1	421.9
Investment properties		37.1	37.4
Other receivables	3.5	3 555.4	3 364.7
Deferred tax assets	2.6	209.7	157.9
Total non-current assets		**16 158.8**	**17 036.3**
Assets held for sale	6.2	48.5	123.9
Inventories	3.4	661.9	918.7
Trade receivables		1 445.5	1 333.2
Derivative financial instruments	4.5	1 553.8	2 434.6
Financial receivables	4.3	496.7	218.3
Current tax assets		153.8	165.6
Other receivables	3.5	4 387.0	4 592.3
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2	6 671.3	7 202.2
Total current assets		**15 418.5**	**16 988.8**
Total assets		**31 577.3**	**34 025.1**

CHF million	Note	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	4.1	370.0	370.0
Retained earnings	4.1	12 603.6	12 395.1
Other reserves	4.1	– 703.8	– 584.2
Total equity excluding non-controlling interests		**12 269.8**	**12 180.9**
Non-controlling interests	4.1	897.9	970.0
Total equity including non-controlling interests		**13 167.7**	**13 150.9**
Derivative financial instruments	4.5	2 107.5	3 264.0
Financial liabilities	4.4	4 156.8	4 171.6
Other liabilities	3.6	571.7	627.0
Deferred tax liabilities	2.6	323.8	322.0
Provisions	3.7	3 410.7	3 368.1
Total non-current liabilities		**10 570.5**	**11 752.7**
Liabilities held for sale	6.2	40.0	78.0
Trade payables		786.3	821.1
Derivative financial instruments	4.5	1 372.1	1 768.2
Financial liabilities	4.4	1 393.9	1 392.4
Current tax liabilities		195.9	240.9
Other liabilities	3.6	3 912.4	4 648.6
Provisions	3.7	138.5	172.3
Total current liabilities		**7 839.1**	**9 121.5**
Total liabilities		**18 409.6**	**20 874.2**
Total equity and liabilities		**31 577.3**	**34 025.1**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

CHF million	Share capital	Retained earnings [1) 2)]	Other reserves [2)]	Total equity excluding non-controlling interests	Non-controlling interests	Total equity including non-controlling interests
Equity as at 1.10.2023	**370.0**	**10 720.0**	**– 446.2**	**10 643.8**	**921.6**	**11 565.4**
Other comprehensive income after tax		182.1	– 123.2	**58.9**	19.8	**78.7**
Result for the period		1 472.5		**1 472.5**	36.7	**1 509.2**
Total comprehensive income		**1 654.6**	**– 123.2**	**1 531.4**	**56.5**	**1 587.9**
Dividend		0.0		**0.0**	– 38.2	**– 38.2**
Change in scope of consolidation		20.1	– 14.8	**5.3**	– 2.3	**3.0**
Non-controlling interests acquired/sold		0.2	0.0	**0.2**	28.3	**28.5**
Increase/decrease in capital of non-controlling interests		0.2		**0.2**	4.1	**4.3**
Equity as at 30.9.2024	**370.0**	**12 395.1**	**– 584.2**	**12 180.9**	**970.0**	**13 150.9**
Other comprehensive income after tax		53.4	– 119.4	**– 66.0**	– 1.1	**– 67.1**
Result for the period		831.5		**831.5**	47.0	**878.5**
Total comprehensive income		**884.9**	**– 119.4**	**765.5**	**45.9**	**811.4**
Dividend		– 669.7		**– 669.7**	– 24.8	**– 694.5**
Change in scope of consolidation		0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.2	**0.2**
Non-controlling interests acquired/sold [3)]		– 7.2	– 0.2	**– 7.4**	– 94.1	**– 101.5**
Increase/decrease in capital of non-controlling interests		0.5		**0.5**	0.7	**1.2**
Equity as at 30.9.2025	**370.0**	**12 603.6**	**– 703.8**	**12 269.8**	**897.9**	**13 167.7**

1) Retained earnings comprise own registered shares in CKW AG with a nominal value of CHF 29,692.
2) See note 4.1 “Development of retained earnings and other reserves”.
3) See note 6.1 “Significant changes in scope of consolidation”.

Consolidated cash flow statement

CHF million	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Result for the period		**878.5**	**1 509.2**
Income tax expense		157.8	329.2
Earnings before tax (EBT)		**1 036.3**	**1 838.4**
Financial result		156.2	– 84.6
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)		**1 192.5**	**1 753.8**
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets and non-current assets and liabilities held for sale		6.5	– 19.2
Non-cash expenses and income	4.2	1 058.7	– 710.5
Change in net working capital	4.2	– 621.4	1 106.9
Change in derivative financial instruments and other financial result		– 106.4	– 122.4
Change in provisions (excluding interest, net)	3.7	– 99.0	44.2
Dividends received		55.6	49.7
Income taxes paid		– 219.8	– 637.0
Cash flow from operating activities		**1 266.7**	**1 465.5**
Property, plant and equipment:			
Investments net of capitalised borrowing costs	3.1	– 635.6	– 488.7
Disposals and cost contributions		9.0	12.8
Leases:			
Receipt of deferred considerations		– 0.3	– 2.2
Disposals and repayments		3.3	10.7
Intangible assets:			
Investments (excluding goodwill)	3.3	– 16.0	– 16.0
Disposals		0.3	0.2
Acquisition of subsidiaries (net of cash acquired)		4.8	1.7
Disposals of subsidiaries (net of cash transferred)		– 0.6	27.2
Cash flow from non-current assets and liabilities held for sale		0.5	58.5

CHF million	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Investments in partner plants and other associates:			
Investments	6.3	– 2.1	– 4.0
Disposals and capital repayments		20.5	0.5
Other financial assets:			
Investments		– 67.1	– 83.7
Disposals and repayments		3.3	0.0
Receivables from state funds		21.8	32.2
Investment properties and change in other financial assets		– 5.8	0.1
Financial receivables (current)		– 152.2	75.6
Interest received		233.8	417.1
Cash flow from investing activities		**– 582.4**	**42.0**
Financial liabilities (current and non-current):			
Proceeds	4.4	1 802.5	3 737.0
Repayment	4.4	– 1 921.9	– 5 046.2
Other liabilities (non-current):			
Proceeds		9.8	12.5
Repayment		0.0	– 0.2
Acquisition of non-controlling interests and other cash flows from financing activities [1]		– 100.2	37.0
Dividend payments (including non-controlling interests)		– 694.5	– 38.2
Interest paid		– 291.0	– 356.4
Cash flow from financing activities		**– 1 195.3**	**– 1 654.5**
Foreign currency translation effect on cash and cash equivalents		– 19.5	– 45.3
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**– 530.5**	**– 192.3**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	**4.2**	**7 202.3**	**7 394.6**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period [2]	**4.2**	**6 671.8**	**7 202.3**

1) See note 6.1 “Significant changes in scope of consolidation”.
2) Cost of acquisition without loss allowances of CHF 0.5 million in 2024/25 (previous year: CHF 0.1 million).

03 Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. About this report

1.1 General information

Axpo Holding AG is a public limited company incorporated under Swiss law and was established on 16 March 2001 with its registered office in Baden. Axpo Holding and its subsidiaries constitute the Axpo Group. An overview of the Group's principal investments is provided in Note 6.6 "Investments". The Axpo Group owns and operates power-generating plants and distribution grids. The company also engages in international energy trading. The Axpo Group employed 7,480 staff as at 30 September 2025 (previous year: 7,023).

1.2 Basis of accounting

General principles

The consolidated financial statements for the 2024/25 financial year provide a true and fair view of the assets, financial position and results of operations of the Axpo Group in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and comply with Swiss law. The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of Axpo Holding AG on 10 December 2025 and are still to be approved by the Annual General Meeting on 27 March 2026.

Measurement bases

The consolidated financial statements are based on the historical cost principle and are prepared on a going-concern basis. Exceptions are described in the accounting policies of the respective notes.

Presentation currency and foreign currency translation

The presentation currency, which is Axpo Holding AG's functional currency, is the Swiss franc. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction or at an exchange rate which approximates the transaction rate. At the end of the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Any resulting translation differences are recognised in the income statement.

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries and of associates accounted for using the equity method whose functional currency is not the Swiss franc are translated on consolidation into Swiss francs at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. The income statement, cash flow statement and other movement items are translated at the average exchange rate for the reporting period. Exchange differences arising from the translation of the balance sheet and income statement of foreign subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and disclosed separately in the notes. Non-current receivables or loans to foreign group companies for which repayment is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future are, in substance, a part of the Group's net investment in that foreign group company. Foreign exchange differences resulting from such non-current receivables or loans are recognised in other comprehensive income and in the income statement on liquidation or disposal of the foreign operation.

Foreign currency exchange rates

The following exchange rates were applied:

		Year-end rates		Average rates	
Currency	**Unit**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**2024/25**	**2023/24**
EUR	1	0.9364	0.9439	0.9384	0.9573
USD	1	0.7975	0.8431	0.8505	0.8828

Application of new IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations

All accounting standards and interpretations effective at the end of the reporting period were applied when preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Axpo Group applied the following new or revised accounting standards and interpretations for the first time as at 1 October 2025:

Standard	Title	Effective from
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024

The new accounting standards have no material impact on the Axpo Group's consolidated financial statements.

Future application of new IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations

The Axpo Group is currently analysing the potential impact of the following new and revised accounting standards and interpretations that have already been issued but whose application in the consolidated financial statements is not yet mandatory. They will be adopted by the Axpo Group no later than the financial year beginning on or after the date specified.

Standard	Title	Effective from
Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

The Axpo Group will review its reporting on those new or amended accounting standards that come into force on or after 1 January 2025 and for which the Axpo Group has opted against early application. Based on the analysis to date, the Axpo Group does not expect any significant impact on its results and financial position, with the exception of IFRS 18.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was published by the IASB in April 2024 and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with retrospective prior-year restatement. Early application is permitted. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements in future.

The main changes resulting from the introduction of IFRS 18 are:

- Companies are required to classify all income and expenses in the income statement into five categories, namely operating activities, investing activities, financing activities, discontinued operations and income taxes. Companies are also required to disclose a newly defined subtotal for the operating result.
- The management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided for the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements.
- In addition, there are amendments to IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows, such as the rules on the allocation of cash flow from interest and dividends or that all companies are required to use the subtotal of operating activities as the starting point for the cash flow statement if they present operating cash flow using the indirect method.

Axpo is currently assessing the impact of the introduction of IFRS 18, particularly with regard to the structure of the income statement, the cash flow statement and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Group is also examining the impact on the way in which information is grouped in the financial statements.

1.3 Significant judgments and estimation uncertainties in the application of accounting principles

In the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, Axpo Group management makes judgments, estimates and assumptions which have an effect on the applicable accounting principles and the amounts recognised under assets, liabilities, income and expenses as well as their presentation. The estimates and assumptions are based on existing knowledge and various other factors which are regarded as relevant under the given circumstances. These serve as a basis for recognition in the balance sheet of assets and liabilities which cannot be measured directly on the basis of any other source. The actual values may deviate from these estimates.

The estimates and assumptions are regularly reviewed. Where necessary, adjustments are made to estimates if the circumstances on which they were based have changed or if new information and additional facts have become known. Such adjustments are recognised in the period in which the estimates were adjusted.

The key assumptions concerning the future development and other sources of estimation uncertainty, which could result in material adjustments to the recognised assets and liabilities, are listed below.

Description	Significant judgments	Estimation uncertainties	Further information see Note
Impairment and impairment reversals on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets		X	2.4
Provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts		X	2.4
Income taxes		X	2.6
Receivables from state funds		X	3.5
Provisions for post-operation, decommissioning, disposal		X	3.7.1
Other provisions		X	3.7.1
Value added tax		X	3.7.2
Accounting for energy derivatives	X		4.5
Fair value of financial instruments		X	4.5
Defined benefit plan		X	5.3
Classification of partner plants	X		6.3

1.4 Events after the balance sheet date

There are no events after the balance sheet date which have to be disclosed.

2. Operational performance

2.1 Segment information

The Axpo Group's segment reporting is based on the internal organisational and management structure and on internal financial reporting to the key management committees. This complies with the provisions of IFRS 8, applying the management approach. Axpo uses earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) for internal control purposes and as an indicator of the long-term earnings power of a reporting segment. All operational assets are recognised by the reporting segment. There are no differences between the accounting principles used for segment reporting and those used for the consolidated financial statements.

The reporting segments pursuant to IFRS 8 encompass the three business areas of Generation & Distribution, Trading & Sales and CKW. These are individually assessed by the management to measure performance levels and for the purpose of allocating resources. No operating business areas have been combined to form the reporting segments.

Segments	Activity
Generation & Distribution	The Generation & Distribution business area operates and expands the Axpo power plant portfolio (hydraulic power plants, nuclear power plants, gas-fired combined-cycle power plants, wind farms, solar plants, biomass plants) both domestically and internationally, as well as infrastructure facilities such as grids and substations. It is also responsible for managing the power plant portfolio and developing new power plant projects.
Trading & Sales	The Trading & Sales business area encompasses the areas of energy trading, risk and portfolio management, customer service, and the optimal deployment of the power plant portfolio.
CKW	With its production portfolio, investments in power plants, long-term contracts and grid infrastructure, the CKW business area supplies energy to Central Switzerland and ensures optimum use of hydropower in this region through existing exchange agreements.
Reconciliation	In compliance with IFRS 8, Axpo Holding AG and corporate functions, which are not operating segments, and consolidation effects are combined under "Reconciliation".

Segment income statement

	Generation & Distribution		Trading & Sales		CKW		Reconciliation		Total	
CHF million	**2024/25**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2023/24**
Revenue with external customers	703.0	871.6	5 572.3	5 539.4	898.2	964.7	– 4.3	7.7	**7 169.2**	**7 383.4**
Revenue with other segments	2 090.1	2 228.2	412.1	51.9	219.4	90.1	– 2 721.6	– 2 370.2	**0.0**	**0.0**
Capitalised production costs	49.7	41.8	0.0	0.0	20.2	21.0	8.0	4.3	**77.9**	**67.1**
Other operating income	48.4	64.1	44.1	109.3	62.8	35.7	– 7.9	– 25.0	**147.4**	**184.1**
Total income	**2 891.2**	**3 205.7**	**6 028.5**	**5 700.6**	**1 200.6**	**1 111.5**	**– 2 725.8**	**– 2 383.2**	**7 394.5**	**7 634.6**
Operating expenses	– 2 091.6	– 2 275.9	– 5 284.2	– 4 574.2	– 944.5	– 886.9	2 514.6	2 192.2	**– 5 805.7**	**– 5 544.8**
Share of result of partner plants and other associates	48.0	61.1	1.4	2.2	15.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	**64.5**	**78.2**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses/reversals	– 375.9	– 334.2	– 19.7	– 16.6	– 61.3	– 60.0	– 3.9	– 3.4	**– 460.8**	**– 414.2**
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	**471.7**	**656.7**	**726.0**	**1 112.0**	**209.9**	**179.5**	**– 215.1**	**– 194.4**	**1 192.5**	**1 753.8**
Financial result									**– 156.2**	**84.6**
Earnings before tax (EBT)									**1 036.3**	**1 838.4**
Income tax expense									**– 157.8**	**– 329.2**
Result for the period									**878.5**	**1 509.2**

Segment assets and supplementary information

	Generation & Distribution		Trading & Sales		CKW		Reconciliation		Total	
CHF million	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**
Additions to non-current assets [1)]	597.1	445.7	70.6	117.7	83.8	90.8	15.5	5.4	**767.0**	**659.6**
Investments in partner plants and other associates	1 332.0	1 302.6	9.9	11.5	334.9	329.2	0.0	0.0	**1 676.8**	**1 643.3**
Segment assets [2)]	8 883.7	8 557.5	10 877.0	13 100.6	2 587.0	2 455.0	9 229.6	9 912.0	**31 577.3**	**34 025.1**
thereof “Assets held for sale”	46.3	117.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.2	4.9	48.5	123.9

1) Additions to property, plant and equipment, property, plant and equipment leased out under operating lease agreements, assets under construction, prepayments on assets, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, intangible assets not yet applied, investments in partner plants and other associates, investment properties, capitalised contract costs and receivables from state funds.

2) The reconciliation item “Segment assets” includes assets not allocated (non-operating investments in other associates, derivatives (except energy derivatives), current and non-current financial receivables, investment properties, receivables from state funds, securities and cash and cash equivalents).

Information by country

CHF million	Revenues from contracts with customers 2024/25	Non-current assets [1] 2024/25	Revenues from contracts with customers 2023/24	Non-current assets [1] 2023/24
Switzerland	2 207.9	10 407.4	1 983.6	10 315.8
Luxembourg	1 675.0	0.3	1 363.3	0.4
Italy	1 202.9	449.0	1 174.2	352.5
Poland	404.7	6.3	381.9	2.9
Germany	128.0	100.7	345.6	52.9
Portugal	472.6	3.6	464.5	4.5
France	127.8	1 250.0	152.0	922.9
Other countries	137.0	213.2	104.0	63.0
Total	**6 355.9**	**12 430.5**	**5 969.1**	**11 714.9**

1) Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, ownership interests in partner plants and other associates, investment properties and receivables from state funds.

The allocation of revenue to individual countries is generally based on the billing address or the customer's location. For energy transactions traded on the EEX and EPEX exchanges and settled through the clearing company European Commodity Luxembourg, the physical location of end customers cannot always be clearly determined. In such cases, revenue is allocated to the country Luxembourg.

Information by product

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Energy	5 238.7	4 691.9
Grid usage	643.0	638.3
Other net revenue	474.2	638.9
Revenue from contracts with customers	**6 355.9**	**5 969.1**
Result from energy derivatives trading	813.3	1 414.3
Total revenue	**7 169.2**	**7 383.4**

Information about major customers

There are no transactions with an individual external customer whose sales amount to 10% or more of the revenues from contracts with customers.

Marketing of own energy

The Axpo Group markets electricity from its own power production plants, its investments in power plants and its long-term contracts with nuclear power plants in France. A proportion of the volume that will be produced in the next three years is sold to hedge the sale price on the market. There are also long-term customer supply contracts up to 2035, which are also fulfilled using the company's own energy production at fixed prices. Electricity price hedging is carried out in Germany, France and Switzerland, based on the market liquidity. Physical forwards and physical futures are used. These sales (initial sales) are recognised at cost; the revenue is therefore recognised under revenue with external customers when the energy is delivered (see accounting principles in "Revenue from energy business and grid usage").

Although futures and forwards used to hedge self-produced energy are not measured at fair value, they are capital-intensive because they require cash deposits in the form of daily settlement payments (variation margin payments) for futures and credit support annexes for forwards, in order to reflect changes in market prices. However, there are no offsetting cash flows from settlement payments on the production side.

The daily settlement payments for futures are recognised under "Other receivables" in the line item "Variation margin futures own use" (see Note 3.5 "Other receivables"). The credit support annexes delivered and received are recognised under "Other receivables" and "Other liabilities" in the line item "Credit support annex" (see Note 3.5 "Other receivables" and Note 3.6 "Other liabilities"). The credit support annexes comprise cash delivered and received from contracts concluded in connection with the sale of self-produced energy and recognised at cost, and from contracts relating to customer-specific business and energy trading, which are measured at fair value.

It is not possible to allocate the credit support annexes delivered and received to contracts that are recognised at cost and those that are recognised at fair value. However, the "Variation margin futures own use" line item only contains settlement payments in connection with contracts relating to the sale of self-produced energy. All these settlement payments flow back to Axpo when the contracts are realised, which takes place at the market price upon physical delivery of the electricity. As such, these settlement payments should not be equated with a profit/loss. They show the difference between the contractually agreed sales price and the market price as at the balance sheet date. As long as the contractually agreed sales price is higher than the production costs, the sale of the self-produced energy results in a profit irrespective of what happens to the settlement payments.

The table below provides an overview of the Swiss production volume sold, the average sales price and the average market price.

in EUR	2024/25	2023/24
Volume sold in TWh [1]	69.1	56.7
Average selling price [2]	81.3	83.7
Average forward price for baseload [2]	81.4	80.0

1) Volume for the years 2025 to 2035 and 2024 to 2035 respectively.
2) Weighted average of the relevant products as at the balance sheet date.

Accounting principles

General

Revenue at the Axpo Group is realised when the service is rendered or when control is transferred to the customer. Accordingly, revenue is recognised when either the products or goods are delivered or the contractually agreed services have been rendered. Performance obligations with regard to returns, refunds, warranties and similar obligations are not material to the Axpo Group. In general, revenue is reported net after deduction of value added tax and other discounts. The payment to which Axpo is entitled for the rendering of the various performance obligations may consist of fixed and variable consideration. For the measurement of the transaction price, variable components are only included if it is highly probable that there will be no significant reversal of the recognised cumulative revenues as soon as the uncertainty in connection with the variable consideration no longer exists. Penalties which might be owed by customers, e.g. for deviations between delivered and contractually agreed energy volumes, represent a variable component. This component is only included in the measurement of the transaction price if its occurrence is highly probable, which can normally only be estimated towards the end of the delivery period.

Commissions paid to agents as a result of concluding a contract are capitalised as additional costs of obtaining the contract. These costs essentially comprise commissions paid to sales agents when customers are successfully referred to the Axpo Group. Amortisation is in line with the transfer of the goods or services to the customer and is based on the average customer retention period.

The Axpo Group does not adjust the amount of the promised consideration to reflect the effects of a significant financing component if, at the inception of the contract, it expects that the time period between the transfer of a good or service to the customer and payment by the customer will not exceed one year.

Revenue from energy business and grid usage

Energy transactions that are for the management of the Group's own production portfolio and for the physical delivery of energy to retail customers are classified as own-use contracts and recognised over the period of the agreed service provision. As the criteria listed in IFRS 15 are met, energy deliveries are accounted for as a single performance obligation (series of distinct goods or services). For energy deliveries, Axpo has a right to a consideration that is directly equivalent to the value of the energy already delivered to the customer. Axpo applies the exemption in IFRS 15 in such cases and recognises revenue at the amount that can be invoiced. Income is therefore considered realised and recognised as revenue when delivery has taken place. Deliveries to retail customers are largely based on individual meter readings at the end of the financial year. If the meters cannot be read at this time, revenue is estimated and recognised on the basis of statistical values. Revenue from electricity supplies not yet invoiced as at the balance sheet date is shown as "Revenues not yet invoiced (financial instruments)" under other receivables.

Net revenue from energy business and grid usage includes income from the settlement of transmission fees for the distribution grid (grid usage fees). Income from the transmission of energy is recognised over the duration of the agreed service provision. When energy is transmitted, customers have a direct entitlement to a consideration that corresponds directly to the value of the energy transmitted. This service provision falls under the exception rule of IFRS 15 regarding the recognition of revenue. Axpo applies this exemption and recognises revenue in the amount that may be invoiced. The income is therefore considered realised and recognised as revenue when delivery has taken place. Due to the application of the exemption, the revenue that is expected to be realised in the future in connection with performance obligations is not material, which is why no disclosure is made.

Accounting principles

In accordance with IFRS 15, transport costs for energy, such as grid usage fees for grids not owned by Axpo, are reported net in revenue. In such cases, Axpo acts only as the agent of the grid operator, since it collects these charges from the customer on its behalf and forwards them to the grid operator.

The grid supplement, which is invoiced to the customer in Switzerland by the energy supply company and forwarded to the state fund, is reported net in revenue, as Axpo merely acts as an agent for the collection and forwarding of the grid supplement.

The payment terms are usually 30 days and in exceptional cases longer.

Result from energy derivatives trading

Contracts related to customer-specific business (origination) and energy trading are recognised at fair value on the trade date and do not fall within the scope of IFRS 15. As a result, revenue and costs are reported net under “Result from energy derivatives trading”. Contracts, portfolios and inventories such as these are generally entered into or purchased with the intention of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or a dealer’s margin. Additionally, risks associated with this business are managed on a portfolio basis. Energy trading transactions entered into for solely speculative purposes are reported net under “Result from energy derivatives trading”.

Other net revenue

Other net revenue includes revenue from the areas of building technology and grids. For customer-specific construction contracts for which Axpo is entitled to receive a consideration for the services rendered under the terms of the contract, revenue is recognised on a periodic basis. Revenue is recognised on the basis of the stage of completion of the order, which is determined separately for each customer order using the cost-to-cost method. Under the cost-to-cost method, the costs already incurred for the customer order are compared with the expected costs. The profit of an order, which is accounted for on a periodic basis, is realised on the basis of the calculated stage of completion. Revenue that cannot be invoiced yet is recognised in the balance sheet as contract assets (see Note 3.5 “Other receivables”) less advance payments already made. In the event of a surplus of advance payments, revenue that cannot be invoiced yet is recognised as contract liabilities (see Note 3.6 “Other liabilities”). The provision of services can take place both over a period of time and at a point in time.

2.2 Expenses for energy procurement, grid usage and goods purchased

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Expenses for energy procurement and grid usage from third parties and associates	– 2 922.4	– 2 622.1
Expenses for energy procurement and grid usage from partner plants	– 666.4	– 592.7
Increase in provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts (excluding interest) (Note 3.7.1)	– 8.5	– 136.3
Reversal of provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts (excluding interest) (Note 3.7.1)	0.9	0.6
Cost of goods	– 118.5	– 206.6
Total	**– 3 714.9**	**– 3 557.1**

2.3 Other operating expenses

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
IT expenses	– 236.6	– 215.5
Charges, fees and capital taxes	– 116.7	– 118.8
Loss allowances on receivables	– 48.4	– 29.7
Creation, release and use of provisions for post-operation, decommissioning, disposal (Note 3.7.1)	55.8	28.5
Other operating expenses	– 284.6	– 268.2
Total	**– 630.5**	**– 603.7**

Other operating expenses include consulting expenses, lease expenses for other variable lease payments and leases of low-value assets, general administration costs and other services.

2.4 Impairment losses, impairment reversals and changes in provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts

Allocation of impairment losses, impairment reversals and changes in provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts for the 2024/25 financial year

CHF million			Generation & Distribution	Trading & Sales	CKW	Total
Production Switzerland	Property, plant and equipment	Impairment losses	– 85.0	0.0	0.0	– 85.0
	Property, plant and equipment	Impairment reversals	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Production abroad	Property, plant and equipment	Impairment losses	– 19.5	0.0	0.0	– 19.5
	Property, plant and equipment	Impairment reversals	70.8	0.0	0.0	70.8
Production abroad	Intangible assets	Impairment losses	– 1.1	– 0.5	0.0	– 1.6
Investments abroad	Other associates	Impairment losses	– 2.5	0.0	0.0	– 2.5
Investments abroad	Other associates	Impairment reversals	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Investments abroad	Goodwill	Impairment losses	– 0.7	0.0	0.0	– 0.7
Assets held for sale	Property, plant and equipment	Impairment losses	– 6.6	0.0	0.0	– 6.6
Total impairment losses/reversals on assets			**– 42.4**	**– 0.5**	**0.0**	**– 42.9**
Depreciation and amortisation on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets						– 417.9
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses/reversals						**– 460.8**
Increase in provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts			– 4.9	– 3.6	0.0	– 8.5
Release of provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts			0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts (net change)			**– 4.9**	**– 2.7**	**0.0**	**– 7.6**

In the 2024/25 financial year, impairments and provisions totalling CHF 50.5 million (net) were recognised on power plant assets, investments and energy procurement contracts. These impairments were attributable to asset-specific factors and to changes in market conditions and regulatory frameworks.

Allocation of impairment losses, impairment reversals and changes in provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts for the 2024/25 financial year

CHF million			Generation & Distribution	Trading & Sales	CKW	Total
Production Switzerland	Property, plant and equipment	Impairment losses	– 70.2	0.0	0.0	– 70.2
	Property, plant and equipment	Impairment reversals	152.9	0.0	0.0	152.9
	Intangible assets	Impairment losses	– 71.4	0.0	0.0	– 71.4
Production abroad	Property, plant and equipment	Impairment losses	– 6.9	0.0	0.0	– 6.9
	Property, plant and equipment	Impairment reversals	67.8	0.0	0.0	67.8
Investments Switzerland	Other associates	Impairment reversals	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
Investments abroad	Other associates	Impairment losses	– 12.0	0.0	0.0	– 12.0
Total impairment losses/reversals on assets			**60.2**	**0.0**	**2.5**	**62.7**
Depreciation and amortisation on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets						– 476.9
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses/reversals						**– 414.2**
Increase in provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts			– 86.8	– 30.5	– 19.0	– 136.3
Release of provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts			0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts (net change)			**– 86.8**	**– 29.9**	**– 19.0**	**– 135.7**

Electricity prices continued to fall in the 2023/24 financial year, which led to a review of the assumptions for the onerous energy procurement contracts with partner plants and the recoverability of the company's own power plants. The reassessment led to an impairment loss of CHF 148.5 million on various production facilities in Switzerland and abroad and on energy procurement rights in Switzerland. On the other hand, reversals of impairment losses of CHF 220.7 million were recognised on production facilities in Switzerland and abroad due to power plant-specific factors and changes in market models.

The review of the energy procurement contracts led to the recognition of additional provisions of CHF 136.3 million, of which CHF 86.8 million relates to procurement contracts in the Generation & Distribution business area, CHF 30.5 million to the Trading & Sales business division and CHF 19.0 million to the CKW business area.

