



GROWING WITH RESULTS

Consolidated and Individual
Financial Statements

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Part III Consolidated and Individual Financial Statements

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Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024

(Amounts stated in million Euros – €m)			
Assets	Notes	2025	2024
Non-current assets:			
Tangible assets	5	6,291	6,194
Intangible assets	6	571	695
Goodwill	8	44	44
Right-of-use of assets	7	1,026	1,215
Investments in associates and joint ventures	9	118	109
Deferred tax assets	16	630	669
Trade receivables	11	26	-
Other receivables	11	331	310
Other financial assets	12	50	69
Total non-current assets:		9,088	9,306
Current assets:			
Inventories	10	1,103	1,101
Other financial assets	12	523	150
Trade receivables	11	1,316	1,237
Other receivables	11	894	837
Current income tax receivable	16	45	106
Cash and cash equivalents	13	2,350	2,285
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	2.2.1	10	1,794
Total current assets:		6,241	7,511
Total assets:		15,329	16,817
Equity and Liabilities	Notes	2025	2024
Equity:			
Share capital and share premium	22	753	753
Own shares	22	(297)	(47)
Reserves	22	945	1,563
Retained earnings		3,016	2,418
Total equity attributable to shareholders:		4,419	4,689
Non-controlling interests	23	761	950
Total equity:		5,179	5,638
Liabilities:			
Non-current liabilities:			
Financial debt	14	3,075	3,125
Lease liabilities	7	1,003	1,182
Other payables	15	105	109
Post-employment and other employee benefit liabilities	17	237	221
Deferred tax liabilities	16	444	579
Other financial instruments	19	167	102
Provisions	18	1,409	1,497
Total non-current liabilities:		6,439	6,814
Current liabilities:			
Financial debt	14	607	367
Lease liabilities	7	214	233
Trade payables	15	860	945
Other payables	15	1,783	1,755
Other financial instruments	19	100	111
Current income tax payable	16	144	332
Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for sale	2.2.1	2	622
Total current liabilities:		3,711	4,365
Total liabilities:		10,150	11,179
Total equity and liabilities:		15,329	16,817

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated statement of financial position and should be read in conjunction.

Consolidated Income Statement and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.

Consolidated Income Statement and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024

		(Amounts stated in million Euros – €m)	
	Notes	2025	2024
Sales	24	18,978	20,830
Services rendered	24	529	481
Other operating income	24	574	622
Financial income	27	121	142
Earnings from associates and joint ventures	9/24	36	(45)
Total revenues and income:		20,238	22,029
Cost of sales	25	(14,293)	(15,539)
Supplies and external services	25	(2,149)	(2,100)
Employee costs	26	(451)	(451)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on fixed assets	25	(723)	(946)
Provisions and impairment losses on other receivables	25	36	(3)
Other operating costs	25	(366)	(344)
Financial expenses	27	(260)	(307)
Total costs and expenses:		(18,205)	(19,689)
Profit/(Loss) before taxes and other contributions:		2,033	2,340
Taxes and SPT	16	(685)	(1,050)
Energy sector extraordinary contribution	16	(69)	(65)
Windfall tax	16	-	1
Consolidated net income/(loss) for the year		1,280	1,226
Income/(Loss) attributable to:			
Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. Shareholders		1,120	1,040
Non-controlling interests	23	160	186
Basic Earnings per share (in Euros)		1.51	1.36
Diluted Earnings per share (in Euros)		1.51	1.36
Consolidated net income/(loss) for the year		1,280	1,226
Items which will not be recycled in the future through net income:			
Remeasurements	17	(34)	(15)
Income taxes related to remeasurements	17	8	3
Items which may be recycled in the future through net income:			
Currency translation adjustments		(739)	178
Hedging reserves	19	11	(103)
Income taxes related to the above items	16	(6)	33
Subtotal of other comprehensive income/(loss)		(760)	96
Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, attributable to:		520	1,322
Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. Shareholders		463	1,092
Non-controlling interests		56	230

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of comprehensive income and should be read in conjunction.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024

(Amounts stated in million Euros – €m)

	Notes	Share capital	Own shares	Reserves		Retained earnings	Sub-Total	NCI(**)	Total	
				CTR(*)	Hedging Reserves					Other Reserves
Balance as at 1 January 2024		773	-	(128)	48	1,529	2,187	4,409	920	5,329
Consolidated net (loss) income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	1,040	1,040	186	1,226
Reclassification CTR to income for the year		-	-	(138)	-	-	138	-	-	-
Other gains and losses recognised in equity		-	-	272	(70)	-	(150)	52	44	96
Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	134	(70)	-	1,028	1,092	230	1,322
Dividends distributed		-	-	-	-	-	(419)	(419)	(201)	(619)
Repurchase of shares		-	(400)	-	-	-	-	(400)	-	(400)
Cancelling/Distribution of shares		(20)	353	-	-	(353)	20	-	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in reserves		-	-	-	-	400	(400)	-	-	-
Long term incentives plan		-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	6
Cumulative income as at 31 December 2024 – CTR with Non current Asset classified as held for sale		-	-	128	-	-	-	128	-	128
Cumulative loss at 31 December 2024 – Other CTR's		-	-	(122)	-	-	-	(122)	-	(122)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		753	(47)	6	(22)	