Discount rates

For the value-in-use calculation, a different discount rate was used for each production type and country:

	After-tax discount rate (real)	
in %	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Hydraulic plants, Switzerland	3.5	3.5
Nuclear power plants, Switzerland	4.3	4.2
Photovoltaic, Switzerland	n.a.	2.5
Biomass, Switzerland	3.2	3.3
Long-term contracts, France	n.a.	4.7
Gas-fired combined-cycle power plants, Italy	4.3	4.4
Batteries, Sweden	4.0	n.a.
Goodwill Axpo Italia S.p.A.	4.8	4.9
Goodwill Urbasolar Group	4.4	4.7
Goodwill other	3.7–3.9	3.8–3.9

Sensitivities

In connection with the impairment tests for goodwill (see Note 3.3 “Intangible assets” for the allocation of goodwill to the cash-generating units), changing the discount rates to the following values would cause the recoverable amount to be exactly the same as the carrying amount of the cash-generating units:

	Break-even after-tax discount rate (real)	
in %	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Axpo Italia S.p.A.	11.5	19.6
Urbasolar Group	6.7	7.8
Other	5.1–21.5	6.1–21.4

Accounting principles

Impairment losses/reversals on non-financial non-current assets – general

Impairment tests are based on a value-in-use calculation using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method. The evaluation of provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts is also based on the DCF method consistent with the value-in-use calculation.

The significant assumptions used for the determination of the value in use and the evaluation of the provisions include forecasts regarding future electricity and gas prices, capital expenditure, the regulatory environment, growth rates, discount rates and forecasts for the proportional annual expenses for energy procurement costs (only for power plants and energy procurement contracts).

The discount rate is based on a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) calculated using the capital asset pricing model (CAPM). The parameters used were determined based on the risk profile of the respective cash-generating unit. For the value-in-use calculation and the evaluation of the provision, a different discount rate was used for each production type and country. For goodwill testing, a specific discount rate per subsidiary was applied.

Impairment losses/reversals on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and other associates

At the balance sheet date, the Axpo Group reviews the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets (basically energy procurement rights and concessions) and other associates to determine whether there is any indication of impairment losses/reversals. If any such indications exist, the recoverable amount of the asset or, if this is not possible, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, is estimated and compared with the carrying amount (impairment test). If the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the amount of the difference. The recoverable amount is equivalent to the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. When calculating the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax interest rate. This pre-tax interest rate takes into account the current market estimate of the time value of money and the risks inherent in the asset, insofar as these risks have not already been included in the estimate of the cash flows. An impairment loss recognised in a prior period is reversed through profit or loss if no impairment loss is recognised or if the impairment is reduced. The reversal is limited to the carrying amount of the asset systematically amortised.

The value-in-use calculations are performed for each power plant, associate investment or energy procurement/plant usage right. The time horizon for the calculation corresponds to the concession period or the operating life of the asset.

Provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts with partner plants

With regard to long-term energy procurement obligations arising from onerous contracts, identifiable losses are provided for, taking into account market price trends and future procurement costs. The acquisition of an interest in a partner plant may result in a provision for an onerous energy procurement contract instead of an asset for the energy procurement right, partly because of the legal obligation to assume the annual costs. Due to the obligation to produce energy, provisions are also established for the company's own power plants wherever an impairment test on a plant reveals a negative present value of future estimated cash flows. In accordance with IAS 36, the capitalised carrying amount of the power plant is adjusted and the negative amount is then included in the provision for onerous energy procurement contracts.

Accounting principles

The value-in-use calculations are performed for each partner plant or energy procurement contract. The time horizon for the calculation corresponds to the concession period or the term of the procurement contract and the operating life of the plant.

Impairment of goodwill

Regardless of any indicators, goodwill is tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter of the financial year or earlier if there are indications of impairment.

The projected cash flows are based on past experience and various assumptions made by management concerning market developments.

Significant judgments and estimation uncertainties

Impairment losses/reversals on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

The Axpo Group has property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of CHF 6,493.7 million (previous year: CHF 5,966.0 million; see Note 3.1 “Property, plant and equipment”), right-of-use assets of CHF 226.2 million (previous year: CHF 166.8 million; see Note 3.2 “Leases”), and energy procurement and plant usage rights and concessions of CHF 605.9 million (previous year: CHF 650.4 million; see Note 3.3 “Intangible assets”). These assets are subject to an impairment test if there is any indication that the assets are impaired. To determine whether there is an indication of impairment losses/reversals, these asset values are assessed based on the expected future cash flows from the use of these assets. The actual cash flows may differ significantly from the discounted future cash flows based on these assessments. Material parameters such as useful life, energy price movements, the development of the EUR/CHF exchange rate and the discount rate are, by their nature, subject to major uncertainties. The estimate regarding the development of energy prices is based on the expected price development in the supply and trading market.

Provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts

The provision for onerous energy procurement contracts (see Note 3.7.1 “Provisions”) covers identifiable losses from the procurement of energy from power-generation plants and long-term supply contracts. The amount of the provision depends on various assumptions. In particular, the development of energy prices, the development of the EUR/CHF exchange rate and the discount rate are, by their nature, subject to major uncertainties. The estimate regarding the development of energy prices is based on the expected price development in the supply and trading market.

2.5 Financial result

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Interest income	197.9	418.5
Income from state funds	167.4	347.7
Income from investment properties	1.7	1.4
Net exchange rate gains	0.4	0.0
Other financial income	13.6	9.1
Total financial income	**381.0**	**776.7**
Interest expense	– 274.0	– 353.5
Interest expense provision for post-operation, decommissioning and disposal	– 85.9	– 85.0
Impairment losses financial investments	– 40.2	0.0
Investment property expense	– 0.9	– 1.1
Net exchange rate losses	0.0	– 72.4
Realised/unrealised losses financial assets “at fair value through profit or loss” net	– 6.4	0.0
Other financial expense	– 129.8	– 180.1
Total financial expense	**– 537.2**	**– 692.1**
Total	**– 156.2**	**84.6**

Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as gains and losses on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, are presented on a net basis.

Net profit/loss included in the financial result from financial assets and liabilities

CHF million	Income statement 2024/25	Other comprehensive income 2024/25	Income statement 2023/24	Other comprehensive income 2023/24
Net profit/loss included in the financial result				
On financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading)	– 50.1	0.0	– 93.8	0.0
On derivatives designated as hedges	– 94.7	– 27.8	0.0	– 8.6
On financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	– 5.5	0.0	9.5	0.0
On financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	– 112.0	0.0	– 82.0	0.0
Interest income and expense				
Interest income from financial assets not accounted for at fair value through profit or loss	196.2	0.0	418.0	0.0
Interest expense from financial assets accounted for at fair value through profit or loss	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest expense from financial liabilities not accounted for at fair value through profit or loss	– 266.1	0.0	– 352.6	0.0
Interest expense from financial assets accounted for at fair value through profit or loss	– 6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

2.6 Income taxes

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Current income taxes	– 208.5	– 230.1
Deferred income taxes	50.7	– 99.1
Total income taxes directly recognised in the income statement	**– 157.8**	**– 329.2**
Total income taxes directly recognised in other comprehensive income	**11.2**	**– 20.8**

Current income taxes consist of taxes paid or due on the results of the individual companies for the financial year in accordance with local regulations, as well as charges and credits from previous periods.

Reconciliation of tax expenses

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Earnings before tax (EBT)	1 036.3	1 838.4
Expected tax rate (ordinary tax rate at head office)	15.03%	15.07%
Income tax at expected tax rate	**– 155.8**	**– 277.0**
Non-tax-deductible expenses	– 69.1	– 21.8
Effect from previous periods	3.7	6.7
Effect of tax rate changes	– 0.9	0.0
Effect of income not subject to tax	25.9	31.9
Effect from statutory adjustment of investments	80.7	0.0
Non-capitalised tax loss carryforwards	– 55.3	– 29.3
Utilisation of non-capitalised tax loss carryforwards from previous reporting years	4.8	6.8
Earnings taxable at different tax rates	– 5.4	– 56.4
Reassessment of deferred tax assets	13.3	6.9
Other effects	0.3	3.0
Total income taxes (current and deferred)	**– 157.8**	**– 329.2**

The ordinary tax rate at the head office comprises direct federal tax (8.5%) and cantonal and municipal taxes of the Canton of Aargau (9.19%). Due to the deductibility of both taxes from taxable income, this results in an effective ordinary tax rate for the head office of 15.03% (previous year: 15.07%).

Deferred taxes by origin of temporary differences

	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
CHF million	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2024**
Property, plant and equipment	124.6	72.3	141.1	61.7
Right-of-use assets	16.3	34.7	0.9	28.7
Intangible assets	4.2	26.8	4.8	32.6
Investments	1.2	33.5	4.1	37.4
Positive derivative financial instruments (current and non-current)	4.6	125.3	0.1	160.0
Other assets (non-current)	4.4	45.4	0.6	32.1
Trade receivables	30.0	0.8	34.1	1.7
Other receivables (current)	13.6	14.2	8.4	26.3
Provisions (current and non-current)	33.6	241.3	7.7	232.5
Negative derivative financial instruments (current and non-current)	76.4	34.7	93.2	35.1
Other liabilities (non-current)	68.2	16.5	63.6	3.0
Other liabilities (current)	68.3	6.7	51.9	6.5
Capitalised tax loss carryforwards	92.7	0.0	83.0	0.0
Deferred taxes, gross	**538.1**	**652.2**	**493.5**	**657.6**
Offsetting of assets and liabilities	– 328.4	– 328.4	– 335.6	– 335.6
Deferred taxes, net	**209.7**	**323.8**	**157.9**	**322.0**

As in the previous year, as at 30 September 2025 there were no temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, for which no deferred tax liabilities were recognised.

Reconciliation of deferred taxes

CHF million	Assets	Liabilities
Balance as at 1.10.2023, gross	**642.0**	**688.3**
Change in scope of consolidation	16.7	– 2.0
Change in other comprehensive income	– 13.6	24.4
Change in the income statement	– 149.7	– 50.6
Foreign currency translation	– 1.9	– 2.5
Balance as at 30.9.2024, gross	**493.5**	**657.6**
Offsetting of assets and liabilities	– 335.6	– 335.6
Balance as at 30.9.2024, net	**157.9**	**322.0**
Balance as at 30.9.2024, gross	**493.5**	**657.6**
Change in scope of consolidation	8.1	– 1.3
Change in other comprehensive income	– 2.3	6.0
Change in the income statement	41.2	– 9.4
Foreign currency translation	– 2.4	– 0.7
Balance as at 30.9.2025, gross	**538.1**	**652.2**
Offsetting of assets and liabilities	– 328.4	– 328.4
Balance as at 30.9.2025, net	**209.7**	**323.8**

Expiry dates of tax loss carryforwards, non-capitalised

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Expiring in the following year	83.2	48.8
Expiring within 2 to 5 years	253.4	326.3
Expiring in more than 5 years	682.4	321.0
Total	**1 019.0**	**696.1**

Global minimum tax

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has introduced BEPS 2.0 Pillar II, a global minimum tax regime that stipulates an effective tax rate of at least 15% in each country. Many jurisdictions have since enacted legislation to implement the requirements of BEPS 2.0 Pillar II. The Axpo Group is subject to this regime.

In Switzerland, the Federal Council has decided to partially implement BEPS 2.0. Since 1 January 2024, a qualified domestic minimum top-up tax (QDMTT) has been imposed to ensure that the profits of Swiss group companies are taxed at a minimum rate of 15%. From 1 January 2025, the international income inclusion rule (IIR) will also apply, meaning that the profits of foreign subsidiaries generated in countries with a lower tax rate can also be subject to a top-up tax in Switzerland.

For the 2024/25 financial year, the effects of BEPS 2.0 Pillar II in jurisdictions where the transitional CBCR safe harbour provisions are not met and the GloBE ETR is below 15% are immaterial and have no impact on the effective group tax rate of the Axpo Group.

In preparation for the introduction of the global minimum tax, the Axpo Group has made use of the temporary mandatory exception regarding the recognition of deferred taxes for the effects of the top-up tax. The top-up tax will be recognised as current tax as soon as it is incurred.

Accounting principles

Income taxes

Income taxes include current and deferred income taxes. Normally they are recognised in the income statement unless they are related to transactions that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, income taxes are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income taxes are calculated on taxable income and accrued for the relevant period. The deferred taxes shown in the consolidated financial statements are calculated using the balance sheet liability method, where deferred taxes are recognised for all temporary differences. Temporary differences that will reverse in one or more future periods arise from differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its relevant tax value. Temporary differences resulting from the initial recognition of goodwill, from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction which impacts neither the taxable results nor profit for the year, and from investments in subsidiaries, if it is likely that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future, are not recognised. Company-specific tax rates are used for calculating deferred taxes. Tax assets and liabilities are offset if they involve the same tax subject and the same tax jurisdiction. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are presented as non-current assets or liabilities. Deferred tax assets arising from losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences are capitalised only if it is likely that they can be realised in the future.

Significant judgments and estimation uncertainties

Income taxes

The companies of the Axpo Group are subject to the applicable tax laws in the countries in which they have tax bases. The scope of the tax obligation and the amount of tax owed are determined in each case by the applicable tax laws and their interpretation by tax authorities and the relevant jurisdiction. The individual group companies are regularly audited by the relevant tax authorities. However, these audits, particularly abroad, are sometimes carried out several years after the end of the reporting year. Changes in interpretation and practice may therefore subsequently lead to a reassessment of current and deferred taxes.

Axpo is also endeavouring to conclude tax rulings in the respective countries for material matters that are subject to uncertainty.

The risks resulting from uncertainties are assessed on an ongoing basis and recorded where necessary. Although the management of the Axpo Group believes that current tax estimates are reasonable, actual tax liabilities and any penalties and interest on arrears may differ from the tax provisions and accrued liabilities.

3. Operational assets and liabilities

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

CHF million	Power plants	Distribution systems	Land and buildings [1]	Other property, plant and equipment	Assets under construction	Total [2]
Carrying amount as at 1.10.2024	**3 590.9**	**1 377.6**	**257.8**	**88.0**	**651.7**	**5 966.0**
thereof acquisition costs	11 622.1	3 362.3	565.0	244.8	838.7	16 632.9
thereof accumulated depreciation and impairments	– 8 031.2	– 1 984.7	– 307.2	– 156.8	– 187.0	– 10 666.9
Change in scope of consolidation	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	27.0	31.0
Additions (investments)	7.8	4.5	8.6	9.1	608.7	638.7
Disposals	– 1.0	– 6.7	– 1.2	– 1.1	– 11.5	– 21.5
Adjustments to acquisition costs IFRIC 1	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9
Reclassification to/from “Assets held for sale”	25.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	13.4	39.9
Reclassifications	191.5	101.5	18.9	51.3	– 164.5	198.7
Depreciation in reporting period	– 227.2	– 68.0	– 12.2	– 26.5	0.0	– 333.9
Impairment losses (Note 2.4)	– 88.2	0.0	0.0	– 0.3	– 16.0	– 104.5
Impairment reversals (Note 2.4)	71.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	72.2
Foreign currency translation	– 6.0	0.0	– 0.1	– 0.2	– 2.5	– 8.8
Carrying amount as at 30.9.2025	**3 581.0**	**1 408.9**	**273.6**	**123.3**	**1 106.9**	**6 493.7**
thereof acquisition costs	11 891.2	3 227.1	595.1	294.6	1 114.8	17 122.8
thereof accumulated depreciation and impairments	– 8 310.2	– 1 818.2	– 321.5	– 171.3	– 7.9	– 10 629.1

1) At the balance sheet date, this includes land and buildings with a carrying amount of CHF 25.9 million leased out under operating lease agreements.

2) At the balance sheet date, this includes property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of CHF 27.2 million leased out under operating lease agreements.

CHF million	Power plants	Distribution systems	Land and buildings [1]	Other property, plant and equipment	Assets under construction	Total [2]
Carrying amount as at 1.10.2023	**3 652.6**	**1 351.7**	**260.0**	**63.2**	**495.8**	**5 823.4**
thereof acquisition costs	11 630.2	3 344.1	553.5	210.4	683.0	16 421.3
thereof accumulated depreciation and impairments	– 7 977.6	– 1 992.4	– 293.5	– 147.2	– 187.2	– 10 597.9
Change in scope of consolidation	– 139.0	7.3	3.6	2.8	5.3	– 120.0
Additions (investments)	0.3	9.5	0.9	8.3	474.3	493.3
Disposals	– 8.8	0.0	– 0.3	– 3.3	– 0.9	– 13.3
Adjustments to acquisition costs IFRIC 1	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3
Reclassification to/from “Assets held for sale”	2.4	0.0	– 0.8	– 0.1	– 10.8	– 9.3
Reclassifications	192.9	82.8	7.7	39.3	– 309.0	13.7
Depreciation in reporting period	– 254.4	– 73.7	– 12.6	– 21.2	0.0	– 361.9
Impairment losses (Note 2.4)	– 75.4	0.0	– 0.6	– 0.4	– 0.7	– 77.1
Impairment reversals (Note 2.4)	218.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	220.7
Foreign currency translation	– 16.5	0.0	– 0.1	– 0.6	– 4.5	– 21.8
Carrying amount as at 30.9.2024	**3 590.9**	**1 377.6**	**257.8**	**88.0**	**651.7**	**5 966.0**
thereof acquisition costs	11 622.1	3 362.3	565.0	244.8	838.7	16 632.9
thereof accumulated depreciation and impairments	– 8 031.2	– 1 984.7	– 307.2	– 156.8	– 187.0	– 10 666.9

1) At the balance sheet date, this includes land and buildings with a carrying amount of CHF 26.1 million leased out under operating lease agreements.

2) At the balance sheet date, this includes property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of CHF 40.4 million leased out under operating lease agreements.

In the 2024/25 financial year, the acquisition cost of the power plant assets for the Beznau nuclear power plant (KKB) increased by CHF 13.3 million (previous year: CHF 13.3 million). In addition, the cost of wind farms in France and Germany rose by CHF 2.6 million (previous year: CHF 5.0 million, including combined-cycle gas turbine plants, for which no additional decommissioning costs were capitalised in the current financial year). These changes in estimate were taken into account in accordance with IFRIC 1 in the line item “Adjustment to acquisition costs IFRIC 1” in the account “Power plants” as well as in the provision “Post-operation, decommissioning, disposal” and “Other provisions” (see also Note 3.7.1 “Provisions”, “Significant judgments and estimation uncertainties”, section provisions for “Post-operation, decommissioning, disposal”).

Reclassifications totalling CHF 164.5 million (previous year: CHF 309.0 million) from assets under construction to power plants, distribution systems, land and buildings, and other property, plant and equipment were made in the year under review.

The positive reclassification totalling CHF 198.7 million as at 30 September 2025 mainly results from the transfer of wind and solar plants from inventories (see Note 3.4 “Inventories”).

In the reporting period, property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of CHF 1.3 million (previous year: CHF 11.8 million) that met the criteria “held for sale” was reclassified to the item “Assets held for sale”. Assets with a carrying amount of CHF 41.2 million (previous year: CHF 2.5 million), which were reported as “held for sale” in the previous year, had to be reclassified back to property, plant and equipment in the reporting year due to a change of strategy (see also Note 6.2 “Assets and liabilities held for sale”).

Investment commitments

Long-term contractual obligations of CHF 394.1 million (previous year: CHF 442.1 million) were assumed in connection with the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (including nuclear fuel rods).

Pledged assets

Property, plant and equipment of CHF 414.9 million (previous year: CHF 512.4 million) was pledged as collateral for financial liabilities. The major part of the pledged property, plant and equipment relates to specific project financing for wind farms and photovoltaic systems.

Assets under construction

Advance payments to contractors and suppliers included in assets under construction amounted to CHF 23.1 million (previous year: CHF 1.4 million).

Capitalised borrowing costs

In the 2024/25 financial year, borrowing costs in the amount of CHF 3.1 million (previous year: CHF 4.6 million) were capitalised.

Accounting principles

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (including nuclear fuel rods) is recognised at acquisition or manufacturing costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Unscheduled depreciation is only recognised in the event of damage or impairment, as described in Note 2.4 “Impairment losses, impairment reversals and changes in provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts”. The acquisition or manufacturing costs of property, plant and equipment comprise the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site. They are recognised as provisions. In the case of long-term investment projects, borrowing costs are capitalised during the construction phase.

The rates of depreciation of the individual asset categories correspond to the estimated useful lives of each asset category or to the date on which the power plant is decommissioned. They are reviewed annually and are within the following ranges:

Land and assets under construction:	Only in the event of impairment
Buildings:	15–60 years
Power plants:	10–80 years Depending on the type of installation and concession period
Distribution systems:	10–80 years
Fixtures and fittings:	3–15 years

If significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have a different useful life, they are depreciated separately (component approach). Ordinary repairs and maintenance of buildings and operating facilities are accounted for directly as expenses. Investments in refurbishments, improvements of facilities or replacement investments are capitalised if they will bring economic benefits to the Axpo Group in the future.

Assets under construction are assets which are unfinished or not yet ready for operation. Assets in this sense refer to all items of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation of these assets begins upon completion or when they are ready for operational use.

3.2 Leases

Lessee

The following table shows the development of right-of-use assets under leases:

CHF million	Land and buildings	Distribution systems	Other	Total
Carrying amount as at 1.10.2023	**147.2**	**10.1**	**3.2**	**160.5**
thereof acquisition costs	191.8	15.3	7.4	214.5
thereof accumulated depreciation and impairments	– 44.6	– 5.2	– 4.2	– 54.0
Change in scope of consolidation	– 21.1	0.0	0.0	– 21.1
Additions (investments)	55.2	0.4	3.2	58.8
Disposals	– 3.8	– 0.1	– 0.4	– 4.3
Reclassification to/from “Assets held for sale”	– 0.8	0.0	0.0	– 0.8
Depreciation in reporting period	– 19.4	– 1.7	– 2.3	– 23.4
Foreign currency translation	– 2.9	0.0	0.0	– 2.9
Carrying amount as at 30.9.2024	**154.4**	**8.7**	**3.7**	**166.8**
thereof acquisition costs	211.5	15.6	8.0	235.1
thereof accumulated depreciation and impairments	– 57.1	– 6.9	– 4.3	– 68.3
Change in scope of consolidation	– 0.1	0.0	0.0	– 0.1
Additions (investments)	75.9	0.1	4.8	80.8
Disposals	– 2.7	– 0.1	0.0	– 2.8
Reclassification to/from “Assets held for sale”	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.4
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	– 0.1	– 0.1
Depreciation in reporting period	– 19.5	– 1.6	– 3.4	– 24.5
Foreign currency translation	– 1.2	0.0	– 0.1	– 1.3
Carrying amount as at 30.9.2025	**214.2**	**7.1**	**4.9**	**226.2**
thereof acquisition costs	289.5	15.6	11.0	316.1
thereof accumulated depreciation and impairments	– 75.3	– 8.5	– 6.1	– 89.9

The usage rights from lease agreements for “land and buildings” include usage rights for wind farms and solar plants under construction.

The following amounts relating to leases are recognised in the income statement in the following items:

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Other operating income		
Net gain (+)/loss (-) on remeasurement of leases	– 0.8	0.1
Other operating expenses		
Expense for short-term leases	6.7	0.9
Expense for low-value underlying lease assets	0.8	2.8
Expense related to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities (not linked to index or interest rate)	4.8	7.8
Depreciation, impairments and impairment reversals		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	24.5	23.4
Financial expense		
Interest expense for leases	5.0	5.1

The total cash outflows for leases amounted to CHF 47.1 million in the 2024/25 financial year (previous year: CHF 43.2 million). From leases committed but not yet commenced, Axpo Group as a lessee has a potential cash outflow of CHF 282.2 million (previous year: CHF 167.3 million) over the expected duration of the contract and a cash outflow of CHF 60.7 million (previous year: CHF 78.0 million) for extension options which are deemed as not reasonably certain. Future cash outflows from variable lease payments are expected in the amount of CHF 16.6 million (previous year: CHF 20.0 million).

Lessor

Axpo provides customers with energy production systems such as photovoltaic, wind or combined heat and power plants. As at the reporting date, the receivables from finance leases amounted to CHF 10.0 million (previous year: CHF 5.4 million). The undiscounted future payments from finance leases amounted to CHF 11.1 million (previous year: CHF 6.2 million).

Future payments of CHF 224.1 million (previous year: CHF 233.4 million) are expected from operating leases. These future payments include an agreement for plots of land with substations (lease type: “Distribution grid equipment”) that have been granted to Swissgrid for a period of 99 years with building rights.

Accounting principles

General

Leases are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 “Leases”. A lease is a contract that gives the right to use an identified asset for a specified period of time in return for payment of a fee. A right of use for an identified asset can exist in many contracts irrespective of their formal structure, for example in rental, lease and service contracts, but also in outsourcing transactions. The formal designation of an arrangement is not relevant for the purpose of identifying a lease. Axpo concludes contracts both as a lessee and a lessor.

Lessee

Transactions in which Axpo is the lessee are accounted for in accordance with the right-of-use model, irrespective of the economic (ownership) relationship to the leased asset at the inception of the lease. Low-value leases and leases with a term of less than 12 months (short-term leases) are not recognised as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities; instead, the payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis. Intercompany leases are presented as current expenses in the segment reporting.

A lease liability is recognised in the amount of the present value of the existing payment obligation. In determining the binding term of a lease, both contractual penalties and other economic incentives are taken into account. If economic incentives are also taken into account, this may result in longer lease terms and thus in higher right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet. If a contract provides payments for lease and non-lease components, separation is waived in accordance with the exemption option under IFRS 16.5; the lease liabilities are measured from the total of the payments. The present value is determined by discounting using an incremental borrowing rate equivalent to the risk and term or the interest rate on which the lease is based, if this can be determined. The liability is subsequently measured in the following periods using the effective interest method. The short-term portion of the lease liability, which is disclosed separately in the balance sheet, is determined by the principal portion received in the next 12 months included in the lease instalments. A reassessment of the liability is required whenever there is a change in the expected lease payments or the lease term, for example due to a change in the assessment regarding the exercise of a contractual option. Corresponding to the lease liability, a right-of-use asset is recognised in the amount of the present value of the lease liability. The acquisition value of the right-of-use asset is increased by initial direct costs and advance payments. Any leasing incentives or sublease contracts received that qualify as finance leases will reduce the acquisition value. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the identified asset. If events or changes in circumstances indicate an impairment, an impairment test is carried out in accordance with IAS 36.

Axpo Group is a lessee in several cases, including in particular the rental or lease of land and roofs for energy production facilities such as wind turbines, photovoltaic plants and distribution facilities. Axpo is also a lessee for commercial properties, easements on land, land vehicles as well as watercrafts and other movable property, plant and equipment and IT infrastructure. The leases for land and roofs in connection with energy production and distribution facilities are generally concluded for a fixed period of 15 to 20 years. For all other lease contracts, the term is usually three to five years. Some of the leases also include extension and termination options.

Lessor

Axpo Group acts as a lessor to a small extent. In the area of finance leases, energy production plants, in particular photovoltaic, wind power or combined heat and power plants, are made available to customers for their use. In the area of operating leases, the assets leased for use are mainly optical fibres and distribution grid equipment.

Leasing transactions in which Axpo is the lessor are classified as operating or finance leases,

Accounting principles

depending on the allocation of rewards and risks. If a lease is classified as an operating lease, Axpo recognises the identified asset in its balance sheet and the lease payments as other operating income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. For finance leases, the identified asset is derecognised and a receivable is recognised at the net investment value. Payments made by the lessee are treated as amortisation payments or interest income. Income is recognised over the term of the lease using the effective interest method. The classification of subleases is based on the right-of-use asset conferred by the head lease.

3.3 Intangible assets

CHF million	Energy procurement rights, rights of use for facilities and concessions	Goodwill	Other	Total
Carrying amount as at 1.10.2023	**791.3**	**175.2**	**112.9**	**1 079.4**
thereof acquisition costs	2 813.9	482.0	434.1	3 730.0
thereof accumulated amortisation and impairments	– 2 022.6	– 306.8	– 321.2	– 2 650.6
Change in scope of consolidation	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
Additions (investments)	1.0	0.0	15.0	16.0
Disposals	0.0	0.0	– 4.3	– 4.3
Reclassifications	7.7	0.0	– 7.6	0.1
Amortisation in reporting period	– 77.6	0.0	– 14.0	– 91.6
Impairment losses (Note 2.4)	– 70.7	0.0	– 0.7	– 71.4
Foreign currency translation	– 1.3	– 3.7	– 2.0	– 7.0
Carrying amount as at 30.9.2024	**650.4**	**171.5**	**100.0**	**921.9**
thereof acquisition costs	2 777.9	478.1	428.0	3 684.0
thereof accumulated amortisation and impairments	– 2 127.5	– 306.6	– 328.0	– 2 762.1
Change in scope of consolidation	0.0	0.0	– 0.1	– 0.1
Additions (investments)	0.0	0.0	16.0	16.0
Disposals	– 1.0	0.0	– 0.1	– 1.1
Reclassifications	2.5	0.0	– 3.5	– 1.0
Amortisation in reporting period	– 45.7	0.0	– 13.8	– 59.5
Impairment losses (Note 2.4)	0.0	– 0.7	– 1.6	– 2.3
Foreign currency translation	– 0.3	– 1.3	– 0.7	– 2.3
Carrying amount as at 30.9.2025	**605.9**	**169.5**	**96.2**	**871.6**
thereof acquisition costs	2 777.1	475.0	413.6	3 665.7
thereof accumulated amortisation and impairments	– 2 171.2	– 305.5	– 317.4	– 2 794.1

Significant amounts of goodwill are attributable to the following cash-generating units. Apart from goodwill, there are no intangible assets with an indefinite useful life recognised in the balance sheet. Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units as follows:

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Axpo Italia S.p.A.	63.8	64.4
Urbasolar Group	90.1	90.9
Other	15.6	16.2
Total	**169.5**	**171.5**

Accounting principles

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised in the balance sheet at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, unless the useful life is indefinite. Goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised but tested for impairment annually. The useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year. The individual contractual useful lives are applied in all cases.

Energy procurement rights comprise advance payments for rights to long-term supply of electricity including capitalised interest. These rights are amortised using the straight-line method over the contract term.

Rights of use for facilities comprise contractually agreed one-time payments to a contracting party as compensation for the use of that party's transmission and distribution systems. These rights are amortised using the straight-line method over the contract term.

Concession rights are rights for the construction and operation of own facilities. These rights are amortised using the straight-line method over the concession period.

For information on impairment testing, refer to Note 2.4 "Impairment losses, impairment reversals and changes in provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts".

3.4 Inventories

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Inventories held for own use		
Gas inventories	9.1	6.4
Nuclear fuel	147.4	112.2
Work in progress	85.9	257.4
Materials	117.5	134.6
Inventories of other energy sources	25.0	21.8
Loss allowances	– 69.8	– 61.4
Total	**315.1**	**471.0**
Inventories held for trading		
Gas inventories	210.0	317.5
Certificates	136.8	130.2
Total	**346.8**	**447.7**
Total	**661.9**	**918.7**

Work in progress primarily relates to the construction of wind farms and solar plants intended for sale.

In the 2024/25 financial year, wind farms with a carrying amount of CHF 117.8 million and solar plants with a carrying amount of CHF 64.5 million were reclassified to property, plant and equipment, as an immediate sale is no longer planned.

Pledged inventories

As at the balance sheet date, inventories with a value of CHF 2.4 million (previous year: CHF 213.3 million) were pledged. Of the pledged inventories, CHF 2.4 million (previous year: CHF 118.5 million) relates to wind farms under construction held for sale. As at 30 September 2025, gas inventories were no longer pledged (previous year: CHF 94.8 million).

Accounting principles

Inventories held for own use

Inventories held for own use mainly comprise nuclear fuel and gas inventories for electricity generation at thermal plants, wind farms and photovoltaic systems which are built for sale in the ordinary course of business, stocks of materials for providing operating services, and emission and green certificates.

Fuel for electricity generation as well as green and emission certificates for own use are initially recognised at cost of purchase or production. Fuel is measured at weighted average cost. If the net realisable value is below the purchase or production cost, an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. Emission certificates which are purchased for own production purposes are initially recognised as inventories and carried at purchase cost. The CO_2 emissions exceeding the stock of emission rights are recognised as a provision at fair value at the balance sheet date. When the company settles its CO_2 emissions with the responsible authority, the purchased inventories and any provisions are reduced. Any excess emission certificates no longer required for own use are reclassified within inventories and measured at fair value.

Inventories of materials and supplies required for providing operating services are reported in the balance sheet at the lower of purchase or production cost (calculated using the average cost method) or net realisable value.

Wind farms and solar plants are measured at the lower of cost incurred or net realisable value and reported in the line item “Work in progress”.

Inventories held for trading

Inventories held for trading mainly include emission and green certificates and gas that have been purchased for resale in the short term with a view to generating a profit from fluctuations in price or dealer’s margin. They are measured at fair value less costs to sell. Changes in value are recognised net in the income statement.

3.5 Other receivables

Other non-current receivables

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Receivables from state funds	3 125.1	2 979.5
Receivables from pension plans (Note 5.3)	262.1	205.4
Other	145.5	154.9
Total non-financial instruments	**3 532.7**	**3 339.8**
Other	23.4	24.9
Loss allowances	– 0.7	0.0
Total financial instruments	**22.7**	**24.9**
Total	**3 555.4**	**3 364.7**

The financial instruments include non-current lease receivables of CHF 8.3 million (previous year: CHF 3.8 million).

Non-financial instruments include capitalised contract costs of CHF 109.4 million (previous year: CHF 120.8 million). In the 2024/25 financial year, CHF 40.1 million of these were amortised (previous year: CHF 65.7 million). Amortisation is charged over the term of the customer contracts. No impairment losses were recognised on capitalised contract costs in the current or previous financial year.

Other current receivables

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	23.6	56.9
Advance payments	66.3	59.7
Contract assets	85.9	74.9
Variation margin futures own use[1)]	61.4	0.0
Other	115.9	144.1
Allowance for doubtful debts	– 0.7	– 9.3
Total non-financial instruments	**352.4**	**326.3**
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	75.6	75.4
Revenues not yet invoiced	3 137.0	3 170.3
Credit support annex receivables	222.3	517.4
Initial margin for exchanges	373.5	208.0
Other	238.2	297.1
Loss allowances	– 12.0	– 2.2
Total financial instruments	**4 034.6**	**4 266.0**
Total	**4 387.0**	**4 592.3**

1) Variation margin for futures which are recognised as first sale of self-produced energy and which are realised upon delivery of energy.

The line item “Other current receivables (financial instruments)” includes CHF 1.7 million in current lease receivables (previous year: CHF 1.6 million).

The netted receivables and payables included in “Revenues not yet invoiced” and “Operating expenses not yet invoiced” totalled CHF 1,017.3 million (previous year: CHF 1,147.9 million; see Note 3.6 “Other liabilities”). The credit support annexes received are reported in Note 3.6 “Other liabilities” (see also Note 4.5 “Risk management”).

Development of contract assets and contract liabilities

CHF million	Contract assets	Contract liabilities
Balance as at 1.10.2023	**60.5**	**34.8**
Revenues included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the period	0.0	– 30.1
Reclassification from contract assets to trade receivables	– 44.1	0.0
Additions from services rendered that were not yet invoiced in the reporting period	56.9	0.0
Additions from payments received less amounts recognised as revenue in the reporting period	0.0	30.5
Impairment losses	– 0.2	0.0
Balance as at 30.9.2024	**73.1**	**35.2**
Revenues included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the period	0.0	– 32.6
Reclassification from contract assets to trade receivables	– 64.3	0.0
Additions from services rendered that were not yet invoiced in the reporting period	72.1	0.0
Additions from payments received less amounts recognised as revenue in the reporting period	0.0	50.1
Reversal of impairments	0.7	0.0
Reclassifications	4.1	– 1.3
Foreign currency translation	0.0	– 0.1
Balance as at 30.9.2025	**85.7**	**51.3**

The “Other current receivables” table shows the contract assets at cost. In the table “Development of contract assets and contract liabilities”, these are included at their carrying amounts. Contract liabilities are included in other current liabilities (see Note 3.6 “Other liabilities”).

Accounting principles

Receivables from state funds

The law requires operators of nuclear power plants to make payments to two state-controlled funds for the decommissioning of nuclear power plants and for the disposal of nuclear waste: the Decommissioning Fund for Nuclear Facilities and the Waste Disposal Fund for Nuclear Power Plants (STENFO). These payments are reported in the line item “Receivables from state funds”, which comprises exclusively receivables from these two state funds. They do not fall within the scope of IFRS 9. The Axpo Group’s share of the funds is capitalised pursuant to the provisions of IFRIC 5 as a reimbursement right in accordance with IAS 37. These receivables are recognised at the pro-rata fair value of the net fund assets. Changes in fund values are recognised in the financial result for the period in question (see Note 2.5 “Financial result”), and fund disbursements received are reported in the cash flow statement in the line item “Receivables from state funds”.

Other receivables

Other receivables subject to the requirements of IFRS 9 are recognised at fair value less loss allowances. In subsequent measurements, they are measured at amortised cost less loss allowances.

Revenues not yet invoiced

Revenues not yet invoiced include invoices that have not yet been issued for energy supplied in the traditional energy business and in energy trading. Trade receivables from customers who are also suppliers are set off against trade payables, provided a netting agreement has been reached.

Contract assets

Contract assets exist in connection with the rendering of services in the areas of building technology, data net services, grids and hydropower. The majority of these are customer-specific construction contracts for which a right to a consideration exists for goods or services that are transferred to the customer. Advance payments received are offset against contract assets for each customer order. If a consideration is received before goods or services are transferred to the customer, a contract liability is recognised (see Note 3.6 “Other liabilities”).

Significant judgments and estimation uncertainties

Receivables from state funds

The calculation of the annual contribution payments to the Decommissioning Fund for Nuclear Facilities and the Waste Disposal Fund for Nuclear Power Plants is based on model parameters of the Ordinance on the Decommissioning and Waste Disposal Fund for Nuclear Facilities (SEFV). The SEFV currently provides model parameters for inflation at 0.5% and an investment return at 2.1%. The Administrative Commission of the Decommissioning and Waste Disposal Fund (VK STENFO) decreed the provisional contributions for the years 2022–2026 in April 2022 based on the new, unaudited 2021 cost study. As part of this, Axpo has not to pay any fund contributions for the Beznau nuclear power plant (KKB) for the years 2022 to 2026. In 2022, the 2021 cost study was reviewed by the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI) and by external national and international experts. The definitive fund contributions for the years 2022–2026 will be determined on the basis of the definitive determination of the expected level of decommissioning and disposal costs, which is expected at the beginning of the new 2025/26 financial year. Based on the final decision, no fund contributions are expected for KKB.

The funds saved in the state funds are capitalised by the operators as reimbursement claims. When the costs for decommissioning and disposal are actually incurred, the resources in the funds are paid out to the operators to cover the costs in accordance with the legal provisions. According to the provisions of the SEFV, the operators must pay any future sustainable deficits into the funds in the form of annual contributions, or the operators are entitled to payment of a surplus at the time of the final settlement of the funds. The realisation of any shortfall or surplus can only be determined in the future.

3.6 Other liabilities

Other non-current liabilities

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Assigned energy procurement and usage rights	51.7	53.5
Other	439.4	501.0
Total non-financial instruments	**491.1**	**554.5**
Other	80.6	72.5
Total financial instruments	**80.6**	**72.5**
Total	**571.7**	**627.0**

Maturities of the other non-current liabilities at the end of the financial year:

Due within 1 year	3.1	2.8
Due within 1 to 5 years	365.9	430.2
Due in more than 5 years	202.7	194.0
Total	**571.7**	**627.0**

Other current liabilities

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Accrued expenses and deferred income	189.9	156.2
Advance payments	105.3	398.6
Contract liabilities	51.3	35.2
Variation margin futures own use[1]	0.0	35.9
Other	248.5	278.9
Total non-financial instruments	**595.0**	**904.8**
Accrued expenses and deferred income	350.7	409.0
Operating expenses not yet invoiced	2 734.3	3 063.2
Credit support annex liabilities	164.1	143.6
Other	68.3	128.0
Total financial instruments	**3 317.4**	**3 743.8**
Total	**3 912.4**	**4 648.6**

1) Variation margin for futures which are recognised as first sale of self-produced energy and which are realised upon delivery of energy.

The netted receivables and payables included in “Revenues not yet invoiced” and “Operating expenses not yet invoiced” amount to CHF 1,017.3 million (previous year: CHF 1,147.9 million; see Note 3.5 “Other receivables”).

The credit support annexes delivered are reported in Note 3.5 “Other receivables” (see also Note 4.5 “Risk management”).

The development of contract liabilities is shown in the table “Development of contract assets and liabilities” in Note 3.5 “Other receivables”.

Accounting principles

Assigned energy procurement and usage rights

Usage rights which have been assigned, i.e. payments received in consideration for rights to use facilities and procure energy, are recognised under other non-current liabilities. The payments received are released to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the life of the relevant usage rights. The individual contractual useful lives are applied in all cases. Usage rights are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

Other (non-financial instruments)

This item includes grid cost contributions (connection fees). They are recognised at the nominal value of the cash received less any reversal affecting the income statement. Liabilities are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the connection agreement, or the expected useful life of the connection where there is an open-ended right to be connected.

In addition, the day-one profit resulting from long-term contracts, which is measured based on partially unobservable input data, is recognised in this item. See Note 4.5 “Risk management” for information about how this is measured.

Contract liabilities

If consideration is received for contracts with customers before goods or services are transferred to the customer, a contract liability is recognised. Advance payments for future physical energy deliveries are also reported as contract liabilities.

Operating expenses not yet invoiced

Operating expenses not yet invoiced relate mainly to accruals for electricity purchases, both for the traditional energy business and for energy trading. Trade receivables from customers who are simultaneously suppliers are offset against trade payables, provided a netting arrangement has been reached. Prepaid expenses and deferred income are offset accordingly.

3.7 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

3.7.1 Provisions

CHF million	Post-operation, decommissioning, disposal	Onerous energy procurement contracts	Other provisions	Total
Carrying amount as at 1.10.2024	**3 209.5**	**151.5**	**179.4**	**3 540.4**
Increase	0.0	8.5	52.3	60.8
Interest	85.9	0.4	0.5	86.8
Reversal	0.0	– 0.9	– 66.9	– 67.8
Usage	– 55.8	– 29.5	– 6.7	– 92.0
Adjustment due to IFRIC 1	13.3	0.0	2.6	15.9
Reclassifications	0.0	– 1.1	7.3	6.2
Foreign currency translation	0.0	– 0.2	– 0.9	– 1.1
Carrying amount as at 30.9.2025	**3 252.9**	**128.7**	**167.6**	**3 549.2**

Expected cash outflows				
Due within 1 year	58.0	17.1	63.5	138.6
Due in 1 to 5 years	303.3	22.1	67.1	392.5
Due in more than 5 years	2 891.6	89.5	37.0	3 018.1
Total	**3 252.9**	**128.7**	**167.6**	**3 549.2**

Provisions for post-operation, decommissioning, disposal

The “Post-operation, decommissioning, disposal” provision contains costs incurred in the disposal of spent fuel rods and radioactive waste (during and after operation), the cost of decommissioning and dismantling the nuclear power plants, and costs pertaining to post-operation obligations and fuel in the last reactor core which can no longer be used.

The line item “Adjustment due to IFRIC 1” of the “Post-operation, decommissioning, disposal” provision contains the amount of CHF 13.3 million not recognised in profit or loss, which is related to the allocation of the acquisition costs of the Beznau nuclear power plant. IFRIC 1 was applied to create the provisions. The same amount was capitalised under “Power plants” (see Note 3.1 “Property, plant and equipment”).

Provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts

The provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts in the amount of CHF 128.7 million relate to identifiable losses from the procurement of electricity from power generation plants and long-term supply contracts (see Note 2.4 “Impairment losses, impairment reversals and changes in provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts” for accounting principles and significant judgments and estimation uncertainties).

Other provisions

The line item “Adjustment due to IFRIC 1” of “Other provisions” includes the amount of CHF 2.6 million not recognised in profit or loss, which is related to the allocation of the acquisition costs of wind farms in France and Germany. The provisions were recognised in accordance with IFRIC 1. The corresponding capitalisation of the acquisition costs was made in “Power plants” in the amount of CHF 2.6 million (see Note 3.1 “Property, plant and equipment”).

As at 30 September 2025, the item “Other provisions” includes dismantling costs for the decommissioning of wind farms, provisions for storage contracts, provisions for contracts which belong to the origination business but are measured at cost as well as provisions for the delivery of certificates.

Accounting principles

Provisions for "Post-operation, decommissioning, disposal"

As the operator of the Beznau nuclear power plant (KKB), Axpo Power AG is required to decommission the plant at the end of its operational life and dispose of the radioactive waste. At the time the plant was commissioned, the present value of the expected costs for post-operation, decommissioning and disposal were both capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment and simultaneously accrued. Adjustments due to updated cost estimates are generally taken into account both in the provisions for post-operation, decommissioning and disposal and in the same amount in the associated capitalised asset. If a reversal of a provision exceeds the associated capitalised asset, the adjustment in excess of this amount is made through the income statement. The additional annual disposal costs caused by the operation of the power plant are also capitalised at present value and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the average useful life of the fuel rods, and the provision for waste disposal is recognised at the same time. The compounding of provisions is recognised in the financial result. As in the previous year, an inflation rate of 1.0% and a discount rate of 2.75% are used to calculate the provision.

The expected costs of decommissioning and dismantling nuclear power plants and disposing of nuclear waste are estimated every five years in accordance with the Ordinance on the Decommissioning Fund and Waste Disposal Fund for Nuclear Installations (SEFV). The last cost study from 2021 was taken into account as the basis for the provision calculations. The 2021 cost study was reviewed in the course of 2022 by the Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI) and external experts from Switzerland and abroad. The result of the review confirmed the basic assumptions and did not lead to any adjustment of the provisions in the financial year just ended. The Administrative Commission of the Decommissioning and Disposal Funds (VK STENFO) will ultimately determine the anticipated decommissioning and disposal costs; this is expected at the beginning of the new 2025/26 financial year.

Significant judgments and estimation uncertainties

Provisions for "Post-operation, decommissioning, disposal"

The measurement of the provisions for post-operation, decommissioning and disposal is material for the assessment of the Axpo Group's balance sheet. Changes in cost estimates and in the legal or regulatory requirements governing the decommissioning of nuclear power plants and the disposal of nuclear waste can have a significant impact on the Group's financial performance. The reassessment of the provisions for post-operation, decommissioning and disposal costs incorporates the findings from the audited 2021 cost study and the legal, regulatory and other framework conditions, which have not changed compared with the previous year.

Other provisions

Other provisions are recognised on the basis of the facts and management's estimates as at the balance sheet date. The legal and accounting assessment involves significant estimation uncertainties and discretionary scope with regard to the probability of occurrence and the amount of a possible cash outflow.

3.7.2 Contingent liabilities

Capital payment obligation
The Axpo Group is contractually obliged to pay capital in the amount of CHF 2.8 million (previous year: CHF 3.8 million) to various companies.

Further contingent liabilities
Since February 2021, proceedings have also been pending before the Administrative Court of the Canton of Grisons regarding the reversion base (Heimfallsubstrat), which was initiated by the licensors of the partner plant in question. In the 2024/25 financial year, the Federal Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and confirmed the decision of the Administrative Court of the Canton of Grisons in favour of the partner plant. The judgment is now final.

Axpo sued a supplier for damages in the 2022/23 financial year for non-delivery of materials. The supplier subsequently filed a counterclaim. Axpo continues to assess the risk from the counterclaim as low.

In connection with the development of wind farm projects in Romania, Axpo has been sued for damages by its joint venture partner, based on alleged breaches of the share purchase agreement and the shareholders' agreement. The background is Axpo's decision to discontinue further payments related to project development. According to Axpo, the contractual provisions permitted the discontinuation of these payments.

The investigation in Spain concerning VAT assets, which had been ongoing in previous years, was concluded in the 2024/25 financial year in favour of Axpo. The proceedings are now closed.

During the reporting period, additional contingent liabilities amounting to CHF 94.4 million (previous year: CHF 723.4 million) existed. These primarily relate to projects for solar plants and wind farms. The amount of contingent liabilities depends on the number of projects and their respective stage of completion.

Significant judgments and estimation uncertainties

Value added tax

Complex tax regulations in Switzerland and abroad represent a source of estimation uncertainty for the Axpo Group. Furthermore, any changes in practice by the tax authorities in Switzerland and abroad may lead to a reassessment of tax obligations. The Axpo Group is subject to regular audits by the tax authorities, which may lead to different results with respect to the tax estimates or the discretion of the Axpo Group. Although Axpo's management considers its tax estimates to be reasonable, the final resolution of such tax audits may differ from the tax provisions and accrued liabilities. As a result, the Axpo Group may incur additional tax liabilities, interest, penalties or regulatory, administrative or other related sanctions.

3.7.3 Contingent assets

With the entry into force of the Energy Act (EnG) on 1 January 2018, operators of large-scale hydropower plants that have to sell their electricity on the market for less than the full generation costs are entitled to a market premium. The EnG stipulated that the market premiums were payable until 2022. In November 2020, the Federal Council decided to combine the revisions of the Energy Act and the Electricity Supply Act in a consolidation bill entitled "Federal Act on a Secure Electricity Supply from Renewable Energy Sources". In the 2021 autumn session, the two councils adopted a parliamentary initiative that offers an interim solution for the promotion of renewable energy sources (water, wind, biogas, geothermal energy and solar) from 2023. The initiative will run until the new consolidation bill enters into force and includes measures such as extending the market premium until 2031.

To claim a market premium, Axpo must submit an application by 31 May of each year based on its results for the previous year. If the claims of all eligible applicants exceed the funds available, all claims are reduced on a linear basis. Since both the total amount of funds available and the actual claims are still unknown at the time of the initial decision, the Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE) initially pays out only 80% of the provisional amount determined and withholds the remaining 20% for technical reasons. The remaining amount is only paid out when the second decision is issued.

For the 2024 application year, Axpo did not submit an application for market premiums. In May 2025, Axpo submitted another application for the 2025 application year in the amount of CHF 14.9 million. The 2023/24 financial year does not include any market premium payments. Due to the lack of legal force of the decision, Axpo has not included any receivables or corresponding income in the 2024/25 financial year for the 2025 application year.

Accounting principles

Market premium for large-scale hydropower plants

The market premium for large-scale hydropower plants in Switzerland relates to government grants as defined by IAS 20. Government grants may not be recognised until there is reasonable assurance as to the entitlement. Axpo considers the entitlement to a market premium in the amount of the prospective payment to be sufficiently certain within the meaning of IAS 20 as soon as the order is legally binding. This means that 100% or 80% of the provisional amount assigned by order will be recognised as soon as the first ruling is legally binding, depending on the amount of the payment. The remaining amount will be recognised as soon as the second ruling is legally binding.

4. Capital and risk management

4.1 Capital management and equity

Capital management

The Axpo Group manages capital by setting a maximum risk tolerance relative to debt ratio, liquidity and equity. The Board of Directors of Axpo Holding AG approves the risk tolerance for the entire Axpo Group. This overall capability is broken down and distributed among individual divisions for the purpose of allocating risk capital (e.g. in the form of trading limits for the Trading & Sales business area) and monitored accordingly.

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Debt ratio		
Current financial liabilities	1 393.9	1 392.4
Non-current financial liabilities	4 156.8	4 171.6
Total eligible debt	**5 550.7**	**5 564.0**
Cash and cash equivalents	– 6 671.3	– 7 202.2
Time deposits	– 250.0	– 1.4
Financial assets/receivables at fair value (through profit or loss)	– 210.3	– 151.0
Total liquidity	**– 7 131.6**	**– 7 354.6**
Net debt	**– 1 580.9**	**– 1 790.6**

Additional information on equity

Share capital
The share capital of CHF 370 million consists of 37,000,000 fully paid-in registered shares with a nominal value of CHF 10.00 per share.

Retained earnings
The retained earnings consist of legal and statutory reserves, non-distributable profits from previous years, gains and losses from the sale of own shares and the reserves for periodical remeasurements on defined benefit plans. The maximum distributable portion of the retained earnings is calculated based on the statutory financial statements of Axpo Holding AG (see Note 23 “Changes in equity” of the statutory financial statements of Axpo Holding AG).

Own shares
Shares held by Axpo or its group companies are deducted from equity at their acquisition cost.

Reserves from hedge accounting
Reserves from hedge accounting comprise unrealised changes in the value of cash flow hedging instruments in the amount of the effective portion of the hedge which are not yet realised in the income statement since the transaction underlying the hedge has not yet been recognised as income.

Foreign currency translation reserves
The foreign currency translation reserve contains the currency differences from the translation of financial statements in foreign currencies of subsidiaries and associates.

Development of retained earnings and other reserves, and total comprehensive income for the 2024/25 financial year

CHF million	Note	Retained earnings	Reserves from hedge accounting	Foreign currency differences	Total reserves excluding non-controlling interests	Non-controlling interests	Total reserves including non-controlling interests
Balance as at 1.10.2024		**12 395.1**	**110.9**	**– 695.1**	**11 810.9**	**970.0**	**12 780.9**
Result for the period		**831.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**831.5**	**47.0**	**878.5**
Foreign currency translation differences		0.0	0.0	– 22.3	**– 22.3**	– 0.1	**– 22.4**
Cash flow hedges							
Fair value adjustment for energy price risk	4.5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	**0.0**
Gains (–)/losses (+) transferred to the income statement	4.5.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	**3.7**	0.6	**4.3**
Fair value adjustment for foreign currency risk	4.5.3	0.0	– 18.9	0.0	**– 18.9**	0.0	**– 18.9**
Gains (–)/losses (+) transferred to the income statement	4.5.3	0.0	– 94.7	0.0	**– 94.7**	0.0	**– 94.7**
Fair value adjustment for interest rate risk	4.5.3	0.0	– 7.9	0.0	**– 7.9**	– 1.0	**– 8.9**
Deferred tax/income tax thereon		0.0	20.7	0.0	**20.7**	0.1	**20.8**
Items recyclable in the income statement		**0.0**	**– 97.1**	**– 22.3**	**– 119.4**	**– 0.4**	**– 119.8**
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	5.3	63.1	0.0	0.0	**63.1**	– 0.8	**62.3**
Deferred tax/income tax thereon		– 9.7	0.0	0.0	**– 9.7**	0.1	**– 9.6**
Items not recyclable in the income statement		**53.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**53.4**	**– 0.7**	**52.7**
Other comprehensive income		**53.4**	**– 97.1**	**– 22.3**	**– 66.0**	**– 1.1**	**– 67.1**
Total comprehensive income		**884.9**	**– 97.1**	**– 22.3**	**765.5**	**45.9**	**811.4**
Dividend		– 669.7	0.0	0.0	**– 669.7**	– 24.8	**– 694.5**
Change in scope of consolidation		0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.2	**0.2**
Non-controlling interests acquired/sold		– 7.2	0.0	– 0.2	**– 7.4**	– 94.1	**– 101.5**
Increase/decrease in capital of non-controlling interests		0.5	0.0	0.0	**0.5**	0.7	**1.2**
Balance as at 30.9.2025		**12 603.6**	**13.8**	**– 717.6**	**11 899.8**	**897.9**	**12 797.7**

Development of retained earnings and other reserves, and total comprehensive income for the 2023/24 financial year

CHF million	Note	Retained earnings	Reserves from hedge accounting	Foreign currency differences	Total reserves excluding non-controlling interests	Non-controlling interests	Total reserves including non-controlling interests
Balance as at 1.10.2023		**10 720.0**	**182.0**	**– 628.2**	**10 273.8**	**921.6**	**11 195.4**
Result for the period		**1 472.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1 472.5**	**36.7**	**1 509.2**
Foreign currency translation differences		0.0	0.0	– 67.0	**– 67.0**	– 1.5	**– 68.5**
Cash flow hedges							
Fair value adjustment for energy price risk	4.5.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	**1.4**	0.3	**1.7**
Gains (–)/losses (+) transferred to the income statement	4.5.3	0.0	33.1	0.0	**33.1**	7.7	**40.8**
Fair value adjustment for foreign currency risk	4.5.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	**8.0**	0.0	**8.0**
Gains (–)/losses (+) transferred to the income statement	4.5.3	0.0	– 105.2	0.0	**– 105.2**	0.0	**– 105.2**
Fair value adjustment for interest rate risk	4.5.3	0.0	– 7.9	0.0	**– 7.9**	– 0.7	**– 8.6**
Deferred tax/income tax thereon		0.0	14.4	0.0	**14.4**	– 0.9	**13.5**
Items recyclable in the income statement		**0.0**	**– 56.2**	**– 67.0**	**– 123.2**	**4.9**	**– 118.3**
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	5.3	214.1	0.0	0.0	**214.1**	17.2	**231.3**
Deferred tax/income tax thereon		– 32.0	0.0	0.0	**– 32.0**	– 2.3	**– 34.3**
Items not recyclable in the income statement		**182.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**182.1**	**14.9**	**197.0**
Other comprehensive income		**182.1**	**– 56.2**	**– 67.0**	**58.9**	**19.8**	**78.7**
Total comprehensive income		**1 654.6**	**– 56.2**	**– 67.0**	**1 531.4**	**56.5**	**1 587.9**
Dividend		– 0.0	0.0	0.0	**– 0.0**	– 38.2	**– 38.2**
Change in scope of consolidation		20.1	– 14.9	0.1	**5.3**	– 2.3	**3.0**
Non-controlling interests acquired/sold		0.2	0.0	0.0	**0.2**	28.3	**28.5**
Increase/decrease in capital of non-controlling interests		0.2	0.0	0.0	**0.2**	4.1	**4.3**
Balance as at 30.9.2024		**12 395.1**	**110.9**	**– 695.1**	**11 810.9**	**970.0**	**12 780.9**

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents and additional information on the cash flow statement

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Petty cash and cash at banks	1 870.5	2 654.3
Current investments	4 800.8	4 547.9
Total	**6 671.3**	**7 202.2**
Thereof		
in CHF	5 440.6	4 827.7
in EUR	587.3	1 820.8
in other currencies	643.4	553.7
Total	**6 671.3**	**7 202.2**

Total cash and cash equivalents includes a risk provision of CHF 0.5 million (previous year: CHF 0.1 million) on short-term investments.

Accounting principles

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise petty cash, credit balances in postal and bank accounts as well as sight and deposit accounts with a term of no more than three months from the time of acquisition.

The following table shows details of non-cash expenses and income as well as net working capital in the cash flow statement:

Non-cash expenses and income

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses/reversals	460.8	414.2
Share of result of partner plants and other associates	– 64.5	– 78.2
Allocation and release of provisions (excl. interest, net)	597.4	– 1 112.2
Loss allowances on net working capital	27.7	13.1
Other non-cash items	37.3	52.6
Total	**1 058.7**	**– 710.5**

Financial receivables measured at fair value totalling CHF 58.5 million, arising from the inclusion of inventories in virtual warehouses, are presented under "Other non-cash items" within cash flows from operating activities.

Change in net working capital

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Change in inventories	156.5	– 25.1
Change in trade receivables	– 156.5	243.6
Change in other receivables	96.5	2 022.5
Change in trade payables	– 34.6	– 285.0
Change in other liabilities	– 683.3	– 849.1
Total	**– 621.4**	**1 106.9**

4.3 Financial receivables

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Financial assets at fair value (through profit or loss)	146.6	151.0
Loan receivables	309.7	351.5
Time deposits	0.0	1.4
Loss allowances	– 132.2	– 82.0
Total non-current financial receivables	**324.1**	**421.9**
Financial receivables at fair value (through profit or loss)	63.7	0.0
Loan receivables	6.9	17.5
Time deposits	250.0	0.0
Other financial receivables	177.0	201.8
Loss allowances	– 0.9	– 1.0
Total current financial receivables	**496.7**	**218.3**
Total	**820.8**	**640.2**

Loan receivables outstanding at the balance sheet date

CHF million	Maturity date	Interest rate 30.9.2025	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Global Tech I Offshore Wind GmbH	31.12.2030	6.00%	112.7	107.1
Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG	28.12.2034	3.68%–3.73% [1)]	99.6	109.5
Ferme Eolienne de Chambon Puyravault SAS	11.06.2028	5.65%	18.9	0.0
Terravent AG	31.03.2042	1.75%	16.0	16.0
Wind Matrix SRL	30.09.2040	10.23%	13.9	0.0
Other loan receivables < CHF 10 million			55.5	136.4
Total acquisition value			**316.6**	**369.0**
Loss allowances			– 133.1	– 82.9
Total carrying amount			**183.5**	**286.1**

1) The variable interest rate on the various tranches is linked to 3-month EURIBOR plus 1.70% or 1.75% (positive and negative EURIBOR) and plus 1.75% with 0.0% base rate in case of negative EURIBOR.

Accounting principles

Financial assets at fair value

Financial assets at fair value comprise marketable equity securities and debt securities held primarily in funds.

Funds which qualify as equity instruments and non-consolidated participations in which the Axpo Group does not exercise significant or controlling influence, as well as funds which fall under the exception of IAS 32.16A (puttable instruments), are classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial receivables measured at fair value through profit or loss

The financial receivables measured at fair value include inventories stored in virtual warehouses as well as prepaid commodities that are readily convertible into cash and are transferred to Axpo at a price close to market value at the settlement date.

Loan receivables

Loans include short and long-term loans both to third parties and to associated companies. They are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowances. If, when the loan is paid out, the agreed interest rate equals the market interest rate and both the disbursement and the repayment are made at nominal value, the amortised cost is equal to the nominal value of the loan.

Time deposits

Current and non-current time deposits are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less loss allowances. If at the date of issuing the time deposit, the contractually agreed interest rate corresponds to the market interest rate and the borrowing and repayment amount is at nominal value, the time deposit is measured at nominal value less loss allowances.

4.4 Financial liabilities

CHF million	Bonds	Loan liabilities	Lease liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Total
Balance as at 1.10.2024	**3 921.9**	**1 163.5**	**167.8**	**310.8**	**5 564.0**
Cash-relevant					
Increase	1 026.4	680.8	0.0	95.3	1 802.5
Repayment	– 1 112.1	– 671.3	– 29.7	– 108.8	– 1 921.9
Not cash-relevant					
New lease contracts	0.0	0.0	80.8	0.0	80.8
Change in scope of consolidation	0.0	0.1	– 0.1	1.2	1.2
Reclassification to/from “Liabilities held for sale”	0.4	27.1	7.3	0.0	34.8
Contract modifications	0.0	0.0	– 2.1	0.0	– 2.1
Interest	0.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.8
Valuation change	– 0.4	– 14.1	0.0	0.0	– 14.5
Reclassifications	0.0	21.3	– 1.8	– 0.5	19.0
Foreign currency translation	– 6.1	– 10.3	– 1.4	– 1.1	– 18.9
Balance as at 30.9.2025	**3 830.8**	**1 197.1**	**225.9**	**296.9**	**5 550.7**
Maturities as at 30.9.2025					
Due within 1 year	952.5	121.4	23.1	296.9	1 393.9
Due within 1 to 5 years	1 722.5	460.0	61.9	0.0	2 244.4
Due in more than 5 years	1 155.8	615.7	140.9	0.0	1 912.4
Total	**3 830.8**	**1 197.1**	**225.9**	**296.9**	**5 550.7**

Loan liabilities mainly relate to the financing of wind farms and solar plants.

Loan liabilities due within one year include among other things financing for wind farms and solar plants held for sale and recognised as “Work in progress” within inventories. All related lease liabilities are likewise presented as “Due within 1 year.”

CHF million	Bonds	Loan liabilities	Lease liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Total
Balance as at 1.10.2023	**4 947.9**	**1 734.8**	**173.2**	**295.6**	**7 151.5**
Cash-relevant					
Increase	2 007.1	1 622.2	0.0	107.7	3 737.0
Repayment	– 3 013.9	– 1 929.7	– 26.1	– 76.5	– 5 046.2
Not cash-relevant					
New lease contracts	0.0	0.0	56.7	0.0	56.7
Change in scope of consolidation	0.0	– 164.6	– 30.8	0.0	– 195.4
Reclassification to/from “Liabilities held for sale”	0.4	– 2.6	0.0	0.0	– 2.2
Contract modifications	0.0	0.0	– 2.9	0.0	– 2.9
Interest	1.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	6.2
Valuation change	– 1.0	– 4.4	0.0	0.0	– 5.4
Reclassifications	– 0.2	– 70.3	– 3.9	0.1	– 74.3
Foreign currency translation	– 19.5	– 21.9	– 3.5	– 16.1	– 61.0
Balance as at 30.9.2024	**3 921.9**	**1 163.5**	**167.8**	**310.8**	**5 564.0**
Maturities as at 30.9.2024					
Due within 1 year	578.8	473.5	29.3	310.8	1 392.4
Due within 1 to 5 years	2 222.8	223.1	51.2	0.0	2 497.1
Due in more than 5 years	1 120.3	466.9	87.3	0.0	1 674.5
Total	**3 921.9**	**1 163.5**	**167.8**	**310.8**	**5 564.0**

Bonds outstanding at the balance sheet date

	Nominal value	Duration	Interest rate	Effective interest rate	Carrying amount	
CHF million					**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**
Axpo Holding AG	CHF 300.0 m	2010–2025	3.13%	3.25%	0.0	300.0
Axpo Holding AG	CHF 133.0 m	2020–2027	1.00%	1.00%	133.0	132.9
Axpo Holding AG	CHF 200.0 m	2022–2025	0.25%	0.29%	0.0	200.4
Axpo Holding AG	CHF 300.0 m	2022–2026	2.00%	2.05%	300.4	300.3
Axpo Holding AG	CHF 300.0 m	2022–2027	0.63%	0.60%	301.1	301.2
Axpo Holding AG	CHF 200.0 m	2022–2029	2.50%	2.50%	200.9	200.9
Axpo Holding AG	CHF 300.0 m	2023–2026	2.50%	2.56%	299.8	299.6
Axpo Holding AG	CHF 160.0 m	2025–2033	1.25%	1.25%	160.0	0.0
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	CHF 125.0 m	2011–2031	2.88%	3.11%	123.7	123.5
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	CHF 150.0 m	2012–2042	2.88%	2.90%	149.5	149.5
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	CHF 200.0 m	2012–2052	3.00%	3.01%	199.8	199.7
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	CHF 175.0 m	2013–2026	2.38%	2.41%	175.0	175.0
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	CHF 160.0 m	2013–2048	3.00%	2.97%	160.6	160.6
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	CHF 100.0 m	2023–2027	2.35%	2.37%	100.0	99.9
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	CHF 205.0 m	2023–2030	2.75%	2.78%	204.7	204.7
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	CHF 100.0 m	2023–2025	2.25%	2.34%	100.0	99.9
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	CHF 110.0 m	2023–2029	2.38%	2.39%	109.9	109.9
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	CHF 215.0 m	2024–2032	1.60%	1.60%	215.1	0.0
Total					**2 933.5**	**3 058.0**

All bonds listed have a fixed interest rate, are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method and are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange. The fair value of the fixed-interest bonds outstanding at the balance sheet date amounted to CHF 3,102.5 million (previous year: CHF 3,215.1 million).

Private placements outstanding at the balance sheet date

	Maturity	Interest rate	Carrying amount	
CHF million		**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**
Private placements in EUR	2025–2039	0.0%–7.0%	790.5	745.0
Private placements in CHF	2027–2041	0.6%–3.3%	106.8	118.9
Total			**897.3**	**863.9**

The fair value of the private placements outstanding at the balance sheet date amounted to CHF 895.7 million (previous year: CHF 857.5 million).

Loan and lease liabilities outstanding at the balance sheet date

	Maturity	Interest rate	Carrying amount	
CHF million		**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**
Loan liabilities with a carrying amount > CHF 10 million				
Items in EUR	2033–2049	1.6%–4.8%	426.9	679.0
Items in CHF	2025–2036	0.3%–2.4%	222.0	217.0
Items in JPY	2027	1.3%	226.3	0.0
Total			**875.2**	**896.0**
Loan liabilities with a carrying amount < CHF 10 million				
Items in EUR	2025–2049	0.0%–7.3%	238.5	196.6
Items in CHF	2025–2099	0.0%–3.0%	67.1	64.4
Items in other currencies	2025–2042	1.3%–47.5%	16.3	6.5
Total			**321.9**	**267.5**
Lease liabilities				
Lease liabilities in EUR	2025–2086	0.7%–7.6%	186.8	127.0
Lease liabilities in CHF	2025–2058	0.0%–4.4%	31.4	31.4
Lease liabilities in other currencies	2025–2043	1.6%–33.7%	7.7	9.4
Total			**225.9**	**167.8**

Bonds and loan liabilities with covenants (including extended covenants)

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Bonds	3 830.8	3 921.9
thereof short-term	952.5	578.8
thereof long-term	2 878.3	3 343.1
Loan liabilities	1 197.1	1 163.5
thereof short-term	121.4	473.5
thereof long-term	1 075.7	690.0

With a few exceptions, the Axpo Group's bonds and loan liabilities are subject to certain contractual covenants.

Non-compliance with these covenants may result in the immediate and early repayment of the respective financial liabilities.

The bonds issued by the various companies and the loan liabilities incurred contain standardised contractual clauses (covenants) in line with market practice. The key provisions include: i) rights of termination or adjustment in the event of a change of control, ii) cross-default clauses, under which breaches of contract in relation to other material liabilities may lead to a breach of contract, iii) rights of termination in the event of a material adverse change and iv) payment default clauses specifying grace periods for outstanding payments.

Bonds and loan liabilities with extended covenants in the solar and wind energy sector

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Bonds	34.0	17.4
thereof short-term	0.5	2.4
thereof long-term	33.5	15.0
Loan liabilities	654.8	598.3
thereof short-term	53.1	173.4
thereof long-term	601.7	424.9

In connection with financing in the solar and wind energy sector, there are more far-reaching covenants, as is customary for project financing. These include, in particular, i) minimum equity requirements and ii) debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) requirements. These requirements must be met on the balance sheet dates of the companies concerned.

All contractual obligations were fully complied with during the reporting period. There are currently no indications of possible non-compliance for the 12 months following the balance sheet date.

4.5 Risk management

4.5.1 General principles

Risk management is an integral part of Axpo's corporate governance and is carried out in accordance with the principles laid down by the Board of Directors. It includes the transparent presentation of the risk situation, control of the overall risk within the specifications of the Board of Directors and the firm establishment of a responsible risk culture among the employees. The primary goal of risk management is to make a contribution toward ensuring the company's value over the long term.

Axpo conducts risk management for the following types of risk: market risk, credit risk, environmental risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. The market risk consists of price, currency and interest rate risks. Managing liquidity risk is pivotally important across all four risk types. Strategic and long-term risks such as climate risks, reputational risks, compliance risks and regulatory risks are analysed as well.

Risks are managed and hedged in accordance with the specifications of the Board of Directors. There are also instructions for the management of liquidity and other financial assets and for short and long-term financing.

The risk arising from derivative financial instruments in the energy sector is mainly bundled in the Trading & Sales business area and follows central risk management directives and the trading mandates based on them. Credit risk management is controlled at business area level (Trading & Sales and CKW) in accordance with the defined credit limits. Counterparty ratings are assessed and defined centrally.

4.5.2 Financial risk management – overview

Risk	Source of risk	Risk mitigation
Market risk		
Price risk	Price risks arise from unexpected price changes on financial and energy markets.	Value-at-risk limits Profit-at-risk limits Hedging of Swiss electricity production in accordance with the hedging strategy Volume and maturity limits
Currency risk	Currency risks arise from business transactions and from recognised assets and liabilities that are not denominated in the functional currency of the respective subsidiary as well as from net investments in foreign operations.	Conclusion of currency forward contracts in accordance with hedging strategy
Interest rate risk	Financial receivables and liabilities as well as cash and cash equivalents that are subject to variable interest rates expose Axpo to interest rate risk. Fixed-interest financial assets expose Axpo to market value risk.	Conclusion of interest rate swaps Time deposits Other financial investments
Credit risk	Risk that counterparties are not able to meet all or part of their obligations.	Credit-at-risk limits Conclusion of netting agreements Establishment of internal credit lines Request of guarantees Credit support annex (CSA) agreements Factoring agreements without or limited recourse
Environmental risk	Environmental risks include deviations in production or sales volumes versus budgeted amounts, physical damage to facilities, and potential bottlenecks, interruptions or restrictions in the supply of energy required for Axpo's production, where the above result from natural events.	Hedging strategy Diversification of energy sources
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risks describe the potential risk that Axpo will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they fall due.	Credit lines Subordinated credit facility Capital market (bonds, loans, private placements) Factoring/reverse factoring Prepayments
Operational risk	Operational risks arise from inadequate or non-functioning internal processes and systems, human factors or external events (e.g. cyber attacks).	Measurement and recording of operational risks Cyber resilience Operational risk monitoring Internal controls Day-to-day risk management in legal, tax, etc. matters
Strategic, long-term and non-financial risks	Strategic, long-term and non-financial risks describe potential impacts on business strategy or strategic objectives as well as reputation, compliance or ESG ambitions.	Corporate governance Compliance management programme Medium-term planning

4.5.3 Market price risks

Market price risks arise from price and exchange rate movements in respect of unhedged positions held in energy and financial transactions. Derivative financial instruments are used as needed to hedge part of the expected future energy procurement or energy sales and to hedge against currency and interest rate fluctuations.

A business model exists for the management and sale of the company's own energy production in Switzerland, according to which the first sale on the market is reported as customer revenue. All subsequent contracts in the management chain concluded for the management of own energy production are considered hedging instruments and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The current business model for tailor-made contracts (origination) is based on a portfolio approach. As the contracts, portfolios and inventories are principally acquired to generate a broker-trader margin or with the purpose of selling in the near future and generating a profit from fluctuations in the price and the risks of this business are managed on a portfolio basis as well, Axpo measures all components of this business at fair value.

Energy price risks

Axpo defines energy price risks as risks arising as a result of changes in energy prices. In most of the countries in which Axpo does business, the energy sector is characterised by wholesale markets with freely determined prices and intense competition for sales. By virtue of the Group's international focus and broadly diversified portfolio, energy price risks can arise as a result of the price movements of individual positions as well as through price fluctuations between products (e.g. electricity and gas), countries (e.g. Germany and Switzerland) and terms (e.g. baseload year +1 and baseload year +2).

Axpo is one of the world's leading energy traders. It trades on a decentralised basis via various trading hubs in Switzerland and Europe. In the Trading & Sales business area, energy price risks are monitored and reported daily by the Risk Management & Valuation department. Monitoring is carried out in accordance with the principles set out in the risk management directive as well as the related trading mandates. The market price risk is limited and permanently monitored by means of a comprehensive limit system. Among other things, this system consists of a value-at-risk and a profit-at-risk add-on limit as well as volume and maturity limits. The total risk limit for energy trading is approved annually by the Board of Directors at the request of Executive Management and subsequently broken down by individual divisions, departments and books within the Trading & Sales business area.

The hedging strategy employed takes market, environmental and liquidity risks into account. The Executive Board discusses the hedging mandate at least twice a year, the consequences of which are evaluated by the Risk Management department, factoring in the utilisation of risk capital. A price-dependent mandate is used to transfer a portion of the production from the company's own power plants to the Trading & Sales business area for certain future periods for hedging.

The CKW Group is exposed to energy price risks primarily from energy traded on the international free market. In line with its risk policy, these risks are countered by making optimum use of forward contracts to hedge shortfalls or surpluses in energy volumes. In addition to actively managing energy surpluses and deficits to supply end-customers and redistributors, the CKW Group also follows proprietary trading strategies to a very limited extent. Relatively small unhedged positions are permitted. According to the existing risk strategy, hedging positions and proprietary trading positions may only be entered into for the current financial year and the three subsequent years. This ensures that transactions are only entered into for a time frame in which sufficient market liquidity is available.

The following table shows the effect of energy hedging transactions on financial positions:

CHF million	Cash flow hedge 30.9.2025	Cash flow hedge 30.9.2024
Hedged item		
Nominal amount	0.0	7.4
Line item in the balance sheet	Highly probable forecast transaction	Highly probable forecast transaction
Change in value used for calculating hedge effectiveness	0.0	4.3
Hedging instrument		
Nominal amount	0.0	7.4
Carrying amount asset	0.0	0.0
Carrying amount liability	0.0	4.3
Line item in the balance sheet	Derivative financial instruments	Derivative financial instruments
Change in fair value for calculating hedge effectiveness	0.0	– 4.3
Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in equity	0.0	1.7
Line item in profit or loss affected by the reclassification of the hedge ineffectiveness	Revenue with external customers	Revenue with external customers
Amount reclassified from the hedge reserve to profit or loss due to the realisation of the hedged item	– 4.3	– 40.8
Line item in profit or loss affected by the reclassification of the hedge reserve	Revenue with external customers	Revenue with external customers

The following table shows the timing of the nominal amount of the hedging instrument and the average price of the hedging instrument:

	Maturity as at 30.9.2025	Maturity as at 30.9.2024	
	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
Cash flow hedge			
Commodity contracts – sales			
Nominal amount in CHF million	0.0	7.4	0.0
Average price CHF/MWh	0.0	53.4	0.0

Sensitivity analysis of the energy price risk
The energy price risks from the trading business are quantified daily using a value-at-risk approach, assuming a holding period of five days and a confidence interval of 99% (industry standard holding period of one day, confidence interval of 95%). The value-at-risk (VaR) defines a potential loss which, with 99% probability, will not be exceeded, taking into account past market developments.

The level of market price risk of a single position can be approximated as a linear function of quantity, price and volatility. As a result, the VaR indicator is directly linked to the level and volatility of the market prices.

The Trading & Sales business area is responsible for hedging production volumes in line with the Group's hedging strategy and is included in the overall VaR as a result.

For illiquid exposures, i.e. market risks that cannot be readily hedged such as long-term or profiled power contracts, the Trading & Sales business area uses the more adequate PaR add-on (profit-at-risk add-on) as a risk measure. The PaR add-on is a statistics-based risk measure analogous to VaR, but uses a much longer and more adequate holding period depending on the product.

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
VaR Trading & Sales business area	45.0	57.6
VaR CKW business area	2.7	1.6

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
PaR add-on Trading & Sales business area	10.0	14.4

In addition to the energy price risks that arise from the asset-backed trading, origination and supply business, there are significant energy price risks that arise from future own electricity production not transferred to Trading & Sales. With the hedging strategy, a balance must be struck between liquidity, market price, credit and environmental risks (see Note 4.5.6 “Liquidity risks”).

Currency risk

Axpo is exposed to currency risks. These result from further business transactions and recognised assets and liabilities when they are not denominated in the functional currency of the relevant group company, as well as from net investments in foreign operations.

The energy price, and hence most procurement and sales contracts, are denominated in EUR, and prices are determined by reference to the energy price in EUR. However, the production costs of energy-generating facilities, principally of power plants in Switzerland, are incurred in CHF. This results in currency risk mainly against the EUR and to a lesser extent against other currencies.

The following table shows the main currencies economically hedged through currency forward contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss. In addition, other currencies are hedged on a smaller scale.

	Nominal value	Replacement value	Nominal value	Replacement value
CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2025	30.9.2024	30.9.2024
Currency forward contracts CHF/EUR	1 455.6	386.4	1 755.2	– 41.9
Currency forward contracts CHF/USD	439.6	10.2	26.1	– 0.6
Currency forward contracts EUR/CHF	1 034.3	– 2.6	2 519.1	61.7
Currency forward contracts EUR/PLN	418.6	– 3.6	166.7	2.3
Currency forward contracts PLN/EUR	104.9	0.2	310.9	– 11.6
Currency forward contracts USD/CHF	319.6	– 12.2	219.2	0.9
Currency forward contracts USD/EUR	119.3	– 4.9	25.6	0.2

In order to reduce the currency risk from the origination and supply business, most futures are concluded within the framework of the Group's policy on exchange rate risks.

Exposure to currency risks arising from the subsidiaries' business transactions is reduced by offsetting operating revenue and expenditure in foreign currencies. Remaining net positions in foreign currencies are hedged by appropriate hedging transactions such as currency forward contracts (transaction risk) as part of liquidity planning, in close consultation with the Group's operational units and in accordance with existing hedging policy guidelines.

Part of these hedge transactions are designated as cash flow hedges. The hedging instruments are designated in their entirety. Spot and forward elements are not separated. The hedged item is defined as the currency risk from the highly probable energy sales in a foreign currency. The hedging ratio is 1:1. The economic relationship between the underlying and the hedging instrument is based on the fact that the key parameters of the underlying and the hedging instrument, such as maturity, nominal value and currency, are identical.

The following table shows the effect of currency hedging transactions on financial positions:

CHF million	Cash flow hedge 30.9.2025	Cash flow hedge 30.9.2024
Hedged item		
Nominal amount	2 859.3	2 313.1
Line item in the balance sheet	Highly probable forecast transaction	Highly probable forecast transaction
Change in value used for calculating hedge effectiveness	3.2	– 110.5
Hedging instrument		
Nominal amount	2 859.3	2 313.1
Carrying amount asset	13.4	113.1
Carrying amount liability	16.6	2.6
Line item in the balance sheet	Derivative financial instruments	Derivative financial instruments
Change in fair value for calculating hedge effectiveness	– 3.2	110.5
Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in equity	– 18.9	8.0
Line item in profit or loss affected by the reclassification of the hedge ineffectiveness	Other operating income	Other operating income
Amount reclassified from the hedge reserve to profit or loss due to the realisation of the hedged item	94.7	105.2
Line item in profit or loss affected by the reclassification of the hedge reserve	Other operating income	Other operating income

The following table shows the timing of the nominal amount of the hedging instrument and the average price of the hedging instrument:

	Maturity as at 30.9.2025				Maturity as at 30.9.2024		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Cash flow hedge							
Currency forward contracts – purchases							
Nominal amount in CHF million	1 282.9	956.7	497.4	122.3	1 000.3	896.2	416.6
Average price EUR/CHF	0.93	0.91	0.89	0.88	1.03	0.93	0.91

Sensitivity analysis of the currency risks

A possible change in foreign exchange rates of +/–10% would have had the following impact on the income statement and on equity, assuming that all other parameters remained the same:

	+/– effect on income statement	+/– effect on equity	+/– effect on income statement	+/– effect on equity
CHF million	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2024**
CHF/USD foreign currency risk	1.6	0.0	5.6	0.0
CHF/EUR foreign currency risk	131.8	– 0.1	133.8	– 12.0
CHF/GBP foreign currency risk	32.7	0.0	8.2	0.0
CHF/PLN foreign currency risk	– 14.2	0.0	– 5.6	0.0
NOK/EUR foreign currency risk	0.9	0.0	– 3.1	0.0
PLN/EUR foreign currency risk	– 29.8	0.0	– 28.2	0.0

Interest rate risk

Financial assets and liabilities subject to variable interest rates, as well as cash and cash equivalents, expose Axpo to interest rate risk. Fixed-interest financial assets, by contrast, expose Axpo to market value risk.

It is the Axpo Group's policy to manage interest rate expenses by means of variable and fixed-rate interest-bearing liabilities and interest-based derivatives in the form of interest rate swaps. Group Treasury monitors the ratio between variable and fixed-rate interest-bearing net debt.

Interest rate risks on energy derivative financial instruments are actively managed by the front office of the Trading & Sales business area and externally hedged by Group Treasury.

Interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities

The interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities held by Axpo essentially consist of cash and cash equivalents, credit support annexes received and delivered, initial margins for exchanges, time deposits, loans, bonds as well as bank liabilities, received loans and issued bonds. The interest rate profile as at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	Fixed rate	Variable rate	Fixed rate	Variable rate
CHF million	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2024**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)	**134.2**	**0.0**	**137.4**	**0.0**
Financial assets at fair value (through profit or loss)	134.2	0.0	137.4	0.0
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**5 233.5**	**2 546.3**	**4 878.7**	**3 599.5**
Cash and cash equivalents	4 800.8	1 870.5	4 547.9	2 654.3
Trade receivables	3.6	0.2	2.8	0.6
Financial receivables (non-current)	78.2	99.3	159.5	111.4
Financial receivables (current)	316.6	65.1	150.2	68.1
Other receivables (non-current)	10.9	0.0	6.5	0.0
Other receivables (current)	23.4	511.2	11.8	765.1
Total interest-bearing financial assets	**5 367.7**	**2 546.3**	**5 016.1**	**3 599.5**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost [1]	**4 589.7**	**1 122.8**	**4 621.6**	**1 150.5**
Financial liabilities (non-current)	3 664.0	483.5	3 607.8	563.8
Financial liabilities (current)	917.8	470.6	1 005.4	383.6
Other liabilities (non-current)	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other liabilities (current)	4.2	168.7	8.4	203.1
Total interest-bearing financial liabilities	**4 589.7**	**1 122.8**	**4 621.6**	**1 150.5**
Net exposure	**778.0**	**1 423.5**	**394.5**	**2 449.0**

1) Variable-rate financial liabilities whose interest rate is converted into a fixed interest rate by an interest rate swap are reported as fixed rate.

The production of energy and the distribution grids are capital-intensive. Swiss plants are generally financed on a long-term basis at fixed interest rates in order to mitigate the impact of short and medium-term interest rate fluctuations on earnings.

Variable-rate interest-bearing financial liabilities relating to the construction of solar plants expose the Axpo Group to interest rate risk. This risk is reduced through adequate use of derivative financial instruments in the form of interest rate swaps. Some of these interest rate swaps were designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges. Disbursement of the loans based on the progress of the project and amortisation over a fixed time horizon after completion of the projects leads to a frequent change in the underlying transaction. The hedging instrument is therefore also adjusted quarterly. The aim is to achieve a hedge ratio of 1:1.

In addition to the interest rate swaps designated as hedges and listed in the table on the next page, interest rate swaps with a positive replacement value of CHF 5.1 million (previous year: CHF 20.6 million) and with a negative replacement value of CHF 32.9 million (previous year: CHF 42.5 million) were concluded to manage the interest rate risk on derivative financial instruments.

The following table shows the effects of interest rate hedges on financial items:

CHF million	Cash flow hedge 30.9.2025	Cash flow hedge 30.9.2024
Hedged item		
Nominal amount [1]	308.0	267.1
Carrying amount liability	308.0	148.1
Line item in the balance sheet	Financial liability	Financial liability
Change in value used for calculating hedge effectiveness	– 21.6	– 10.1
Hedging instrument		
Nominal amount	306.5	253.9
Carrying amount asset	16.0	20.1
Carrying amount liability	0.9	0.2
Line item in the balance sheet	Derivative financial instruments	Derivative financial instruments
Change in fair value for calculating hedge effectiveness	15.1	10.3
Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in equity [2]	– 6.1	– 5.6
Line item in profit or loss affected by the reclassification of the hedge ineffectiveness	Financial result	Financial result
Line item in profit or loss affected by the reclassification of the hedge reserve	Financial result	Financial result

1) In the previous year, the nominal amount included already concluded contracts for which the loan amounts had not yet been paid out.
2) Excluding change in fair value of hedging instruments closed by entities classified as held for sale and associates.

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk

A reasonably possible change in interest rates of +/–1% would have had the following impact on the income statement and on equity, assuming that all other parameters remained the same:

	+/– effect on income statement	+/– effect on equity	+/– effect on income statement	+/– effect on equity
CHF million	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2024**
Interest rate risk	8.7	0.0	35.8	0.2

Share price risks

Axpo holds a small portfolio of investment funds. These are managed by Treasury. In addition to the investment funds, the financial assets amounting to CHF 146.6 million (previous year: CHF 151.0 million) also include non-consolidated investments in which the Axpo Group has no significant or controlling influence.

The receivables from state funds are not a financial instrument according to IAS 32 and therefore are not part of the risk assessment (see Note 3.5 “Other receivables”).

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is dependent on the development of the underlying market factors. For the measurement of derivatives, prices from active markets, such as stock exchange prices, are used where possible. The relevant fair values are calculated and monitored at regular intervals. If there are no such prices available, fair value is determined using measurement methods accepted and customary in the markets. If available, observable market data are used as input factors. If no observable market data are available, company-specific planning assumptions are applied. The fair value calculated for all derivative financial instruments is the price at which one party would take over the rights and/or obligations of another party.

The general principles on which the measurement of forward contracts and derivatives is based are as follows:

Contract type	Valuation technique
Forward contracts	Electricity, gas, oil, coal and certificate forward contracts are measured at the balance sheet date based on forward prices. The prices used are prices quoted on the respective exchanges or provided by various brokers. If no published prices are available, internal measurement models are used. In these cases fundamental prices based on internal demand and supply forecasts are applied. In order to account for the risks embedded in any transaction, risk adjustments are used, such as adjustments for credit risk (CVA and DVA), liquidity risk, cannibalisation effects of intermittent energy and others.
Futures	Futures are not measured since, due to the exchange listing, they are offset daily via a margin account.
Currency forward contracts	At the balance sheet date, currency forward contracts are measured using discounted forward rates. The forward rates are quoted on the relevant exchange.
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate swaps are measured at fair value based on the difference between the discounted fixed interest rate payments and discounted variable interest rate payments. Future variable interest rates are calculated based on the discounted forward rates.

Three-level hierarchy

The following overview describes the key parameters used for the measurement of assets and liabilities at fair value. The individual levels are defined in accordance with IFRS 13 as follows:

Level	Key parameters
Level 1	Financial assets/liabilities measured using quoted market prices in active markets (without adjustments or change in composition).
Level 2	Financial assets/liabilities measured using observable market data that flow either directly or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) into the valuation models.
Level 3	Financial assets/liabilities whose value is determined using valuation methods where significant input parameters are based on non-observable data, such as analyses of fundamental prices based on demand and supply forecasts. Generally, an increase in prices of these non-observable input data would increase (in case of a long buy) or decrease (in case of a short sell) the fair value of the level 3 financial instruments.

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

Three-level hierarchy

CHF million	30.9.2025				30.9.2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value [1]	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value [1]
Assets measured at fair value								
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading)								
Energy derivatives	63.6	3 532.5	923.3	4 519.4	37.4	7 370.5	796.3	8 204.2
Currency forward contracts	0.0	27.1	0.0	27.1	0.0	70.7	0.0	70.7
Interest rate swaps	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	25.7	0.0	25.7
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling (hedge accounting)								
Currency forward contracts	0.0	13.4	0.0	13.4	0.0	113.1	0.0	113.1
Interest rate swaps	0.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	20.1
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)								
Financial assets (non-current)	0.0	134.5	12.1	146.6	0.0	137.8	13.2	151.0
Financial receivables (current)	0.0	63.7	0.0	63.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Inventories	13.8	281.1	51.9	346.8	15.4	363.8	68.5	447.7
Total	**77.4**	**4 073.4**	**987.3**	**5 138.1**	**52.8**	**8 101.7**	**878.0**	**9 032.5**
Assets not measured at fair value in the balance sheet								
Financial receivables (non-current)	0.0	199.5	0.0	199.5	0.0	299.5	0.0	299.5
Total	**0.0**	**199.5**	**0.0**	**199.5**	**0.0**	**299.5**	**0.0**	**299.5**

1) Gross values without considering the netting agreements.

CHF million	30.9.2025				30.9.2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value [1]	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value [1]
Liabilities measured at fair value								
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading)								
Energy derivatives	104.4	2 950.2	579.5	3 634.1	48.3	5 854.9	660.0	6 563.2
Currency forward contracts	0.0	39.0	0.0	39.0	0.0	62.2	0.0	62.2
Interest rate swaps	0.0	32.9	0.0	32.9	0.0	42.5	0.0	42.5
Other derivative financial instruments	0.0	19.1	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling (hedge accounting)								
Energy derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3
Currency forward contracts	0.0	16.6	0.0	16.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6
Interest rate swaps	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	**104.4**	**3 058.7**	**579.5**	**3 742.6**	**48.3**	**5 966.7**	**660.0**	**6 675.0**
Liabilities not measured at fair value in the balance sheet								
Financial liabilities (non-current)	2 392.1	2 107.5	0.0	4 499.6	2 710.9	1 544.9	0.0	4 255.8
Total	**2 392.1**	**2 107.5**	**0.0**	**4 499.6**	**2 710.9**	**1 544.9**	**0.0**	**4 255.8**

1) Gross values without considering the netting agreements.

The table above does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The fair values of “Financial receivables (non-current)” and “Financial liabilities (non-current)” are equivalent to the net present value of the payments associated with these assets and liabilities, calculated using the current interest rates which apply to the loans, or the current bond price of bonds issued without including the interest accrued.

Standard forward contracts and derivatives in energy trading are recognised gross in the three-level hierarchy, before netting of positive and negative replacement values.

Movements in level 3 instruments

The following table shows the movements in level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value:

CHF million	Assets	Liabilities	Total
Balance as at 1.10.2023	**925.8**	**– 367.6**	**558.2**
Purchases	115.9	0.0	115.9
Sales	– 45.5	0.0	– 45.5
Profit or loss recognised in the income statement	65.1	– 379.9	– 314.8
Transfer out of level 3	– 159.6	80.5	– 79.1
Foreign currency translation	– 23.7	7.0	– 16.7
Balance as at 30.9.2024	**878.0**	**– 660.0**	**218.0**
Purchases	146.1	– 8.7	137.4
Sales	– 81.8	0.0	– 81.8
Settlements (cash effective items)	– 0.1	0.0	– 0.1
Profit or loss recognised in the income statement	133.8	8.8	142.6
Transfer out of level 3	– 71.2	65.7	– 5.5
Foreign currency translation	– 17.5	14.7	– 2.8
Balance as at 30.9.2025	**987.3**	**– 579.5**	**407.8**

The table shows the financial instruments whose fair value is measured using valuation models in which significant parameters are based on non-observable market data. On initial recognition, financial instruments of this type are accounted for at fair value using the valuation model on day one, although this value may deviate from the transaction price. The deviation from the transaction price is accrued as a day-one profit/loss. Immaterial day-one profit/losses are recognised in the income statement immediately.

The transfer from level 3 to level 2 relates to financial instruments whose measurement is now based on observable market data, and the transfer from level 2 to level 3 relates to financial instruments whose measurement is no longer based on observable market data. There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 in the reporting year or the previous year.

A change in energy prices of +/–10% would lead to an increase/decrease in the total fair value of level 3 instruments of CHF 26.3 million (previous year: CHF 67.3 million) and CHF –26.6 million (previous year: CHF –67.3 million) respectively. In order to hedge long-term contracts assigned to level 3, the Axpo Group enters into hedges possibly classified as level 2. Thus, the sensitivity analysis of level 3 instruments does not include the offsetting effect from the hedging position.

Movements in day-one profits or losses

The following tables show the reconciliation of the changes in the accumulated deviations (movement in the deferred day-one profit or loss) and the accumulated deviations that were not yet recognised in the income statement at the beginning and end of the period.

CHF million	Day-one loss	Day-one profit	Total
Balance as at 1.10.2023	**39.1**	**– 559.7**	**– 520.6**
Deferred profit/loss arising from new transactions	0.0	– 67.1	– 67.1
Profit or loss recognised in the income statement	– 8.5	157.0	148.5
Foreign currency translation	– 2.4	– 2.5	– 4.9
Balance as at 30.9.2024	**28.2**	**– 472.3**	**– 444.1**
Deferred profit/loss arising from new transactions	8.7	– 75.6	– 66.9
Profit or loss recognised in the income statement	– 8.3	127.6	119.3
Foreign currency translation	– 1.0	3.8	2.8
Balance as at 30.9.2025	**27.6**	**– 416.5**	**– 388.9**

The accrued day-one profits or losses are amortised on a straight-line basis until the underlying market of the contract becomes liquid, and are recognised in the result from energy derivatives trading. They are also reclassified to the income statement if the transaction is settled.

Profits and losses on level 3 instruments recognised in the income statement including day-one profits or losses

	Result from energy derivatives trading	
CHF million	**2024/25**	**2023/24**
Total profit or loss for the financial year recognised in the income statement	261.9	– 166.3
Total profit or loss recognised in the income statement on financial instruments held at financial year-end	37.6	– 457.1

Axpo manages energy derivatives on a portfolio basis. No distinction is made between the individual levels in the management of the portfolio.

Accounting principles

Energy derivatives

Axpo trades in contracts in the form of forward transactions (forwards, futures, swaps) and options with energy as the underlying (electricity, gas, oil, LNG, biomass and certificates). Contracts which are entered into with the sole intention of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or dealer's margin are presented as current, regardless of their contract term. Derivatives which have a term to maturity of more than 12 months and have no speculative purpose are presented as non-current.

The management of Axpo's production portfolio is usually carried out using physical forward or future contracts. First sales of the Group's own production energy with physical forward contracts or futures are treated as own-use contracts. They are not reported as derivative financial instruments at fair value according to IFRS 9, but rather as executory contracts in accordance with the rules of IAS 37. Revenue from such sales is recognised upon delivery. The margin call is recorded as other receivables and other liabilities.

Other transactions in the management chain of the sale of own-production energy are used as hedging instruments and measured at fair value through profit or loss in "Result from energy derivatives trading".

Netting of energy derivatives

If a framework agreement with a netting clause exists for a counterparty and if there is an enforceable legal right to offset and the intention to settle net, the positive and negative replacement values which fall due simultaneously are netted. However, no netting is applied between derivative financial instruments which are held for trading and derivative financial instruments which are designated as hedging instruments.

Foreign currency and interest rate derivatives

To hedge exchange and interest rate risks, derivative financial instruments are used when required. This is done in accordance with existing guidelines on hedging. Realised and unrealised changes in the fair value of financial instruments which are used to hedge foreign exchange risks of the current operating activities and are generally held for trading are accounted for in "Other operating income".

Realised and unrealised changes in fair value from financial instruments which are used to hedge exchange and interest rate risks on financial assets or debt financing are recognised as "Financial income" or "Financial expense" in the income statement.

In some cases, cash flow hedge accounting is used to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate risks on planned, highly probable forecast energy transactions and interest payments. In this case, the effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is first recognised in other comprehensive income outside the income statement and only recognised in the income statement at such time as the planned underlying transaction has an effect on the income statement. The ineffective part of the hedging relationship is recognised in the income statement, in "Other operating income" in the case of foreign exchange hedges and in "Financial income" or "Financial expense" in the case of interest rate hedges.

Day-one profit/loss

When purchasing a financial instrument measured at fair value using unobservable market data on the date the contract is signed, a difference between the calculated fair value and the purchase price is accrued as day-one profit/loss. Day-one profit/loss is released using the straight-line method on conclusion of the contract up to the point when the underlying market becomes liquid. It is also reclassified to the income statement when the transaction is settled. Immaterial day-one profit/losses are recognised in the income statement immediately.

Significant judgments and estimation uncertainties

Accounting for energy derivatives

Some contracts need to be analysed to ascertain whether they have to be treated as derivatives or, like own-use contracts, as executory contracts. At the Axpo Group, the corresponding accounting of the contracts is based on the allocation to a business model. Contracts concluded under the customer solution business model generally meet the definition of a derivative and are managed on a portfolio basis. Therefore, all contracts of this business model are measured at fair value.

The production portfolio is managed by means of forward transactions and futures contracts, which are accounted for as own-use contracts like executory contracts or are designated as hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge relationship.

The distinction between business models and the subsequent definition of accounting for contracts is a discretionary decision made by the management.

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities as well as derivatives are recognised in the balance sheet at their fair value. Wherever possible, the fair value applied to financial instruments is based on rates and prices quoted on active markets. The fair value of financial instruments for which no active market or official quoted prices exist is determined using accepted valuation models, applying observable market data, if available, as input factors. If no observable market data are available, the input factors are estimated based on reasonable assumptions. Models always provide an estimation or approximation of a value which cannot be determined with certainty.

The fair value obtained using this method reflects the assumptions of management and may vary depending on the choice of input factors and model. The actually realisable cash flows may therefore deviate from the model values based on estimates and assumptions.

4.5.4 Credit risks

Credit risks are risks of potential losses that may result from the inability of a business partner to pay or the inability of a trading partner and distributor to meet its contractual obligations. Cluster risks with treasury counterparties are avoided. In general, a sufficient minimum liquidity and an adequate staggering of maturities are required.

The credit risk that arises from operating business activities is managed by setting credit limits, the amount of which is defined for each transaction. Receivables from counterparties are continuously monitored, and new contractual parties are subjected to a credit check. Within the scope of credit risk management, collateral is negotiated with business partners to reduce credit risk to the greatest extent possible. In particular, credit support annexes, guarantees from the respective parent companies, letters of comfort and bank guarantees are accepted as collateral.

By distributing the risk across different counterparties, customers and countries, the credit risk is spread and diversified accordingly.

Carrying amounts of financial assets

The following table shows the carrying amounts of the financial assets, grouped according to the categories defined in IFRS 9:

CHF million	Note	Carrying amount 30.9.2025	Carrying amount 30.9.2024
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		**12 784.6**	**13 315.5**
Loan receivables (current and non-current)	4.3	183.5	286.1
Time deposits (current and non-current)	4.3	250.0	1.4
Other financial receivables (current)	4.3	177.0	201.7
Trade receivables		1 445.5	1 333.2
Revenues not yet invoiced	3.5	3 135.2	3 168.2
Other receivables (non-current)	3.5	22.7	24.9
Other receivables (current)	3.5	899.4	1 097.8
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2	6 671.3	7 202.2
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatory)		**4 435.2**	**6 808.8**
Financial assets at fair value (through profit or loss)	4.3	146.6	151.0
Energy derivatives		4 256.4	6 561.4
Currency forward contracts		27.1	70.7
Interest rate swaps		5.1	25.7
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling (hedge accounting)		**29.4**	**133.2**
Currency forward contracts		13.4	113.1
Interest rate swaps		16.0	20.1
Total financial assets		**17 249.2**	**20 257.5**
Contract assets	3.5	85.7	73.1
./. Total shares and participation certificates accounted for at fair value		12.4	13.6
Maximum credit default risk		**17 322.5**	**20 317.0**

Ageing analysis of trade receivables/revenue not yet invoiced and their loss allowances

Industrial and wholesale customers as at 30 September 2025

CHF million	Not yet due	Past due 1–30 days	Past due 31–90 days	Past due 91–180 days	Past due 181–360 days	Past due > 360 days	Total
Counterparty rating AAA	48.1	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	52.3
Counterparty rating AA	149.7	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	154.7
Counterparty rating A	359.2	18.1	0.0	7.5	0.5	0.0	385.3
Counterparty rating BBB	2 049.5	33.6	15.1	4.6	2.1	32.3	2 137.2
Counterparty rating BB	1 003.2	33.2	6.9	3.3	2.2	2.7	1 051.5
Counterparty rating B	322.1	23.7	1.0	2.8	18.6	11.7	379.9
Counterparty rating CCC	60.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.5	90.3	153.3
Counterparty rating < CCC	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Acquisition cost	**4 002.6**	**115.5**	**23.7**	**18.6**	**25.5**	**138.3**	**4 324.2**
Loss allowances	– 11.9	– 0.2	– 4.4	– 0.4	– 9.5	– 104.4	– 130.8
Net carrying amount	**3 990.7**	**115.3**	**19.3**	**18.2**	**16.0**	**33.9**	**4 193.4**

Industrial and wholesale customers as at 30 September 2024

CHF million	Not yet due	Past due 1–30 days	Past due 31–90 days	Past due 91–180 days	Past due 181–360 days	Past due > 360 days	Total
Counterparty rating AAA	55.8	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.0	59.4
Counterparty rating AA	199.7	7.2	2.4	0.4	0.2	1.7	211.6
Counterparty rating A	459.4	33.0	5.8	7.9	9.2	2.0	517.3
Counterparty rating BBB	1 240.5	77.9	13.4	4.1	1.8	18.8	1 356.5
Counterparty rating BB	1 120.9	33.7	7.6	6.4	2.7	24.2	1 195.5
Counterparty rating B	577.9	15.5	4.8	14.8	2.1	16.0	631.1
Counterparty rating CCC	65.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	39.3	111.6
Acquisition cost	**3 719.4**	**169.9**	**37.8**	**37.6**	**16.3**	**102.0**	**4 083.0**
Loss allowances	– 2.7	0.0	– 2.9	– 1.6	– 1.2	– 93.1	– 101.5
Net carrying amount	**3 716.7**	**169.9**	**34.9**	**36.0**	**15.1**	**8.9**	**3 981.5**

Retail customers as at 30 September 2025

CHF million	Not yet due	Past due 1–30 days	Past due 31–90 days	Past due 91–180 days	Past due 181–360 days	Past due > 360 days	Total
Trade receivables and revenue not yet invoiced	347.5	31.0	7.1	5.8	11.5	127.9	530.8
Acquisition cost	**347.5**	**31.0**	**7.1**	**5.8**	**11.5**	**127.9**	**530.8**
Loss allowances	– 2.9	– 1.3	– 1.8	– 3.7	– 10.8	– 123.0	– 143.5
Net carrying amount	**344.6**	**29.7**	**5.3**	**2.1**	**0.7**	**4.9**	**387.3**

Retail customers as at 30 September 2024

CHF million	Not yet due	Past due 1–30 days	Past due 31–90 days	Past due 91–180 days	Past due 181–360 days	Past due > 360 days	Total
Trade receivables and revenue not yet invoiced	475.4	29.6	19.1	12.5	9.7	129.9	676.2
Acquisition cost	**475.4**	**29.6**	**19.1**	**12.5**	**9.7**	**129.9**	**676.2**
Loss allowances	– 3.0	– 4.3	– 5.2	– 7.7	– 8.4	– 127.7	– 156.3
Net carrying amount	**472.4**	**25.3**	**13.9**	**4.8**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**519.9**

Loss allowances created, released or no longer required

The following table shows the development of loss allowances for trade receivables/revenue not yet invoiced:

CHF million	Industrial and wholesale customers	Retail customers	Total
Loss allowances as at 1.10.2024	**116.0**	**133.6**	**249.6**
Financial receivables derecognised during reporting year	– 18.9	– 15.3	– 34.2
Financial receivables recognised during reporting year	5.9	44.0	49.9
Write-offs	– 1.0	– 6.4	– 7.4
Changes in models/risk parameters	2.0	2.7	4.7
Foreign currency translation	– 2.5	– 2.3	– 4.8
Loss allowances as at 30.9.2024	**101.5**	**156.3**	**257.8**
Financial receivables derecognised during reporting year	– 9.3	– 20.8	– 30.1
Financial receivables recognised during reporting year	35.4	28.4	63.8
Write-offs	– 0.4	– 19.2	– 19.6
Changes in models/risk parameters	4.6	0.0	4.6
Foreign currency translation	– 1.0	– 1.2	– 2.2
Loss allowances as at 30.9.2025	**130.8**	**143.5**	**274.3**

Credit risk concentration of trade receivables/revenue not yet invoiced by geographical area

	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
CHF million	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**
Western Europe	1 817.5	1 650.3
Southern Europe	1 088.8	1 053.8
Central Europe	1 499.6	1 585.5
Rest of Europe	128.9	146.2
Outside Europe	45.9	65.6
Total	**4 580.7**	**4 501.4**

Development of credit quality for the 2024/25 financial year

CHF million	No or low increase in default risk	Significant increase in default risk – credit impaired	Total
Acquisition cost			
Balance as at 1.10.2024	**5 841.3**	**4.2**	**5 845.5**
Transfer between stages	– 121.3	121.3	0.0
Additions	2 514.3	0.0	2 514.3
Repayments	– 2 155.2	0.0	– 2 155.2
Evaluation changes	– 0.8	0.0	– 0.8
Changes in interest accruals	0.0	5.7	5.7
Reclassification	– 2.8	0.0	– 2.8
Change in scope of consolidation	– 60.3	0.0	– 60.3
Foreign currency translation	– 5.6	– 0.2	– 5.8
Balance as at 30.9.2025	**6 009.6**	**131.0**	**6 140.6**
Counterparty rating AA	1 157.3	0.0	1 157.3
Counterparty rating A	4 187.4	0.0	4 187.4
Counterparty rating BBB	541.4	13.9	555.3
Counterparty rating BB	112.6	0.0	112.6
Counterparty rating B	10.9	112.8	123.7
Counterparty rating CCC	0.0	4.3	4.3
Balance as at 30.9.2025	**6 009.6**	**131.0**	**6 140.6**

CHF million	No or low increase in default risk	Significant increase in default risk – credit impaired	Total
Loss allowances			
Balance as at 1.10.2024	**– 78.9**	**– 4.2**	**– 83.1**
Transfer between stages	72.1	– 72.1	0.0
Financial receivables derecognised during reporting year	4.4	0.0	4.4
Financial receivables recognised during reporting year	– 0.6	– 54.9	– 55.5
Changes in models/risk parameters	0.5	0.0	0.5
Foreign currency translation	0.0	0.2	0.2
Balance as at 30.9.2025	**– 2.5**	**– 131.0**	**– 133.5**
Balance as at 30.9.2025	**6 007.1**	**0.0**	**6 007.1**
Thereof:			
Loan receivables (non-current)			177.5
Loan receivables (current)			6.0
Time deposits (current)			250.0
Other financial receivables (current)			177.0
Investments (current)			4 800.8
Credit support annex receivables			222.3
Initial margin for exchanges			373.5

Development of credit quality for the 2023/24 financial year

CHF million	No or low increase in default risk	Significant increase in default risk – credit impaired	Total
Acquisition cost			
Balance as at 1.10.2023	**6 871.9**	**3.3**	**6 875.2**
Transfer between stages	– 0.9	0.9	0.0
Additions	1 972.2	0.0	1 972.2
Repayments	– 2 817.9	0.0	– 2 817.9
Evaluation changes	– 2.4	0.0	– 2.4
Reclassification to/from “Assets held for sale”	114.2	0.0	114.2
Reclassification	– 2.9	0.0	– 2.9
Change in scope of consolidation	– 275.1	0.0	– 275.1
Foreign currency translation	– 17.8	0.0	– 17.8
Balance as at 30.9.2024	**5 841.3**	**4.2**	**5 845.5**
Counterparty rating AA	1 159.5	0.0	1 159.5
Counterparty rating A	3 645.2	0.0	3 645.2
Counterparty rating BBB	606.8	0.0	606.8
Counterparty rating BB	309.8	0.0	309.8
Counterparty rating B	120.0	0.9	120.9
Counterparty rating CCC	0.0	3.3	3.3
Balance as at 30.9.2024	**5 841.3**	**4.2**	**5 845.5**

CHF million	No or low increase in default risk	Significant increase in default risk – credit impaired	Total
Loss allowances			
Balance as at 1.10.2023	**– 75.3**	**– 3.3**	**– 78.6**
Transfer between stages	0.9	– 0.9	0.0
Financial receivables derecognised during reporting year	3.1	0.0	3.1
Financial receivables recognised during reporting year	– 2.8	0.0	– 2.8
Changes in models/risk parameters	– 6.6	0.0	– 6.6
Foreign currency translation	1.8	0.0	1.8
Balance as at 30.9.2024	**– 78.9**	**– 4.2**	**– 83.1**
Balance as at 30.9.2024	**5 762.4**	**0.0**	**5 762.4**
Thereof:			
Loan receivables (non-current)			269.5
Time deposits (non-current)			1.4
Loan receivables (current)			16.6
Other financial receivables (current)			201.7
Investments (current)			4 547.9
Credit support annex receivables			517.3
Initial margin for exchanges			208.0

Transfer of trade receivables

Axpo has transferred trade receivables and financial receivables measured at fair value through profit or loss to banks against cash. The carrying amount of the trade receivables transferred as at 30 September 2025 was CHF 411.4 million (previous year: CHF 763.3 million); the carrying amount of the financial receivables transferred was CHF 45.6 million (previous year: CHF 0.0 million). The receivables were derecognised as substantially all risks and rewards, primarily the default risk, were transferred to banks. The portion of the receivables for which the risk remains with Axpo was not derecognised.

Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets and financial receivables

Time and sight deposits are preferably held with financial institutions which have been rated at least BBB.

Derivative financial instruments

Axpo monitors the creditworthiness of its transaction partners in the energy trading sector on a timely basis and assesses their creditworthiness on the basis of external and internal ratings. Interest rate and currency derivatives are only concluded with banks that have a rating of at least BBB.

Collateral

A significant portion of the energy transactions in the Axpo Group are concluded on the basis of framework agreements such as the EFET (European Federation of Energy Traders) General Agreement on Power or Gas, the ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) or the DRV (German Master Agreement for Financial Forward Transactions). In the event of the insolvency of a business partner, these provide for an offsetting of open transactions (see the “Additional netting potential” column of the table entitled “Netting of positive and negative derivative financial instruments”).

In addition, the credit risk is reduced by the collateral received. In the case of major credit risks, credit support annexes (CSAs) are attached to the framework agreements in which regular reciprocal margin payments are agreed as additional collateral, mostly in the form of cash. The collateral is received and delivered in the form of cash and stand-by letters of credit. Cash collateral is presented in the line item “Credit support annex (CSA)”, and the stand-by letters of credit received in the line item “Bank guarantee”. Stand-by letters of credit and bank guarantees delivered are not presented in the table below as they are part of the used credit line (see Note 4.5.6 “Liquidity risks”). Another option for collateral provided and received are payment guarantees. Payment guarantees are irrevocable and undisputable during the term of the contract. Furthermore, they can be drawn immediately on first demand.

Since such collateral is not only received for transactions allocated to a trading book but also for off-balance-sheet items that are assigned to an own-use book, the collateral cannot be allocated to individual balance sheet items.

Financial securities received

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Credit support annex (CSA)	164.1	143.6
Bank guarantees	649.9	828.9
Payment guarantees	2 553.9	3 096.0
Other	158.6	131.3
Total	**3 526.5**	**4 199.8**

Financial securities delivered

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Credit support annex (CSA)	222.3	517.3
Payment guarantees	192.2	75.3
Other	0.2	0.0
Total	**414.7**	**592.6**

CSAs are recorded at nominal value in the balance sheet, whereas guarantees are recorded at fair value. The fair value of the guarantees is normally CHF 0.0. Guarantees and comfort letters issued within the Axpo Group are only disclosed in the separate statements of the company that granted them.

In some countries Axpo has joint liabilities in the event of the default of another exchange participant, no matter if this participant is a counterparty of Axpo or not.

Netting of positive and negative derivative financial instruments as at 30 September 2025

CHF million	Assets subject to legally enforceable netting agreements: Gross assets before balance sheet netting	Assets subject to legally enforceable netting agreements: Netting	Assets subject to legally enforceable netting agreements: Net assets after balance sheet netting	Assets not subject to master netting agreements or to legally enforceable master netting agreements	Total assets recognised on the balance sheet	Additional netting potential: Netting potential not reported on the balance sheet	Assets after recognition of the netting potential
Positive derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading)							
Energy derivatives	3 239.7	– 263.0	2 976.7	1 279.7	4 256.4	– 1 244.5	3 011.9
Forward currency contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	27.1	0.0	27.1
Interest rate swaps	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0	5.1
Positive derivative financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling (hedge accounting)							
Forward currency contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	13.4	0.0	13.4
Interest rate swaps	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	16.0
Total	**3 239.7**	**– 263.0**	**2 976.7**	**1 341.3**	**4 318.0**	**– 1 244.5**	**3 073.5**

CHF million	Liabilities subject to legally enforceable netting agreements: Gross liabilities before balance sheet netting	Netting	Net liabilities after balance sheet netting	Liabilities not subject to master netting agreements or to legally enforceable master netting agreements	Total liabilities recognised on the balance sheet	Additional netting potential: Netting potential not reported on the balance sheet	Liabilities after recognition of the netting potential
Negative derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading)							
Energy derivatives	2 795.4	– 263.0	2 532.4	838.7	3 371.1	– 1 244.5	2 126.6
Forward currency contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	39.0	0.0	39.0
Interest rate swaps	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	32.9	0.0	32.9
Other derivative financial instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	19.1	0.0	19.1
Negative derivative financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling (hedge accounting)							
Forward currency contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	16.6	0.0	16.6
Interest rate swaps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9
Total	**2 795.4**	**– 263.0**	**2 532.4**	**947.2**	**3 479.6**	**– 1 244.5**	**2 235.1**

Netting of positive and negative derivative financial instruments as at 30 September 2024

CHF million	Assets subject to legally enforceable netting agreements: Gross assets before balance sheet netting	Assets subject to legally enforceable netting agreements: Netting	Assets subject to legally enforceable netting agreements: Net assets after balance sheet netting	Assets not subject to master netting agreements or to legally enforceable master netting agreements	Total assets recognised on the balance sheet	Additional netting potential: Netting potential not reported on the balance sheet	Assets after recognition of the netting potential
Positive derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading)							
Energy derivatives	6 207.6	– 1 642.8	4 564.8	1 996.6	6 561.4	– 1 248.0	5 313.4
Forward currency contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.7	70.7	0.0	70.7
Interest rate swaps	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	25.7	0.0	25.7
Positive derivative financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling (hedge accounting)							
Forward currency contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.1	113.1	0.0	113.1
Interest rate swaps	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	20.1	0.0	20.1
Total	**6 207.6**	**– 1 642.8**	**4 564.8**	**2 226.2**	**6 791.0**	**– 1 248.0**	**5 543.0**

CHF million	Liabilities subject to legally enforceable netting agreements: Gross liabilities before balance sheet netting	Liabilities subject to legally enforceable netting agreements: Netting	Liabilities subject to legally enforceable netting agreements: Net liabilities after balance sheet netting	Liabilities not subject to master netting agreements or to legally enforceable master netting agreements	Total liabilities recognised on the balance sheet	Additional netting potential: Netting potential not reported on the balance sheet	Liabilities after recognition of the netting potential
Negative derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading)							
Energy derivatives	4 668.7	– 1 642.8	3 025.9	1 894.5	4 920.4	– 1 248.0	3 672.4
Forward currency contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.2	62.2	0.0	62.2
Interest rate swaps	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	42.5	0.0	42.5
Negative derivative financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling (hedge accounting)							
Energy derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	4.3
Forward currency contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
Interest rate swaps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	**4 668.7**	**– 1 642.8**	**3 025.9**	**2 006.3**	**5 032.2**	**– 1 248.0**	**3 784.2**

Axpo manages its energy contracts on a portfolio basis. The majority of procurement contracts are offset by sales contracts, and vice versa. These contracts are recognised at fair value or as executory contracts. The replacement values of contracts recognised at fair value are a result of the difference between the contract price and the prevailing market price. The risk of counterparty default increases as energy prices rise, as the replacement of procurement/sales contracts is carried out at market price. Axpo mitigates this risk by concluding netting agreements, establishing internal credit limits and demanding collateral (see table “Financial securities received”).

The netted receivables and payables included in “Revenues not yet invoiced” and “Operating expenses not yet invoiced” amounted to CHF 1,017.3 million (previous year: CHF 1,147.9 million; see Note 3.5 “Other receivables” and Note 3.6 “Other liabilities”).

Accounting principles

Impairment of non-derivative financial assets

Axpo uses the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9 for the calculation of loss allowances for the balance sheet items trade receivables, revenue not yet invoiced, contract assets, and current and non-current lease receivables. The loss allowances are calculated over the entire term of the contract. The loss allowances for these items are calculated on the basis of a maturity matrix. The same maturity matrix is used per country for retail customers. The loss allowances for all other counterparties are calculated on the basis of a maturity matrix and the counterparty rating.

For all other financial assets for which the simplified approach is not envisaged, the loss allowances are calculated using the three-stage approach. The loss allowances are calculated on the basis of the counterparty rating and the remaining term. Depending on which stage it is allocated to, the risk provision is calculated over 12 months or the contract term if shorter (stage 1) or over the entire contract term (stages 2 and 3). Counterparty ratings are based on both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis. The probability of default per counterparty rating and contract term is consistent with observable industry values and is based on historical defaults, current information and future expectations.

From Axpo’s point of view, a financial asset has a low default risk if its counterparty rating meets the definition of “investment grade”. Axpo defines a rating of BBB or above as investment grade. Financial assets with such a rating are assigned to stage 1. There is no further review of the increase in credit risk.

Axpo also assumes that the risk of a financial asset defaulting has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due or if the counterparty rating has deteriorated by more than two stages since the contract was concluded and is outside investment grade. In this case, a financial asset is allocated to stage 2.

Axpo considers a financial asset to be credit-impaired if the borrower has filed for bankruptcy or if the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. These assets are allocated to stage 3. Assets remain impaired on the balance sheet until foreclosure has been completed.

The assumptions made when 30 or 90 days are past due can be rebutted if appropriate and supporting information is available.

If there are indications of impairment, loss allowances are calculated on an individual basis and recognised. Axpo assumes a recovery rate of 20% on financial receivables past due for more than 360 days.

Loss allowances for financial receivables of an operating nature and for financial guarantees and credit lines not yet drawn are recognised above EBIT, while loss allowances for financial receivables of a financing nature are recognised in the financial result.

Accounting principles

Netting agreements

If a framework agreement with a netting clause exists for a counterparty and if there is an enforceable legal right to offset and the intention to settle net, the positive and negative replacement values which fall due simultaneously (in the same calendar month) are netted. No netting is applied between derivative financial instruments which are "held for trading" and derivative financial instruments which are designated as hedging instruments. Additionally, credit support annexes received and delivered are not included in netting.

On the other hand, trade receivables from customers who are also suppliers are offset against trade payables, provided a netting arrangement has been agreed and there is the intention to settle net or to settle simultaneously.

4.5.5 Environmental risks

Environmental risks include deviations in production or sales volumes versus budgeted amounts, physical damage to facilities, and potential bottlenecks, interruptions or restrictions in the supply of energy required for Axpo's production, where the above result from natural events. If there are unexpected reductions in production, Axpo still has to ensure the delivery of any energy sold in advance. This previously guaranteed quantity must then be procured on the spot market, which can result in financial losses depending on the price level.

Axpo has established various mechanisms that mitigate environmental risks. The broadly diversified origination portfolio ensures, among other things, that fluctuations in procurement and sales can be levelled out. Environmental risks are additionally taken into account in the hedging strategy.

4.5.6 Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group Treasury department is responsible for liquidity management, which encompasses the planning, monitoring, provision and optimisation of liquidity.

The focus on liquidity risk management and more intensive financing activities has made a significant contribution to Axpo's ability to fulfil its financial obligations at all times, despite enormous market turbulence and large temporary liquidity outflows.

The following key measures are continuously monitored and further improved in order to protect the Group's liquidity.

Financing

Various measures are used to ensure liquidity, such as liquidity swaps, factoring, green bond issuance and new lines of credit. Cash pooling and smoothing of cash balances within the business areas are used to achieve optimum cash management. Liquidity in the project business is essentially ensured via specific project financing and by refinancing on the money and capital markets.

Liquidity risk methodology

A combination of various liquidity risk indicators are used to identify and assess risks and derive suitable risk mitigation measures. The approaches implemented are a risk modelling system based on historical data (liquidity-at-risk; LaR) as well as a forward-looking liquidity heatmap based on various extreme price move scenarios. The LaR indicator measures possible liquidity outflows due to market risks (including cash outflows due to collateral in the trading business), credit risks (including cash outflows due to the switch from cash to credit lines and cash outflows due to credit defaults), volume risks (including cash outflows due to replacement purchases on the spot markets) and operational risks. The liquidity heatmap analyses the sensitivities of the most important risk factors. The LaR and the liquidity heatmap are recorded together with the available liquidity and regularly reported to the Executive Board and the Board of Directors.

Portfolio management

The triangular relationship between market, credit and liquidity risk means that measures to reduce liquidity risk increase market risk or credit risk in relation to various counterparties ("trilemma"). The portfolio is regularly reviewed with the aim of optimising the portfolio and ensuring an appropriate balance between these risks.

Contingency plan

Axpo has a contingency plan with regard to liquidity scenarios. This defines worst-case scenarios, measures and responsibilities, which will allow Axpo to remain able to function in the event of a crisis. The contingency plan is regularly analysed, adjusted and further developed if necessary.

Credit lines

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Uncommitted credit lines from banks and financial institutions	5 255.4	5 172.1
Thereof:		
Used for loans and guarantees	1 658.5	1 801.6
Remaining credit lines	3 596.9	3 370.5
Committed credit lines from banks	6 554.8	6 720.6
Thereof:		
Used for loans and guarantees	382.1	728.4
Remaining credit lines	6 172.7	5 992.2

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments as at 30 September 2025

CHF million	Carrying amount	Cash flows	At sight	< 3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	> 5 years
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost							
Trade payables	786.3	786.3	0.0	537.9	245.7	2.7	0.0
Financial liabilities (current and non-current)	5 550.7	6 304.6	48.6	707.8	761.4	2 745.3	2 041.5
Other liabilities (current and non-current)	663.7	663.7	167.1	352.5	74.5	61.3	8.3
Operating expenses not yet invoiced	2 734.3	2 734.3	10.7	2 376.9	346.7	0.0	0.0
Total cash outflow		**10 488.9**	**226.4** [1]	**3 975.1**	**1 428.3**	**2 809.3**	**2 049.8**
Derivative financial instruments at fair value							
Net carrying amount of energy derivatives	885.3						
Gross cash inflow		45 340.4	6 551.4	11 158.3	13 511.1	13 557.2	562.4
Gross cash outflow		37 335.9	5 725.4	9 947.3	11 685.2	9 095.8	882.2
Net carrying amount of currency forward contracts	– 15.1						
Gross cash inflow		7 318.5	0.0	2 210.7	2 571.8	2 536.0	0.0
Gross cash outflow		7 428.4	0.0	2 210.1	2 604.1	2 614.2	0.0
Net carrying amount of interest rate swaps	– 12.7						
Gross cash inflow		169.3	0.0	27.0	18.8	96.6	26.9
Gross cash outflow		177.8	0.0	25.0	14.6	111.6	26.6
Net carrying amount of other derivative financial instruments	– 19.1						
Gross cash inflow		233.2	0.0	0.8	3.0	229.4	0.0
Gross cash outflow		260.8	0.0	2.1	8.6	250.1	0.0
Total net cash inflow (-)/outflow (+)		**– 7 858.5**	**– 826.0**	**– 1 212.3**	**– 1 792.2**	**– 4 347.5**	**319.5**

1) Amounts at sight are mainly credit support annexes received. The cash inflows and outflows are not predictable and depend on market movements.

The maturity analysis is based on undiscounted cash flows. In accordance with the applicable standard, liquidity risk relates only to financial liabilities. In order to show the effective liquidity risk arising from derivative financial instruments, the cash inflow/outflow under “Derivative financial instruments” in the adjoining table relates to contracts with positive and negative replacement values.

In order to hedge its own energy production and long-term energy sales and purchase contracts, known as “own-use” contracts, the Axpo Group enters into both energy sales and purchase contracts. These hedging transactions are included in the adjoining maturity analysis. As contracts assigned to own-use books are executory contracts, no cash flow is presented in the table above for these contracts, thus generating significant accounting mismatches. Furthermore, in some cases, the Axpo Group enters into stack and roll hedges to hedge the purchase or sales volume of long-term contracts for a period of around 36 months.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments as at 30 September 2024

CHF million	Carrying amount	Cash flows	At sight	< 3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	> 5 years
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost							
Trade payables	821.1	821.1	0.0	784.4	8.0	28.7	0.0
Financial liabilities (current and non-current)	5 564.0	6 326.4	0.6	809.2	715.6	2 993.8	1 807.2
Other liabilities (current and non-current)	753.1	758.7	143.6	424.7	120.9	63.6	5.9
Operating expenses not yet invoiced	3 063.2	3 063.2	7.1	3 045.4	10.7	0.0	0.0
Total cash outflow		**10 969.4**	**151.3** [1]	**5 063.7**	**855.2**	**3 086.1**	**1 813.1**
Derivative financial instruments at fair value							
Net carrying amount of energy derivatives	1 636.7						
Gross cash inflow		80 925.4	8 351.3	16 362.6	17 327.7	38 195.8	688.0
Gross cash outflow		69 241.4	6 395.7	15 259.9	14 668.5	31 800.0	1 117.3
Net carrying amount of currency forward contracts	119.0						
Gross cash inflow		7 616.2	0.0	1 792.6	3 168.9	2 654.7	0.0
Gross cash outflow		7 570.0	0.0	1 754.9	3 125.6	2 689.5	0.0
Net carrying amount of interest rate swaps	3.1						
Gross cash inflow		335.5	0.0	60.0	49.7	164.8	61.0
Gross cash outflow		312.5	0.0	56.2	56.7	149.1	50.5
Total net cash inflow (-)/outflow (+)		**– 11 753.2**	**– 1 955.6**	**– 1 144.2**	**– 2 695.5**	**– 6 376.7**	**418.8**

1) Amounts at sight are mainly credit support annexes received. The cash inflows and outflows are not predictable and depend on market movements.

These hedges are assigned to trading books. Cash flows from these hedges are not presented in the same time period as cash flows from long-term contracts.

4.5.7 Liquidity

Axpo's financial leeway comprises the available liquidity and the committed credit lines. The minimum liquidity required is determined by Axpo Risk Management and analysed regularly together with the Executive Board.

Axpo also has processes and instruments that identify significant uncertainties at an early stage that could raise serious doubts regarding the company's ability to continue as a going concern. To assess the liquidity situation, sensitivities in relation to future cash flow forecasts over the coming years were taken into account.

Axpo complied with the financial covenants at all times during the financial year. There is no significant uncertainty regarding compliance in the coming financial year.

4.5.8 Operational risks

Operational risks are defined as risks that arise as a result of inadequate or non-functioning internal processes and systems, human factors or external events. At Axpo, operational risks include in particular cyber, regulatory and tax risks, as well as process risks. Cyber risks, in particular, have become an increasingly important factor in recent years. As an operator of critical infrastructure with close ties to the government, Axpo continuously implements measures to strengthen cyber security, cyber resilience and business continuity management (BCM) in order to protect the company as fully as possible.

Axpo is active in many different international markets. The regulatory environment and the increasingly complex tax framework are subject to risks and uncertainties. Axpo counters these risks by consulting local law firms and tax experts in order to address possible risks and challenges at an early stage. The internal processes, controls and systems undergo continuous further improvement.

Axpo is also active in the area of renewable energy as a project developer and operator, particularly in the construction and operation of wind farms and solar plants. Axpo additionally operates gas-fired combined-cycle power plants in Italy and other conventional plants in Switzerland. The approval, construction and operation of these facilities are subject to regulatory risks and changes and are monitored continuously.

4.5.9 Strategic, long-term and non-financial risks

Strategic, long-term and non-financial risks are terms used to describe risks that impact the business strategy or strategic goals, such as reputation, compliance or ESG-related aspirations. Many of the strategic and long-term risks are directly related to opportunities and are closely linked to Axpo's corporate governance and strategic orientation.

Strategic and long-term risks are regularly identified and reported to the Executive Board and the Board of Directors.

5. Employees

5.1 Personnel expenses and number of employees

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Salaries and wages	– 910.9	– 882.0
Employee benefit expense for defined benefit plans (Note 5.3)	– 66.7	– 54.9
Employee benefit expense for defined contribution plans	– 6.5	– 5.4
Social security and other personnel expenses	– 135.2	– 125.7
Total	**– 1 119.3**	**– 1 068.0**
Number of employees as at balance sheet date (full-time equivalents)		
Employees	7 025	6 569
Apprentices	455	454
Total	**7 480**	**7 023**

5.2 Remuneration paid to the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Board of Directors		
Current remuneration	1.2	1.2
Total	**1.2**	**1.2**
Executive Board		
Current remuneration	5.6	7.2
Long-term remuneration	0.5	0.0
Pension fund contributions	1.5	1.4
Total	**7.6**	**8.6**

No share-based payments or severance payments were made to the members of the Board of Directors or the Executive Board. For further details, please refer to Note 25 “Remuneration paid to the Board of Directors and the Executive Board” of the separate financial statements of Axpo Holding AG.

5.3 Employee benefits

The Axpo Group has several pension plans in accordance with national legislation in each country. Most employees belong to the PKE-CPE Vorsorgestiftung Energie pension foundation, a legally independent pension fund which qualifies as a defined benefit plan under IAS 19. Besides this, there are only a few other defined benefit and defined contribution plans, all of which are insignificant.

PKE-CPE Vorsorgestiftung Energie

PKE-CPE Vorsorgestiftung Energie is a pension fund with the legal form of a foundation and pension fund under the Swiss Civil Code (ZGB) and the Swiss Federal Law on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans (BVG). The objective of the foundation is to provide occupational benefits in accordance with the BVG and its ordinances, protecting the employees of the affiliated companies and their families and survivors against the financial consequences of old age, invalidity and death. The pension fund is an independent, all-inclusive pension fund, and the contributions and benefits exceed the minimum legal requirements. The Board of Trustees is the most senior governing body of PKE-CPE Vorsorgestiftung Energie. It is composed of an equal number of employee and employer representatives of the affiliated companies and constitutes itself. The benefits provided by PKE-CPE Vorsorgestiftung Energie and their financing, the organisation and administration, and the relationship with the affiliated companies, the active insured members and the pensioners are defined in the pension fund and organisational regulations.

The employer and employee contributions are defined as a percentage of the insured salary. The old-age pension is determined by multiplying the balance of the retirement savings capital at retirement by the conversion rate defined in the regulations. The employee may draw the pension benefits as a lump-sum payment. The invalidity pension and the spouse's pension are defined as a percentage of the insured salary.

The plan assets are invested by PKE-CPE Vorsorgestiftung Energie jointly for all affiliated companies, which share the actuarial and investment risks of the pension fund. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the investment of the plan assets. The organisation of the investment activities and the related competencies are specified in the investment regulations and investment strategy. The pension fund is exposed to actuarial and investment risks. The investments are made such that the benefits can be paid when they become due. In the event of underfunding, the Board of Trustees, in collaboration with a recognised actuarial expert, implements suitable measures to eliminate the underfunding. If necessary, the interest rate on the retirement savings capital, the financing and the benefits in excess of the minimum requirement under BVG may be adjusted to bring them into line with the funds available. If other measures are not sufficient, PKE-CPE Vorsorgestiftung Energie may require the employer and the employee to pay additional contributions to eliminate the underfunding.

Actuarial assumptions

Given persistently low interest rates and increasing life expectancy, the liabilities from defined benefit plans in Switzerland are measured in accordance with the applicable Swiss law and company practice, taking into account risk sharing between the employer and employees. This is based on regulations and the history of cost sharing between Axpo and its employees as part of past restructuring measures. Axpo has been applying extended risk sharing since 30 September 2020. Compared with 2020, the financial situation of PKE-CPE Vorsorgestiftung Energie has improved significantly due to the very good returns. Therefore, no measures are required to restore the financial balance of the pension fund, which is why the current regulatory conversion rates are applied, as in the previous year.

As at 30 September 2025, all companies of the Axpo Group have an asset surplus with regard to IAS 19. In accordance with IFRIC 14, the portion of the surplus that can be capitalised in the balance sheet is limited to the economic benefit or the value of the existing employer contribution reserve.

Reconciliation of pension assets/liabilities

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at 30.9.	2 786.1	2 625.7
Fair value of plan assets as at 30.9.	3 050.3	2 907.1
Surplus (–) / deficit (+) as at 30.9.	**– 264.2**	**– 281.4**
Adjustment to asset ceiling	2.1	76.0
Asset surplus (–) / deficit (+) recognised as at 30.9.	**– 262.1**	**– 205.4**
thereof recognised as separate asset (–) (Note 3.5)	– 262.1	– 205.4

Pension costs in income statement

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Current service cost	67.7	54.1
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	29.1	46.8
Interest income on plan assets	– 32.2	– 52.5
Interest expense (+) / income (–) on effect of asset ceiling	0.8	5.3
Administration cost excluding asset management cost	1.3	1.2
Pension cost recognised in income statement	**66.7**	**54.9**
thereof service cost and administration cost	69.0	55.3
thereof net interest expense (+) / income (-)	– 2.3	– 0.4

Pension costs in other comprehensive income

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Actuarial gains (–) / losses (+) on defined benefit obligation	106.9	231.4
Gains (–) / losses (+) on plan assets excluding interest income	– 90.0	– 220.6
Change in effect of asset ceiling excluding interest expense (+) / income (–)	– 74.7	– 195.2
Pension cost recognised in other comprehensive income	**– 57.8**	**– 184.4**

Change in pension asset/liability reported in the balance sheet

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Pension asset (–) / liability (+) as at 1.10.	– 205.4	– 14.8
Pension cost recognised in the income statement	66.7	54.9
Pension cost recognised in other comprehensive income	– 57.8	– 184.4
Employer contributions	– 65.6	– 61.1
Pension asset (–) / liability (+) as at 30.9.	**– 262.1**	**– 205.4**

Change in the fair value of plan assets

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Fair value of plan assets as at 1.10.	2 907.1	2 616.6
Interest income on plan assets	32.2	52.5
Employer contributions	65.6	61.1
Employee contributions	38.7	36.2
Benefits paid in (+) / out (–)	– 83.3	– 79.9
Gains (–) / losses (+) on plan assets excluding interest income	90.0	220.6
Fair value of plan assets as at 30.9.	**3 050.3**	**2 907.1**

Reconciliation of effect of asset ceiling

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Adjustment to asset ceiling as at 1.10.	76.1	265.9
Interest expense/(income) on effect of asset ceiling	0.8	5.3
Change in effect of asset ceiling excl. interest expense/income	– 74.8	– 195.1
Adjustment to asset ceiling as at 30.9.	**2.1**	**76.1**

Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at 1.10.	2 625.7	2 335.9
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	29.1	46.8
Current service cost	67.7	54.1
Employee contributions	38.7	36.2
Benefits paid in (+) / out (–)	– 83.3	– 79.9
Administration cost excluding asset management cost	1.3	1.2
Actuarial gains (–) / losses (+) on defined benefit obligation	106.9	231.4
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at 30.9.	**2 786.1**	**2 625.7**

Breakdown of defined benefit obligation

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation for active members	1 683.4	1 502.5
Present value of defined benefit obligation for pensioners	1 102.7	1 123.2

Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit obligation

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Actuarial gains (-) / losses (+) on defined benefit obligation from:		
changes in financial assumptions	60.5	235.0
changes in demographic assumptions	0.0	– 18.2
experience adjustments	46.4	14.6
Actuarial gains (-) / losses (+) on defined benefit obligation	**106.9**	**231.4**

Actuarial assumptions

in %	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Discount rate for active members	1.1	1.1
Discount rate for pensioners	1.1	1.1
Interest rate on retirement savings capital	2.0	1.1
Expected future salary increase	1.4	1.9
Long-term expected rate of change in the CMI model (BVG 2020)	1.25	1.25

Sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is especially sensitive to changes in the discount rate, assumptions regarding salary trends and changes in life expectancy. The discount rate and expected salary change were reduced/increased by 0.25%. Sensitivity to mortality rates was calculated by reducing/raising the mortality rate by a fixed factor such that the life expectancy for the majority of age categories was raised/reduced by approximately one year. The following table summarises the present value of the defined benefit obligation which would result from applying the above-mentioned assumptions:

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Discount rate (–0.25% change)	2 875.0	2 708.6
Discount rate (+0.25% change)	2 702.4	2 547.6
Interest rate (–0.25% change)	2 763.0	2 605.4
Interest rate (+0.25% change)	2 809.7	2 646.3
Salary increase (–0.25% change)	2 776.1	2 617.0
Salary increase (+0.25% change)	2 796.1	2 634.3
Life expectancy (–1 year change)	2 697.5	2 540.4
Life expectancy (+1 year change)	2 872.3	2 708.9

Estimate of employer and employee contributions for subsequent period

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Expected employer contributions	65.7	61.4
Expected employee contributions	38.7	36.5

Major categories of plan assets

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Cash and cash equivalents	88.5	110.1
Equity instruments	1 314.7	1 115.9
Debt instruments	808.3	884.0
Real estate	94.6	107.4
Others	292.8	260.9
Total plan assets at fair value (quoted market price)	**2 598.9**	**2 478.3**
Real estate	451.4	428.8
Total plan assets at fair value (non-quoted market price)	**451.4**	**428.8**
Total plan assets at fair value	**3 050.3**	**2 907.1**

Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation in years	12.5	12.5
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation in years for active members	14.1	14.0
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation in years for pensioners	10.1	10.2

Accounting principles

Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit obligation of the PKE attributable to the Axpo Group is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate is determined on the basis of the yield on Swiss and foreign corporate bonds that are listed on the Swiss stock exchange (SIX). Only institutions whose bonds are rated with one of the two highest credit quality categories (AAA and AA) are considered. Wage growth is based on Axpo's long-term expectations. Additionally, wage increases according to valid collective working agreements or other contractual commitments are considered. Life expectancy is calculated using a projection of future improvements in mortality according to the Continuous Mortality Investigation (CMI) model, which is based on actual mortality data observed in Switzerland.

The service cost encompasses current service cost, past service cost, and gains and losses from plan settlements. Gains or losses from plan curtailments are part of the past service cost. The service cost is recognised in the income statement under personnel expenses.

Net interest expense is calculated by multiplying the net pension liability (or asset) at the beginning of the financial year by the discount rate, taking into account any changes during the year as a result of contributions and pension payments. Remeasurement components comprise actuarial gains and losses from the development in the present value of the defined benefit obligation arising from changes in the assumptions and experience adjustments, as well as the return on plan assets less amounts included in net interest expense, and changes in unrecognised assets less effects included in net interest expense. The net interest expense is recognised in the income statement under personnel expenses.

Remeasurement components are recognised in other comprehensive income and cannot be recycled. The amount recognised in the consolidated financial statements corresponds to the surplus or deficit of the defined benefit plans (net pension liability or asset).

Risk sharing has been factored into financial assumptions since the 2019/20 financial year. Another factor taken into account is that, under the Swiss pension fund plan (and the corresponding laws, ordinances and directives on occupational pensions), employees are also obligated to pay additional contributions to remedy any underfunding. In such an event, the employer's restructuring contributions must be at least as high as the sum of the employees' contributions.

Defined contribution plans

In the case of pension schemes with defined contribution plans, the employer contributions paid or owed are recognised in the income statement.

Significant judgments and estimation uncertainties

Defined benefit plan

The recognised pension obligation is calculated based on statistical and actuarial assumptions. In particular, the present value of the defined benefit obligation depends on assumptions related to the discount rate, future wage and salary increases, and the expected increase in pension benefits. Additional assumptions include statistical data such as the probability of employees leaving the company and the life expectancy of insured members. The assumptions may deviate substantially from actual results due to changes in market conditions and the economic environment, higher or lower exit rates, longer or shorter life expectancy of insured members and other estimated factors. These deviations may have an impact on the pension obligations reported in future reporting periods.

6. Scope of consolidation

6.1 Significant changes in scope of consolidation

Reporting year 2024/25
Axpo Holding AG's interest in its Swiss subsidiary CKW AG increased to 85.9% in the 2024/25 financial year. In March 2025, Axpo Holding AG acquired 273,403 registered shares from Anna Holding AG. In addition, on 23 May 2025, Axpo Holding AG acquired a further 13,720 registered shares directly from CKW AG. The purchase price in both transactions was CHF 380.0 per share.

In addition, in the 2024/25 financial year, the Axpo Group acquired three biomethane projects in Italy and a biogas plant in Poland. The four entities are allocated to the Generation & Distribution operating segment.

Reporting year 2023/24
Two portfolios of newly built solar parks and three wind farms in France were sold in the 2023/24 financial year. The companies were allocated to the Generation & Distribution operating segment.

Accounting principles

Scope of consolidation

Subsidiaries are companies controlled by the Axpo Group and are included in the consolidated financial statements using the full consolidation method. The Group controls a company if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the company and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the company.

Investments in entities over which the Axpo Group exercises significant influence without having control over its financial and business policy are classified as associates and are accounted for using the equity method. As at the date of acquisition, the fair value of the proportional net assets is calculated and, together with any goodwill, recognised in the balance sheet under "Investments in partner plants and other associates". In subsequent reporting periods, this amount is adjusted for any change in the Axpo Group's share of the additional capital and income earned, impairments, impairment reversals and any dividends.

Capital consolidation

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ends. Net assets acquired are measured at their fair value and accounted for using the acquisition method. Any difference between the higher purchase price and the net assets acquired is capitalised as goodwill. A negative difference is immediately recognised in the income statement.

Transaction costs incurred in connection with an acquisition are recognised in the income statement.

Intragroup transactions

Electricity produced by partner plants is invoiced to the shareholders at annual production cost on the basis of existing partnership agreements and regardless of market prices. Market prices generally apply for the invoicing of other goods and services between group companies and related parties. Intercompany profits and transactions within the Axpo Group are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

6.2 Assets and liabilities held for sale

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Assets held for sale		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 3.1)	40.6	87.4
Right-of-use assets (Note 3.2)	1.6	8.9
Investments in partner plants and other associates (Note 6.3)	0.0	12.3
Derivative financial instruments (current and non-current)	0.0	1.5
Financial receivables (non-current)	3.0	3.0
Other assets (current and non-current)	3.3	10.8
Total	**48.5**	**123.9**
thereof Generation & Distribution segment	46.3	117.7
thereof CKW segment	0.0	1.3
thereof not allocated to any operating segment	2.2	4.9
Liabilities held for sale		
Financial liabilities (current and non-current) (Note 4.4)	39.0	73.6
Other liabilities (current and non-current)	1.0	4.4
Total	**40.0**	**78.0**
thereof Generation & Distribution segment	2.3	11.2
thereof not allocated to any operating segment	37.7	66.8

In the 2023/24 financial year, a portion of the shares in ENAG Energiefinanzierungs AG with a carrying amount of CHF 12.3 million was reclassified to “Assets held for sale” due to the planned disposal at the beginning of 2025. The sale was completed as scheduled in January 2025, and the investment was derecognised accordingly.

In the 2022/23 financial year, a portfolio of solar plants together with the related assets and liabilities was classified as “held for sale”, as the criteria under IFRS 5 were met at that time. The planned transaction could not be concluded in either of the past two financial years. A portion of the portfolio with a carrying amount of CHF 19.1 million – comprising CHF 56.8 million of “Assets held for sale” and CHF 37.7 million of “Liabilities held for sale” – was reclassified back to its original balance sheet positions, as a sale within the next 12 months is no longer expected. For the remaining part of the portfolio, management remains confident that the sale will be completed in the 2025/26 financial year. In addition, solar plants worth CHF 1.2 million were newly reclassified to “Assets held for sale.”

The sale of all assets and liabilities classified as “held for sale” is expected within the next 12 months.

6.3 Investments in partner plants and other associates

CHF million	Partner plants	Other associates	Total
Carrying amount as at 1.10.2024	**973.4**	**669.9**	**1 643.3**
Change in scope of consolidation	0.0	18.5	18.5
Additions	0.0	2.1	2.1
Disposals	– 6.0	– 2.8	– 8.8
Impairment losses (Note 2.4)	0.0	– 2.5	– 2.5
Impairment reversals (Note 2.4)	0.0	0.8	0.8
Reclassification positive/negative investment value	0.0	12.9	12.9
Dividend	– 26.3	– 28.5	– 54.8
Share of result	37.6	26.9	64.5
Cash flow hedges (other comprehensive income)	0.0	– 2.8	– 2.8
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (other comprehensive income)	4.4	0.0	4.4
Deferred taxes (other comprehensive income)	– 0.8	0.5	– 0.3
Foreign currency translation	0.0	– 0.5	– 0.5
Carrying amount as at 1.10.2025	**982.3**	**694.5**	**1 676.8**

In the line “Change in scope of consolidation”, wind farms and solar plants that were previously included in the scope of consolidation as other associated companies due to the progress of their project were transferred to operations and treated as fully consolidated subsidiaries. The disposal of negative equity is included in the line “Change in scope of consolidation”.

The line “Additions” comprises the acquisition of two associates.

“Disposals” includes the sale of two associates and the reduction in the investment in ENAG Energiefinanzierungs AG through the transfer of sub-participations. On 3 January 2025, the Axpo Group reduced its interest in ENAG Energiefinanzierungs AG. As at 30 September 2024, the portion of the investment to be disposed of, excluding the sub-participations, was already classified under “Assets held for sale”.

With respect to partner plants and other associates, the Axpo Group holds a significant investment in the Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt AG and Kernkraftwerk Gösgen-Däniken AG nuclear partner plants. The tables below show the key financial figures of these two partner plants. These are the figures as they appear in the financial statements of the companies, reconciled to IFRS:

Key financial figures of material partner plants

	Gross value		Gross value	
	Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt AG		Kernkraftwerk Gösgen-Däniken AG	
CHF million	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**
Balance sheet				
Non-current assets	4 612.5	4 501.0	3 993.6	3 825.1
Current assets	438.6	368.5	250.7	314.1
Total assets	**5 051.1**	**4 869.5**	**4 244.3**	**4 139.2**
Non-current liabilities	4 174.8	4 053.7	3 513.4	3 438.4
Current liabilities	347.8	295.1	264.9	260.2
Equity	528.5	520.7	466.0	440.6
Total equity and liabilities	**5 051.1**	**4 869.5**	**4 244.3**	**4 139.2**
Share	34.63%	34.63%	35.95%	35.95%
Carrying amount of the investment	**183.0**	**180.3**	**167.7**	**158.6**
Dividends received	7.0	7.0	0.0	9.6

	Gross value		Gross value	
	Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt AG		Kernkraftwerk Gösgen-Däniken AG	
CHF million	**2024/25**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2023/24**
Income statement				
Income	542.3	544.1	452.7	427.9
Expenses	– 521.0	– 522.7	– 424.0	– 399.3
Result for the period	**21.3**	**21.4**	**28.7**	**28.6**
Statement of comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income	6.6	29.3	– 3.2	43.3
Total comprehensive income	27.9	50.7	25.5	71.9
Share	34.63%	34.63%	35.95%	35.95%
Share of result	7.4	7.4	10.3	10.3
Share of other comprehensive income	2.3	10.3	– 1.2	15.6
Share of total comprehensive income	**9.7**	**17.7**	**9.1**	**25.9**

The tables below show the aggregated key financial figures for the other, individually immaterial, investments in partner plants and other associates (pro rata):

Key financial figures of partner plants and other associates as at 30 September 2025 or for the 2024/25 financial year

CHF million	Individually disclosed investments aggregated	Partner plants	Other associates	Total
Carrying amount of the investments	350.7	631.6	694.5	1 676.8
Balance sheet				
Non-current assets	3 033.0	1 713.9	1 448.9	6 195.8
Current assets	242.0	97.2	471.5	810.7
Total assets	**3 275.0**	**1 811.1**	**1 920.4**	**7 006.5**
Non-current liabilities	2 708.8	817.7	853.0	4 379.5
Current liabilities	215.5	361.8	419.8	997.1
Equity	350.7	631.6	647.6	1 629.9
Total equity and liabilities	**3 275.0**	**1 811.1**	**1 920.4**	**7 006.5**
Income statement				
Income	350.6	446.0	632.0	1 428.6
Expenses	– 332.9	– 426.1	– 605.1	– 1 364.1
Result for the period	**17.7**	**19.9**	**26.9**	**64.5**
Statement of comprehensive income				
Total other comprehensive income	1.1	2.5	– 2.3	1.3
Total comprehensive income	**18.8**	**22.4**	**24.6**	**65.8**

Key financial figures of partner plants and other associates as at 30 September 2024 or for the 2023/24 financial year

CHF million	Individually disclosed investments aggregated	Partner plants	Other associates	Total
Carrying amount of the investments	338.9	634.5	669.9	1 643.3
Balance sheet				
Non-current assets	2 933.8	1 885.1	1 527.1	6 346.0
Current assets	240.5	152.4	517.8	910.7
Total assets	**3 174.4**	**2 037.5**	**2 044.9**	**7 256.8**
Non-current liabilities	2 639.7	1 061.6	1 027.5	4 729.0
Current liabilities	195.8	329.4	389.9	915.1
Equity	338.9	646.5	627.5	1 612.7
Total equity and liabilities	**3 174.4**	**2 037.5**	**2 044.9**	**7 256.8**
Income statement				
Income	342.3	498.7	622.9	1 463.9
Expenses	– 324.6	– 477.1	– 584.0	– 1 385.7
Result for the period	**17.7**	**21.6**	**38.9**	**78.2**
Statement of comprehensive income				
Total other comprehensive income	25.9	5.2	6.2	37.3
Total comprehensive income	**43.6**	**26.8**	**45.1**	**115.5**

Accounting principles

Investments in partner plants and other associates

For associated companies, the Axpo Group differentiates between partner plants and other associates. Partner plants are companies that design, construct, maintain or operate power plants, grids or nuclear storage facilities, or companies that administer energy procurement rights. Shareholders in partner plants have obliged themselves reciprocally within the scope of the partnership agreements to purchase the pro-rata output of energy produced and to pay the pro-rata annual costs (including interest and repayment of loans). Due to the legal obligation to pay the annual costs, the acquisition of an investment in a partner plant may result in a provision for an onerous energy procurement contract rather than an asset for an energy procurement right. Partner plants and other associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Furthermore, the owners of nuclear plants have a limited obligation to make supplementary contributions to the decommissioning and disposal funds in the event that a single primary contributor is unable to make its payments.

All significant partner plants and other associates are measured using uniform principles in accordance with IFRS. Where no financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS are available, a reconciliation to IFRS accounts is prepared. The reporting date of certain partner plants and other associates deviates from that of the Axpo Group. The most recent financial statements available for these companies were used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Axpo Group. Adjustments were made in the consolidated financial statements for the effect of significant transactions and events which took place between the balance sheet date of the most recent financial statements and 30 September.

Significant judgments and estimation uncertainties

Classification of partner plants

The Axpo Group holds a majority interest in certain partner plants. Due to the special circumstances regarding partner plants, the question of whether the Axpo Group has control over these partner plants through its majority interest must be assessed. The definition of control in accordance with IFRS 10 requires an investor to hold rights that give it power over the relevant activities of the investee. In the case of a corporation, voting rights constitute such rights. However, IFRS 10 also makes it clear that the (voting) rights must not only exist in principle, but also represent (economically) substantive rights. This means that the holder of the rights must have the practical ability to exercise such rights. Therefore, when assessing whether Axpo has control over individual partner plants, other factors in addition to the proportion of voting rights must be considered. Axpo holds a majority interest in certain partner plants and operates these plants jointly with other commercial energy companies in the Swiss market. At the same time, these partners also hold interests in other partner plants in which Axpo does not hold a majority interest. Given these mutual dependencies/interests and the conditions governing the Swiss energy market, Axpo has concluded that the voting rights it holds in some cases do not represent substantive rights, despite a majority interest being held, and that it therefore does not have control. These partner plants are classified as associates and are accounted for using the equity method. The assessment of whether and in which cases the factors mentioned above prevent Axpo as a majority shareholder from exercising control is a management judgment.

6.4 Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

A list of subsidiaries can be found in Note 6.6 "Investments". The Axpo Group has material non-controlling interests in the CKW Group and Axpo Volt Beteiligung AG. The latter was founded in January 2023 in order to bundle together the Swissgrid shareholdings held by various Axpo Companies. Axpo Volt Beteiligung AG holds 31.37% of the shares in Swissgrid AG. In June 2023, Axpo sold 49.9% of Axpo Volt Beteiligung AG. The remaining 50.1% of Axpo Volt Beteiligung AG will remain in the hands of Axpo, which means that Axpo will retain full control over its shareholding in the long term.

The tables below summarise the key financial figures of these subsidiaries. The information represents amounts as included in the subsidiaries' financial statements, reconciled to IFRS values before intercompany eliminations:

Key financial figures (before intercompany eliminations)

	CKW Group		Axpo Volt Beteiligung AG	
CHF million	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**	**30.9.2025**	**30.9.2024**
Non-controlling interests	14.1%	19.0%	49.9%	49.9%
Balance sheet				
Non-current assets	1 590.7	1 729.0	859.4	859.5
Current assets	996.3	726.1	0.2	0.1
Total assets	**2 587.0**	**2 455.1**	**859.6**	**859.6**
Non-current liabilities	212.0	185.1	0.0	0.0
Current liabilities	165.8	195.6	0.0	0.0
Equity	2 209.2	2 074.4	859.6	859.6
Equity attributable to the non-controlling interests	312.2	394.1	428.9	428.9
Total equity and liabilities	**2 587.0**	**2 455.1**	**859.6**	**859.6**

	CKW Group		Axpo Volt Beteiligung AG	
CHF million	**2024/25**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2023/24**
Income statement				
Total income	1 200.6	1 111.5	0.0	0.0
Result for the period	**196.4**	**167.1**	**17.4**	**10.1**
Profit for the period attributable to non-controlling interests	27.8	31.7	8.7	5.0
Statement of comprehensive income				
Total comprehensive income	186.7	253.0	17.4	10.1
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	26.4	48.1	8.7	5.0
	– 0.4	– 0.2	– 8.7	– 5.0
Cash flow statement				
Cash flow from operating activities	241.8	258.4	17.4	10.0
Cash flow from investing activities	– 174.6	– 77.3	0.0	0.0
Cash flow from financing activities	– 43.4	– 153.3	– 17.4	– 10.0

6.5 Transactions with related parties

Based on their shareholdings, the Canton of Zurich (18.3%), Electricity Utilities of the Canton of Zurich (18.4%), the Canton of Aargau (14.0%) and AEW Energie AG (14.0%) exert a significant influence over the Axpo Group. Transactions involving these shareholders and other important companies controlled by them are disclosed under “Shareholders”.

An overview of the partner plants and other associates is given in Note 6.6 “Investments”. Transactions between the Axpo Group and PKE-CPE Vorsorgestiftung Energie are shown in Note 5.3 “Employee benefits”. With the exception of regular payments, no transactions were effected between the Axpo Group, members of the Board of Directors, members of the Executive Board and other key parties.

The principal terms and conditions governing relationships with related parties are explained under “Intragroup transactions” in Note 6.1 “Changes in scope of consolidation”.

Open balance sheet items with related parties as at 30 September 2025 and transactions between the Axpo Group and related parties in the 2024/25 financial year

CHF million	Shareholders	Partner plants	Associates
Balance sheet			
Non-current assets	52.9	29.7	110.3
Current assets	601.5	282.9	80.2
Non-current liabilities	42.7	2.7	51.2
Current liabilities	135.7	69.9	68.1
Income statement			
Total income	666.2	76.9	298.1
Operating expenses	– 41.4	– 667.9	– 333.7
Financial result	– 16.9	– 0.9	– 17.1
Income tax	– 106.6	0.0	0.0

Open balance sheet items with related parties as at 30 September 2024 and transactions between the Axpo Group and related parties in the 2023/24 financial year

CHF million	Shareholders	Partner plants	Associates
Balance sheet			
Non-current assets	184.4	36.5	189.4
Current assets	312.2	254.8	140.1
Non-current liabilities	118.3	6.2	54.1
Current liabilities	144.6	123.1	79.4
Income statement			
Total income	687.4	87.9	301.1
Operating expenses	– 34.9	– 597.5	– 314.5
Financial result	– 0.7	– 0.6	12.4
Income tax	– 127.3	0.0	0.0

6.6 Investments

	Registered office	Balance sheet date	Currency	Registered capital in millions	Share of votes in %	Share of capital in %	Purpose
Significant group companies							
Axpo Grid AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	100.0	100.0	100.0	G
Axpo Systems AG	Lupfig	30.09.	CHF	0.4	100.0	100.0	S
BLUnet Schweiz AG	Lupfig	30.09.	CHF	0.1	100.0	100.0	S
CKW Fiber Services AG	Emmen	30.09.	CHF	2.7	100.0	100.0	G
Deltanet AG	Lupfig	30.09.	CHF	0.1	100.0	100.0	S
Axpo Hydro AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	200.0	100.0	100.0	P
Axpo Biomasse AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	30.3	100.0	100.0	P
Axpo Kompogas Engineering AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	2.5	100.0	100.0	O
Axpo Kompogas Samstagern AG	Richterswil	30.09.	CHF	2.0	75.1	75.1	P
Axpo Kompogas Wauwil AG	Wauwil	30.09.	CHF	3.5	97.1	97.1	P
Berom SA	Brügg b. Biel	30.06.	CHF	0.4	100.0	100.0	S
Fricompost Freiburgische Grünentsorgungsgesellschaft AG	Hauterive	30.09.	CHF	0.5	100.0	100.0	O
green2energy AG	Rapperswil-Jona	30.06.	CHF	1.1	51.0	51.0	PC
Kompogas Utzenstorf AG	Utzenstorf	30.09.	CHF	2.3	62.2	62.2	P
Kompogas Winterthur AG	Winterthur	30.09.	CHF	4.0	52.0	52.0	P
Axpo Hydro Surselva AG	Domat/Ems	30.09.	CHF	0.1	100.0	100.0	P
Axpo Kleinwasserkraft AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	11.0	100.0	100.0	P
Axpo Tegra AG	Domat/Ems	30.09.	CHF	2.1	100.0	100.0	P
Kraftwerk Eglisau-Glattfelden AG	Glattfelden	30.09.	CHF	20.0	100.0	100.0	P
Kraftwerk Fätschbach AG	Glarus Süd	30.09.	CHF	1.0	100.0	100.0	P
Kraftwerk Löntsch AG	Glarus	30.09.	CHF	9.0	100.0	100.0	P
Kraftwerk Rüchlig AG	Aarau	30.09.	CHF	20.0	100.0	100.0	P

S = Services / H = Holding / PC = Project company / G = Grid / E = Energy supply and trading / P = Production / O = Other company

	Registered office	Balance sheet date	Currency	Registered capital in millions	Share of votes in %	Share of capital in %	Purpose
Significant group companies							
Kraftwerke Ilanz AG	Ilanz	30.09.	CHF	50.0	85.0	85.0	P
Kraftwerke Sarganserland AG	Pfäfers	30.09.	CHF	50.0	98.5	98.5	P
Kraftwerke Vorderrhein AG	Disentis/Mustér	30.09.	CHF	80.0	81.5	81.5	P
KWWB Villnachern AG	Villnachern	30.09.	CHF	7.0	100.0	100.0	P
Axpo Power AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	360.0	100.0	100.0	P
Kraftwerke Linth-Limmern AG	Glarus Süd	30.09.	CHF	350.0	85.0	85.0	P
Muttsee AlpinSolar AG	Linthal	30.09.	CHF	1.6	51.0	51.0	P
Axpo Services AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	0.1	100.0	100.0	S
AXPO SERVICES CLUJ S.R.L.	Municipiul Cluj-Napoca (RO)	30.09.	RON	0.0	100.0	100.0	S
AXPO SERVICES EMEA, S.L.	Madrid (ES)	30.09.	EUR	0.0	100.0	100.0	S
Axpo Service UK Limited	London (GB)	30.09.	GBP	0.0	100.0	100.0	S
Axpo Solutions AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	1 567.0	100.0	100.0	E
Albula-Landwasser Kraftwerke AG	Filisur	30.09.	CHF	22.0	75.0	75.0	P
Axpo Albania sh.a.	Tirana (AL)	31.12.	ALL	94.4	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo BH d.o.o.	Mostar (BA)	31.12.	BAM	1.0	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo d.o.o. Beograd	Belgrade (RS)	30.09.	RSD	49.3	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo International SA	Luxembourg (LU)	30.09.	EUR	3.8	100.0	100.0	S
Axpo Austria GmbH	Vienna (AT)	30.09.	EUR	0.0	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Benelux SA	Brussels (BE)	30.09.	EUR	0.5	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Bulgaria EAD	Sofia (BG)	31.12.	BGN	18.1	100.0	100.0	S
Axpo Deutschland GmbH	Leipzig (DE)	30.09.	EUR	3.5	100.0	100.0	E

S = Services / H = Holding / PC = Project company / G = Grid / E = Energy supply and trading / P = Production / O = Other company

	Registered office	Balance sheet date	Currency	Registered capital in millions	Share of votes in %	Share of capital in %	Purpose
Significant group companies							
Axpo Energy Romania S.A.	Bucharest (RO)	30.09.	RON	12.0	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo France SAS	Lyon (FR)	30.09.	EUR	0.4	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Iberia S.L.	Madrid (ES)	30.09.	EUR	11.0	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Energia Portugal, Unipessoal LDA	Lisbon (PT)	30.09.	EUR	0.1	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Tunisia S.L. [1]	Tunis (TN)	30.09.	EUR	0.1	100.0	100.0	E
PROFITFLEX S.L. [2]	Madrid (ES)	30.09.	EUR	0.0	100.0	100.0	O
Axpo Italia S.p.A.	Rome (IT)	30.09.	EUR	3.0	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Energy Solutions Italia S.p.A.	Rome (IT)	30.09.	EUR	2.0	100.0	100.0	E
Pulsee S.r.l.	Rome (IT)	30.09.	EUR	0.1	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Polska Sp.z.o.o.	Warsaw (PL)	30.09.	PLN	241.3	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Renewable Germany GmbH	Leipzig (DE)	30.09.	EUR	0.0	100.0	100.0	O
Volkswind GmbH [3]	Ganderkesee (DE)	30.09.	EUR	0.0	100.0	100.0	S
Axpo Servizi Produzione Italia S.p.A.	Rome (IT)	30.09.	EUR	0.3	100.0	100.0	S
Axpo Turkey Enerji A.S.	Rome (IT)	30.09.	TRY	12.5	100.0	100.0	E

S = Services / H = Holding / PC = Project company / G = Grid / E = Energy supply and trading / P = Production / O = Other company

1) Currency changed from TND to EUR.

2) Formation in the 2024/25 financial year.

3) Volkswind GmbH is the parent company of the Volkswind Group, which has business activities in the area of wind farm development and operation. The company controls and holds majority stakes in fully consolidated group companies and associates accounted for using the equity method. They are not listed here.

	Registered office	Balance sheet date	Currency	Registered capital in millions	Share of votes in %	Share of capital in %	Purpose
Significant group companies							
Axpo UK Limited	London (GB)	30.09.	GBP	9.5	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo UK Trading Limited	London (GB)	30.09.	GBP	0.2	100.0	100.0	E
Calenia Energia S.p.A.	Rome (IT)	30.09.	EUR	0.1	85.0	85.0	P
Gold Energy-Comercializadora de Energía, S.A.	Vila Real (PT)	31.12.	EUR	1.5	83.3 [1]	83.3 [1]	E
Parc éolien de St Riquier 2 SAS	Strasbourg (FR)	30.09.	EUR	0.2	100.0	100.0	P
Parc éolien Plaine Dynamique SAS	Strasbourg (FR)	30.09.	EUR	0.0	100.0	100.0	P
Rizziconi Energia S.p.A.	Rome (IT)	30.09.	EUR	0.5	100.0	100.0	P
Urbasolar SAS [2]	Montpellier (FR)	30.06.	EUR	2.2	100.0	100.0	S
Axpo Japan K.K.	Tokyo (JP)	30.09.	JPY	330.0	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Kosovo L.L.C.	Pristina (XK)	31.12.	EUR	0.1	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo MK dooel Skopje	Skopje (MK)	31.12.	MKD	6.1	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Nordic AS	Oslo (NO)	30.09.	NOK	59.0	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Finland Oy	Helsinki (FI)	30.09.	EUR	0.3	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Sverige AB	Malmö (SE)	30.09.	SEK	52.0	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Renewables Schweiz AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	10.0	100.0	100.0	PC
H2Uri AG	Altdorf	30.09.	CHF	2.8	51.0	51.0	P
NalpSolar AG [3]	Sedrun	30.09.	CHF	10.0	100.0	100.0	E
Wasserstoff Domat/Ems AG	Domat/Ems	30.09.	CHF	3.5	80.0	80.0	P
Axpo Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore (SG)	30.09.	USD	23.0	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Solutions Japan K.K. [3]	Tokyo (JP)	30.09.	JPY	3.0	100.0	100.0	E

S = Services / H = Holding / PC = Project company / G = Grid / E = Energy supply and trading / P = Production / O = Other company

1) Axpo Iberia S.L., Madrid, holds a direct share of 16.7%.

2) Urbasolar SAS is the parent company of the Urbasolar Group, which has business activities in the area of solar plant development and construction. The company controls and holds majority stakes in fully consolidated group companies and associates accounted for using the equity method. They are not listed here.

3) Formation in the 2024/25 financial year.

	Registered office	Balance sheet date	Currency	Registered capital in millions	Share of votes in %	Share of capital in %	Purpose
Significant group companies							
Axpo Trgovina d.o.o.	Zagreb (HR)	30.09.	EUR	1.1	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo U.S. LLC	Wilmington DE (US)	30.09.	USD	80.5	100.0	100.0	E
Energia de la Zarza S.L.	Madrid (ES)	30.09.	EUR	0.1	100.0	100.0	PC
Limited Liability Company “Axpo Ukraine”	Kyiv (UA)	31.12.	UAH	29.4	100.0	100.0	E
Axpo Volt Beteiligung AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	0.1	50.1	50.1	H
CKW AG [1]	Lucerne	30.09.	CHF	3.0	85.9	85.9	E
BiEAG Biomasse Energie AG	Hünenberg	30.09.	CHF	5.4	76.7	76.7	P
CKW Gebäudetechnik AG	Lucerne	30.09.	CHF	1.0	100.0	100.0	S
Soller – Partner Electro SA [2]	Lumnezia	30.09.	CHF	0.2	100.0	100.0	S
Iseli Elektro GmbH	Sumiswald	30.09.	CHF	0.0	100.0	100.0	S
Rebmann Elektro AG	Burgdorf	30.09.	CHF	0.1	100.0	100.0	S
SicuroCentral AG	Lucerne	30.09.	CHF	0.1	100.0	100.0	S
Energie Weggis AG [3]	Lucerne	30.09.	CHF	7.0	80.0	80.0	E
EWS AG	Schwyz	30.09.	CHF	3.0	90.2	90.2	E
Steiner Energie AG	Malters	30.09.	CHF	0.5	100.0	100.0	E
Wärmeverbund Schüpfheim AG [3]	Schüpfheim	30.09.	CHF	5.0	70.0	70.0	E

S = Services / H = Holding / PC = Project company / G = Grid / E = Energy supply and trading / P = Production / O = Other company

1) Registered shares with a nominal value of CHF 29,692 held as treasury shares.

2) Change of company name to Soller-Partner Electro SA (formerly Electro Soller SA).

3) Formation in the 2024/25 financial year.

	Registered office	Balance sheet date	Currency	Registered capital in millions	Share of votes in %	Share of capital in %	Purpose
Significant associated companies (partner plants)							
Aarekraftwerk Klingnau AG	Klingnau	30.09.	CHF	40.0	60.0	60.0	P
AG Kraftwerk Wägital	Schübelbach	30.09.	CHF	15.0	50.0	50.0	P
AKEB Aktiengesellschaft für Kernenergie-Beteiligungen Luzern	Lucerne	31.12.	CHF	90.0	46.0 [1)]	41.4 [1)]	P
Electra-Massa AG	Naters	31.12.	CHF	20.0	13.8	13.8	P
Elektrizitätswerk Rheinau AG	Rheinau	30.09.	CHF	20.0	50.0	50.0	P
ENAG Energiefinanzierungs AG	Schwyz	31.12.	CHF	50.0	36.5 [1)]	25.4 [1)]	P
Engadiner Kraftwerke AG	Zernez	30.09.	CHF	140.0	30.0	30.0	P
Etrans AG	Baden	31.12.	CHF	7.5	42.3	42.3	G
Forces Motrices de Mauvoisin SA	Sion	30.09.	CHF	100.0	68.3	68.3	P
Grande Dixence SA	Sion	31.12.	CHF	300.0	13.3	13.3	P
Kernkraftwerk Gösgen-Däniken AG	Däniken	31.12.	CHF	350.0	37.5	36.0	P
Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt AG	Leibstadt	31.12.	CHF	450.0	52.7 [2)]	34.6 [1)2)]	P
Kernkraftwerk-Beteiligungsgesellschaft AG	Berne	31.12.	CHF	150.0	33.3	33.3	P

S = Services / H = Holding / PC = Project company / G = Grid / E = Energy supply and trading / P = Production / O = Other company

1) Due to the disposal or acquisition of sub-participations, the effective financially relevant equity interests in the partner plants deviate from the percentage of capital and voting rights held.

2) The direct share of capital held by Axpo in Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt AG is 34.6%. Taking into account the 15% share of capital held by AKEB Aktiengesellschaft für Kernenergie-Beteiligungen Luzern in Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt AG, the indirect share of capital held by Axpo in Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt AG is 38.3%.

	Registered office	Balance sheet date	Currency	Registered capital in millions	Share of votes in %	Share of capital in %	Purpose
Significant associated companies (partner plants)							
Kraftwerk Göschenen AG	Göschenen	30.09.	CHF	60.0	50.0	50.0	P
Kraftwerk Pintrun AG	Trin	30.09.	CHF	1.5	20.0	20.0	P
Kraftwerk Reckingen AG	Küssaberg (DE)	31.12.	EUR	1.2	20.0	20.0	P
Kraftwerk Ryburg-Schwörstadt AG	Rheinfelden	30.09.	CHF	30.0	13.5	13.5	P
Kraftwerk Sarneraa AG	Alpnach	30.09.	CHF	2.0	18.0	18.0	P
Kraftwerk Schaffhausen AG	Schaffhausen	30.09.	CHF	10.0	30.0	30.0	P
Kraftwerk Tschar AG	Obersaxen Mundaun	30.09.	CHF	9.2	51.0	51.0	P
Kraftwerke Hinterrhein AG	Thusis	30.09.	CHF	100.0	19.5	19.5	P
Kraftwerke Mattmark AG	Saas-Grund	30.09.	CHF	90.0	66.7 [1)]	58.3 [1)]	P
Kraftwerke Zervreila AG	Vals	31.12.	CHF	50.0	21.6	21.6	P
Officine Idroelettriche della Maggia SA	Locarno	30.09.	CHF	100.0	30.0	30.0	P
Officine Idroelettriche di Blenio SA	Blenio	30.09.	CHF	60.0	17.0	17.0	P
Rheinkraftwerk Neuhausen AG	Neuhausen	31.12.	CHF	1.0	40.0	40.0	P
Rheinkraftwerk Säckingen AG	Bad Säckingen (DE)	31.12.	EUR	5.0	25.0	25.0	P

S = Services / H = Holding / PC = Project company / G = Grid / E = Energy supply and trading / P = Production / O = Other company

2) Due to the disposal or acquisition of sub-participations, the effective financially relevant equity interests in the partner plants deviate from the percentage of capital and voting rights held.

	Registered office	Balance sheet date	Currency	Registered capital in millions	Share of votes in %	Share of capital in %	Purpose
Significant associated companies (other associates)							
Agro-Biogas Sp. z o. o.	Śniadowo (PL)	31.12.	PLN	0.1	20.0	20.0	P
Albula Netz AG	Filisur	31.12.	CHF	1.7	33.3	60.0	G
ARGOnet SA	Bellinzona	31.12.	CHF	0.1	35.0	35.0	S
ARVE HYDROGENE MOBILITE SAS	Marnaz (FR)	31.12.	EUR	0.4	25.0	25.0	P
Axpo Reserve Power AG	Baden	30.09.	CHF	0.1	100.0	100.0	P
BV Kompostieranlage Oensingen AG	Milan (IT)	30.09.	CHF	0.3	50.0	50.0	P
Energia Pulita S.r.l.	Milan (IT)	31.03.	EUR	0.1	50.0	50.0	E
energieUri AG [1]	Altdorf	30.09.	CHF	20.0	10.0	10.0	E
Global Tech I Offshore Wind GmbH	Hamburg (DE)	31.12.	EUR	1.0	24.1	24.1	P
Grischelectra AG	Chur	30.09.	CHF	1.0 [2]	20.0	20.0	E
Kompogas Bioriko AG	Klingnau	30.09.	CHF	0.1	50.0	50.0	P
NIS AG	Sursee	31.12.	CHF	1.0 [3]	25.0	25.0	O
NOGUERA RENOVABLES S.L.	Vallfogona de Balaguer, Lleida (ES)	31.12.	EUR	2.1	40.0	40.0	PC

S = Services / H = Holding / PC = Project company / G = Grid / E = Energy supply and trading / P = Production / O = Other company

1) Company name changed to energieUri AG (formerly EWA-energieUri AG).

2) Of which CHF 0.2 million paid in.

3) Of which CHF 0.8 million paid in.

	Registered office	Balance sheet date	Currency	Registered capital in millions	Share of votes in %	Share of capital in %	Purpose
Significant associated companies (other associates)							
Ökopower AG	Ottenbach	31.12.	CHF	0.5	50.0	50.0	O
Realta Biogas AG	Cazis	30.09.	CHF	0.7	41.7	41.7	P
Società EniPower Ferrara S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (IT)	31.12.	EUR	140.0	49.0	49.0	P
Sogesa Société de Gestion des Energies SA	Val de Bagnes	30.09.	CHF	2.0	30.0	30.0	E
SV Kompostieranlage Bellach AG	Bellach	30.09.	CHF	0.1	50.0	50.0	O
Swiss Green Gas International AG	Berne	31.12.	CHF	7.4	45.0	45.0	E
Swissgrid AG	Aarau	31.12.	CHF	334.5	38.5	38.5	G
Terravent AG	Lucerne	30.09.	CHF	18.0	20.9	20.9	O
Transphorma S.r.l.	Bolzano (IT)	31.12.	EUR	0.0	20.0	20.0	S
Wärmeverbund Marzili Bern AG	Berne	30.06.	CHF	0.4	50.0	50.0	O
Windpark Lindenberg AG	Beinwil (Freiamt)	30.09.	CHF	0.1	25.0	25.0	P
Zwilag Zwischenlager Würenlingen AG	Würenlingen	31.12.	CHF	5.0	24.3	24.3	O

S = Services / H = Holding / PC = Project company / G = Grid / E = Energy supply and trading / P = Production / O = Other company

04 Statutory Auditor's Report

KPMG

Statutory Auditor's Report

To the General Meeting of Axpo Holding AG, Baden

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Axpo Holding AG and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements (pages 11 to 140) give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 September 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and comply with Swiss law.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law, International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law, together with the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, as well as those of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Valuation of property, plant and equipment (PPE), intangible assets, energy procurement contracts as well as investments in partner plants

Classification and valuation of energy derivatives

Completeness and accuracy of provisions for decommissioning and nuclear waste disposal

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Valuation of property, plant and equipment (PPE), intangible assets, energy procurement contracts as well as investments in partner plants

Key Audit Matter

As at 30 September 2025, impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets totalled CHF 42.9 million (previous year: net reversals of impairments CHF 62.7 million). Including ordinary depreciation and amortization, "Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses/reversals" amounted to CHF 460.8 million (previous year: CHF 414.2 million). The increase in provisions for onerous energy procurement contracts was recognized under "Energy procurement, grid usage and cost of goods" in the amount of CHF 7.6 million (previous year: CHF 135.7 million).

The Axpo Group has property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, energy procurement contracts and investments in partner plants whose profitability and valuation depend on various valuation parameters. There is scope for estimation, which requires significant discretionary decisions, particularly with regard to future energy prices, energy price volatility, expected production costs, exchange rate movements, useful lives and the discount rate.

In this respect, Management assesses every year whether there are indications for material impairments or impairment reversals, or a need to adjust provisions due to significant changes that could influence the relevant valuation parameters.

Should there be such indications, the carrying value is compared to the recoverable amount (value in use) or the expected loss and corresponding impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognized.

The value in use or expected loss is determined by modeling discounted cash flows based on the estimated valuation parameters.

Our response

Our audit procedures included, among other things, an assessment of the methodological and computational accuracy of the model used for valuation as well as the appropriateness of the assumptions made for the key valuation parameters.

We critically reviewed Management's assessment regarding indicators for material impairment, impairment reversals or a need to adjust provisions.

For those tangible assets, intangible assets, energy procurement contracts, and participations in partner plants where indications of significant impairments, reversals of impairments, or the need for adjustments to provisions were identified, we performed the following audit procedures on a sample selected based on qualitative and quantitative factors, among others:

- Critical questioning of the key parameters for calculating the recoverable amount or the expected loss, particularly by comparing the future expected energy prices, volatility of energy prices, foreign exchange rates, and discount rates with data from externally prepared studies and market data. These parameters are also used by management as indicators to identify signs of significant impairments, reversals of impairments, or adjustments to provisions;
- Reconciliation of used cost estimates with budget figures and retrospective analysis of previous years;
- Verification of the used useful lives of valued tangible assets and intangible assets by comparison with Axpo's internal accounting policies;
- Examine the contractual and concession durations of valued energy procurement contracts and investments in partner plants;
- Recalculation of the difference between carrying amount and recoverable amount or expected loss and verification of the correct recording of any significant impairment or reversal, or adjustment of provisions in the financial accounting.

For further information on PPE, intangible assets, energy procurement contracts as well as investments in partner plants, please consult the following sections of the notes to the consolidated financial statements

— Notes 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.3, 3.7.1 and 6.3

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Classification and valuation of energy derivatives

Key Audit Matter

Fair value of energy derivatives as at 30 September 2025 are disclosed in the line item "Derivative Financial Instruments" in non-current assets (CHF 2,764.2million (previous year: CHF 4,356.4 million)) and current assets (CHF 1,553.8 million (previous year: CHF 2,434.6 million)), as well as in the non-current liabilities (CHF 2,107.5 million (previous year: CHF 3,246.0 million)) and current liabilities (CHF 1,372.1 million (previous year: CHF 1,768.2 million)).

Fluctuations in the replacement values as well as the settlement of the relevant contracts affect the income statement, other comprehensive income and equity, depending on their classification as "Own Use Contracts," "Energy Trading Transactions," or for "Hedging" purposes. Furthermore, the classification of derivative financial instruments influences the presentation and disclosure obligations of such contracts.

For subsequent valuation of the energy derivatives as at balance sheet date, models with observable input parameters are used. The definition of such input parameters and the use of suitable valuation models are subject to considerable discretion. Moreover, the assessment of an energy derivative's purpose is decisive for its correct classification and is also subject to considerable discretion.

The valuation is based on the complete and correct recording of all contractual parameters. The recording of the contracts is subject to operational risk in the business workflows that stem from the organizational structure of Axpo Group and the numerous energy products traded.

Our response

We have performed the following audit procedures with regard to the reported energy derivatives, using both valuation specialists and data analysis techniques:

- Testing of controls implemented to ensure the complete and accurate recording of energy derivatives; we thereby focused on the segregation of duties and the reconciliation of internal contractual data with external confirmations as well as on the IT controls relevant to the business workflows for energy derivatives and interfaces between the IT solutions used in the information flow;
- We examined the calculation methods used in the models for consistency and appropriateness with the support from valuation specialists. Together with valuation specialists, we also reviewed whether appropriate energy price curves had been used;
- We also re-calculated the energy derivatives' valuation for a substantial part of the portfolio using our own valuation methods and applying independently procured market data; the remaining derivatives were assessed on a sample basis to ensure they were correctly valued.

For further information on the energy derivatives refer to the following sections of the notes to the consolidated financial statements:

— Notes 2.1 and 4.5

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Completeness and accuracy of provisions for decommissioning and nuclear waste disposal

Key Audit Matter

As at 30 September 2025, the Axpo Group discloses provisions in the amount of CHF 3,549.2 million (previous year: CHF 3,540.4 million). Thereof CHF 3,252.9 million (previous year: CHF 3,209.5 million) relate to future obligations for the decommissioning and disposal of nuclear waste.

The Axpo Group is legally obligated to decommission its nuclear power plants after the end of their operating life and to dispose of the nuclear waste in a professional manner. The future costs incurred for this are periodically re-estimated by swissnuclear (the nuclear energy specialist group of swisselectric) and submitted to the Administrative Commission of the Disposal Fund, on whose basis the provisional cost contributions are determined. For the 2024/25 consolidated financial statements, the cost study of 2021 was used as the basis for the recorded provision for decommissioning and nuclear disposal. The provision plan contained in the cost study of 2021, its modeling, and its computational accuracy were reviewed by an external expert. In 2023, the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI), as well as experts consulted by it, reviewed whether the costs in the cost studies were estimated realistically and presented in detail and transparently.

The cost estimates, as well as the used discount rate and thus the accuracy and completeness of the provisions, are subject to significant uncertainties due to the long time horizon and, in some cases, the lack of empirical values - particularly in the area of disposal. Due to the ongoing review of the cost study of 2021 by the ENSI, there is the possibility of future changes in significant valuation parameters.

Our response

For our audit, we primarily relied on the 2021 cost analysis prepared by swissnuclear as well as its methodological review by the external expert. During our audit, we assessed the professional expertise of swissnuclear and of the external expert.

Among others we performed the following specific audit procedures:

- Reconciliation of the amount, formation, and use of the provision in the financial accounting as of the balance sheet date with the values in the cost study and their recording in accordance with the requirements of IFRS;
- Reconciliations of the use of the current provision for nuclear waste disposal by inspecting invoices on a sample basis;
- Critical comparison of the discount rate with data from external studies, past experience and market data;
- Critical appraisal of the disclosure to the provisions in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of IFRS.

For further information on the provisions for the decommissioning and nuclear waste disposal, refer to the following sections of the notes to the consolidated financial statements:

— Notes 3.7.1

Other Information
The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the stand-alone financial statements of the company, the compensation report and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements
The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, which give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the provisions of Swiss law, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law, ISA and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law, ISA and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

— identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
— obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
— evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
— conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
— evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
— plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors or its relevant committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated to the Board of Directors or its relevant committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Art. 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG AG

Rolf Hauenstein
Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in Charge

Regula Tobler
Licensed Audit Expert

Zurich, 10 December 2025

KPMG AG, Badenerstrasse 172, CH-8036 Zurich

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Statutory financial statements of Axpo Holding AG

Income statement of Axpo Holding AG

CHF million	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Income			
Income from investments	3	1 086.4	1 234.3
Financial income	4	509.9	784.7
Other operating income		1.5	2.1
Total income		**1 597.8**	**2 021.1**
Expenses			
Financial expenses	4	– 581.0	– 804.5
Personnel expenses		– 0.3	– 0.3
Other operating expenses		– 30.2	– 27.7
Impairments on investments	5	– 179.3	0.0
Taxes		0.0	– 3.3
Total expenses		**– 790.8**	**– 835.8**
Ordinary profit		**807.0**	**1 185.3**
Net profit for the year		**807.0**	**1 185.3**

Balance sheet of Axpo Holding AG

CHF million	Note	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	5 659.3	6 115.7
Trade receivables		0.0	1.8
Current financial receivables	7	1 250.1	541.8
Current derivatives (positive replacement values)	8	71.9	203.8
Other current receivables	9	26.8	29.7
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	10	14.1	15.4
Total current assets		**7 022.2**	**6 908.2**
Financial assets	11	236.8	1 105.5
Non-current derivatives (positive replacement values)	12	28.6	51.6
Investments	13	4 746.1	4 816.7
Other non-current receivables	14	11.0	17.6
Total non-current assets		**5 022.5**	**5 991.4**
Total assets		**12 044.7**	**12 899.6**

CHF million	Note	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Equity and liabilities			
Trade payables		0.1	0.0
Current interest-bearing liabilities	15	2 549.5	2 529.6
Current bonds	16	600.0	500.0
Current derivatives (negative replacement values)	17	99.8	182.8
Other current liabilities		8.3	9.5
Accrued expenses and deferred income	18	41.8	45.9
Total current liabilities		**3 299.5**	**3 267.8**
Non-current bonds	19	793.0	1 233.0
Loans payable	20	887.8	1 434.7
Non-current derivatives (negative replacement values)	21	71.3	107.7
Other non-current liabilities		1.9	2.5
Total non-current liabilities		**1 754.0**	**2 777.9**
Total liabilities		**5 053.5**	**6 045.7**
Share capital	22	370.0	370.0
Statutory capital reserves (capital contribution reserve)		2 633.0	2 633.0
Voluntary retained earnings		63.0	63.0
Accumulated profit			
– Profit carried forward		3 118.2	2 602.6
– Result for the year		807.0	1 185.3
Total equity	**23**	**6 991.2**	**6 853.9**
Total equity and liabilities		**12 044.7**	**12 899.6**

Notes to the statutory financial statements of Axpo Holding AG

1 General information

Axpo Holding AG is a public limited company incorporated under Swiss law with its registered office in Baden. The annual average number of full-time employees was 1 (previous year: 1).

2 Accounting principles

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with Swiss law. The Board of Directors of Axpo Holding AG approved these statutory financial statements on 10 December 2025, and they are still to be approved by the Annual General Meeting on 27 March 2026. The policies applied in the statutory financial statements are presented below unless otherwise required by law. The option to create and release hidden reserves was exercised in order to ensure the long-term growth of the company.

Foreign currency translation

For more information about foreign currency translation, see "Foreign currency exchange rates" in Note 1.2 of the consolidated financial statements of the Axpo Group.

Cash pooling

Axpo Holding AG has a cash pooling system (zero balancing). The current financial receivables and current interest-bearing payables from group companies are transferred daily to the account of Axpo Holding AG at the pool bank. The balance per group company or associated company is recognised under receivables from or liabilities to group companies and related parties.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recorded at their nominal value less loss allowances.

Derivatives (replacement values)

Derivative financial instruments are used to hedge foreign currency positions and interest rate risks. The financial derivatives that are open at the balance sheet date are measured at stock market value or at fair value at the balance sheet date and reported in the income statement under financial expense or financial income. The positive and negative derivative financial instruments are recognised in the corresponding balance sheet items.

Financial assets

Loan receivables are recognised at their nominal value less any loss allowances. Securities are measured at the lower of cost or fair value.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised at cost, subject to any impairment losses.

Liabilities

Liabilities are recognised at nominal value.

Transactions with shareholders as well as investments and group companies

The investors of Axpo Holding AG are recognised as "shareholders". "Investments and group companies" includes all fully consolidated group companies, equity-accounted associates of Axpo Holding AG and significant investments of shareholders.

Waiver of cash flow statement and additional information in the notes

Since Axpo Holding AG has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with a recognised accounting standard (IFRS), as stipulated by law, it has dispensed with the presentation of additional information on interest-bearing liabilities and audit fees in the notes as well as a cash flow statement.

3 Income from investments

CHF million	2024/25	2023/24
Dividend income of:		
Axpo Grid AG, Baden	20.0	30.0
Axpo Power AG, Baden	500.0	500.0
Centralschweizerische Kraftwerke AG, Lucerne	48.2	130.0
Axpo Solutions AG, Baden	500.0	500.0
Axpo Hydro AG, Baden	0.0	60.0
Other	18.2	14.3
Total	**1 086.4**	**1 234.3**

4 Financial income/expense

Financial income mainly includes interest income, realised and unrealised gains on financial investments, foreign exchange gains and gains on derivatives.

This item decreased compared with the previous year, mainly due to reduced trading volumes, lower interest rates and reduced FX volatility. Financial expense is mainly composed of realised and unrealised foreign exchange losses. Also included are interest expenses and losses on derivatives.

This item decreased compared with the previous year, primarily due to lower volatility in FX derivatives and more moderate exchange rate movements.

5 Impairments on investments

In the financial year 2024/25, an impairment of CHF 179.3 million was recognised on an investment.

6 Cash and cash equivalents

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Bank balances	988.5	1 677.8
Monetary investments < 3 months	4 670.8	4 437.9
Total	**5 659.3**	**6 115.7**

7 Current financial receivables

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Third parties	200.0	0.0
Investments and group companies	1 050.1	541.8
Total	**1 250.1**	**541.8**

This item contains loans with a remaining term to maturity of less than 12 months, time deposits with a maturity of three to 12 months, as well as current account receivables.

8 Current derivatives (positive replacement values)

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Third parties	23.9	78.4
Investments and group companies	48.0	125.4
Total	**71.9**	**203.8**

Current derivative financial instruments mainly consist of the positive replacement value for currency forward contracts with a maturity of less than 12 months, open on the balance sheet date. They are used to hedge foreign currency positions. Non-current positive derivatives are shown in both a separate balance sheet line item and in Note 12.

9 Other current receivables

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Third parties	25.3	29.5
Investments and group companies	1.5	0.2
Total	**26.8**	**29.7**

10 Accrued income and prepaid expenses

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Third parties	2.4	6.0
Investments and group companies	11.7	9.4
Total	**14.1**	**15.4**

11 Financial assets

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Investments and group companies	224.7	1 092.2
Securities	12.1	13.3
Total	**236.8**	**1 105.5**

The term to maturity of the loan receivables is longer than 12 months. Securities consist mainly of collective investment instruments (bank in-house funds and investment funds).

12 Non-current derivatives (positive replacement values)

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Third parties	7.2	22
Investments and group companies	21.4	29.6
Total	**28.6**	**51.6**

Non-current derivatives (positive replacement values) also include interest rate swaps. The current derivative financial instruments (positive replacement values) are stated in Note 8.

13 Investments

The overview in Note 6.6 of the consolidated financial statements of the Axpo Group sets out the details of Axpo Holding AG's direct or indirect equity interests in subsidiaries and associates.

14 Other non-current assets

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Third parties	11.0	17.6
Total	**11.0**	**17.6**

The capitalised costs related to financial liabilities are reported under non-current receivables.

15 Current interest-bearing liabilities

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Investments and group companies	2 549.5	2 529.6
Total	**2 549.5**	**2 529.6**

This item includes loan liabilities due in less than 12 months and current account liabilities.

16 Current bonds

CHF million		30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Bonds outstanding at the balance sheet date:	Nominal value		
3.125% bond 26.2.2010–26.2.2025	300.0	0.0	300.0
0.250% bond 4.2.2022–4.2.2025	200.0	0.0	200.0
2.000% bond 15.9.2022–15.9.2026	300.0	300.0	0.0
2.500% bond 22.9.2023–22.9.2026	300.0	300.0	0.0
Total		**600.0**	**500.0**

17 Current derivatives (negative replacement values)

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Third parties	35.7	43.4
Investments and group companies	64.1	139.4
Total	**99.8**	**182.8**

Current derivative financial instruments mainly consist of the negative replacement value for currency forward contracts with a maturity of less than 12 months, open on the balance sheet date. They are used to hedge foreign currency positions. Non-current derivatives are also shown in a separate balance sheet line item and in Note 21.

18 Accrued expenses and deferred income

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Third parties	33.7	37.1
Investments and group companies	8.1	8.8
Total	**41.8**	**45.9**

19 Non-current bonds

CHF million		30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Bonds outstanding at the balance sheet date:	Nominal value		
1.002% bond 23.7.2020–23.7.2027	133.0	133.0	133.0
0.625% bond 4.2.2022–4.2.2027	300.0	300.0	300.0
2.000% bond 15.9.2022–15.9.2026	300.0	0.0	300.0
2.500% bond 15.9.2022–15.3.2029	200.0	200.0	200.0
2.500% bond 22.9.2023–22.9.2026	300.0	0.0	300.0
1.250% bond 19.5.2025–19.5.2033	160.0	160.0	0.0
Total		**793.0**	**1 233.0**

20 Loan liabilities

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Due dates: Remaining term to maturity 1–5 years	887.8	1 434.7
Total	**887.8**	**1 434.7**
of which:		
Third parties	226.3	0.0
Investments and group companies	661.5	1 434.7

21 Non-current derivatives (negative replacement values)

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Third parties	39.0	9.9
Investments and group companies	32.3	97.8
Total	**71.3**	**107.7**

Non-current derivatives (negative replacement values) also include interest rate and cross-currency swaps. Current derivatives (negative replacement values) are stated in Note 17.

22 Share capital

CHF million		30.9.2025	30.9.2024
The share capital is divided into 37 000 000 registered shares with a par value of CHF 10 each.			
The shareholders are:	in %		
Electricity utilities of the Canton of Zurich	18.410	68.1	68.1
Canton of Zurich	18.342	67.9	67.9
AEW Energie AG	14.026	51.9	51.9
Canton of Aargau	13.975	51.7	51.7
St. Gallisch-Appenzellische Kraftwerke AG	12.501	46.3	46.3
EKT Holding AG	12.251	45.3	45.3
Canton of Schaffhausen	7.875	29.1	29.1
Canton of Glarus	1.747	6.5	6.5
Canton of Zug	0.873	3.2	3.2
Total	**100.000**	**370.0**	**370.0**

23 Changes in equity

CHF million	Share capital	General legal reserves	Free reserves	Accumulated profit/loss	Total equity
As at 30.9.2022	**370.0**	**2 633.0**	**63.0**	**1 777.7**	**4 843.7**
Result for the year 2022/23				824.9	824.9
As at 30.9.2023	**370.0**	**2 633.0**	**63.0**	**2 602.6**	**5 668.6**
Result for the year 2023/24				1 185.3	1 185.3
As at 30.9.2024	**370.0**	**2 633.0**	**63.0**	**3 787.9**	**6 853.9**
Dividends				– 669.7	– 669.7
Result for the year 2024/25				807.0	807.0
As at 30.9.2025	**370.0**	**2 633.0**	**63.0**	**3 925.2**	**6 991.2**

24 Collateral provided for third-party liabilities

CHF million	30.9.2025	30.9.2024
Guarantees	5 044.4	6 387.1
Sureties	22.5	22.5
Liabilities to pay in capital on shares	0.0	4.3
Total	**5 066.9**	**6 413.9**

25 Remuneration paid to the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

This note was created in accordance with the requirements of the Swiss Code of Obligations and may differ from the remuneration information in Note 5.2 of the consolidated financial statements (in accordance with IFRS) as a result of differing measurement approaches. The amounts disclosed include all remuneration to the members of the Board of Directors of Axpo Holding AG and the Executive Board granted by the fully consolidated companies of the Axpo Group for the 2024/25 financial year even if the time of payment or definitive acquisition of title was after the balance sheet date of the reporting year (accrual basis). Remuneration that was not paid out directly to individual members of the Board of Directors but to their employers is also included in the following amounts.

Remuneration paid to members of the Board of Directors

Name		2024/25			2023/24		
CHF thousand	Function	Remuneration for Board of Directors mandate (fixed)[1)]	Pension fund and social security contributions[2)]	Total	Remuneration for Board of Directors mandate (fixed)[1)]	Pension fund and social security contributions[2)]	Total
Thomas Sieber	Chairman of the Board of Directors	300	86	386	300	87	387
Stephan Kuhn	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Member of the Audit and Finance Committee (until January 2025) Member of the Strategy Committee (since January 2025)	138	8	146	120	7	127
Hanspeter Fässler	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors (until January 2024) Member of the Strategy Committee (until January 2024) Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (until January 2024)	0	0	0	78	4	82
Martin Keller	Member of the Board of Directors Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee	78	6	84	78	6	84
Stefan Kessler	Member of the Board of Directors Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee	120	9	129	120	9	129
Peter Kreuzberg	Member of the Board of Directors Member of the Audit and Finance Committee Member of the Corporate Risk Council Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee	98	11	109	98	11	109
Katja Pluto	Member of the Board of Directors Member of the Audit and Finance Committee Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (since January 2025)	92	7	99	88	7	95
Jakob Stark	Member of the Board of Directors Member of the Strategy Committee	78	4	82	78	4	82
Roger Wüthrich-Hasenböhler	Member of the Board of Directors (until January 2025) Chair of the Strategy Committee (until January 2025) Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (until January 2025)	54	4	58	93	7	100
Samuel Leupold	Member of the Board of Directors Member of the Strategy Committee Chair of the Strategy Committee (since January 2025)	82	6	88	39	4	43
Martin Bäumle	Member of the Board of Directors (since January 2025) Member of the Audit and Finance Committee (since January 2025)	44	4	48	0	0	0
Total		**1 084**	**145**	**1 229**	**1 092**	**146**	**1 238**

1) The remuneration for Board of Directors mandate consists of a fixed base compensation plus additional committee allowances.

2) Employer contributions to occupational pension funds are shown under pension fund contributions, and employer contributions to social insurance are reported under social security contributions. Pension fund contributions are only payable for the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Remuneration paid to the CEO and Executive Board members

CHF thousand	Christoph Brand CEO		Total for Executive Board	
	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24
Gross salaries (fixed)	884	884	3 732	3 742
Gross salaries (variable)	245	649	1 897	3 387
Grant value of long-term incentive (gross)	203	0	515	0
Total salaries (gross)	**1 332**	**1 533**	**6 144**	**7 129**
Non-cash benefits	13	15	65	81
Pension fund and social security contributions	308	268	1 439	1 388

Total Executive Board
The remuneration model was changed from the 2024/25 financial year onwards. Under the new contract model, the short-term variable compensation (Short Term Incentive, STI) is significantly reduced. In line with the shareholder interests, a long-term compensation component (Long Term Incentive, LTI) has been introduced, which will only be paid out after three years. At the Annual General Meeting in January 2025, shareholders approved the implementation of a "say on pay" provision in the Articles of Association. Going forward, the Annual General Meeting will approve the maximum total amounts of remuneration for the Executive Board on an annual basis. The measure is being implemented from the 2025/26 financial year. The base salaries of the Executive Board members were also reduced with effect from 1 October 2025, with that of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) being cut by around 15%. This makes it significantly more challenging to obtain the maximum remuneration, as a larger portion of the remuneration is now dependent on the achievement of objectives, and in the case of the long-term incentive (LTI) component these objectives must also be achieved over a period of three years. The new model includes a binding pay cap for the CEO (fixed and variable remuneration, excluding pension fund contributions, fringe benefits and social security contributions) of a maximum of CHF 1.37 million.

To partially offset the retroactive effects and the voluntary waiver, the reduction in overall remuneration levels and the lower likelihood of obtaining the maximum remuneration, and to avoid unduly limiting the market competitiveness of Axpo salaries, pension fund contributions will be increased. The average maximum remuneration (fixed and variable) for members of the Executive Board is approximately CHF 1 million, but only if all objectives are exceeded over a three-year period.

Gross salaries (variable)
The reported amount corresponds to the provision for the Executive Board's short-term variable compensation (STI). The STI is based on collective targets for the company's profitability and the implementation of strategic priorities.

Grant value of the long-term remuneration
The long-term incentive (LTI) is granted at the beginning of each financial year and paid out after three complete financial years. The payment of the LTI depends on achievement of the following three target areas:

- Value creation of the company
- Contribution to security of supply
- Contribution to sustainability objectives

This establishes new long-term goals that will benefit the company and its owners in the long term. The allocation value is shown. The payout at the end of the term depends on target achievement over the three-year period.

Non-cash benefits
This item includes private use of company vehicles and SBB rail passes.

Pension fund and social security contributions
Contributions to the company pension funds and social insurance include employer contributions to occupational pension schemes and social insurance systems, i.e. the AHV/IV, occupational and non-occupational accident insurance, and sick pay insurance.

Expenses for performing directorships or Foundation Board mandates on behalf of Axpo are also compensated by means of the remuneration paid to the Executive Board members, i.e. Executive Board members may not claim separate remuneration for the performance of directorships within the Axpo Group or for their membership of the PKE Foundation Board.

Further information
Axpo Holding AG is wholly owned by the cantons of Northeastern Switzerland and their cantonal utility companies. Axpo Holding AG and its group companies have not granted any securities, loans, advances or credits to the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board or related parties.

26 Significant events after the balance sheet date

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date that would have an impact on the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities or that would have to be disclosed at this point.

Appropriation of profits of Axpo Holding AG

Proposal of the Board of Directors

	in CHF
We propose that distributable profit be appropriated as follows:	
Profit carried forward	3 118 259 638
Reported net profit	806 977 495
	3 925 237 133
Payment of a dividend of CHF 2.70 per share with a par value of CHF 10	99 900 000
Payment of a special dividend of CHF 2.70 per share with a par value of CHF 10	99 900 000
Profit to be carried forward	3 725 437 133
Total	**3 925 237 133**

06 Statutory Auditor’s Report

Statutory Auditor's Report

To the General Meeting of Axpo Holding AG, Baden

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Axpo Holding AG (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 September 2025, and the income statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements (pages 146 to 156) comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information
The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the stand-alone financial statements of the Company, the compensation report and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements
The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG

We also provide the Board of Directors or its relevant committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated to the Board of Directors or its relevant committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Art. 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of the financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

Based on our audit in accordance with Art. 728a para. 1 item 2 CO, we confirm that the proposal of the Board of Directors complies with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG AG

Rolf Hauenstein Licensed Audit Expert Auditor in Charge	Regula Tobler Licensed Audit Expert

Zurich, 10 December 2025

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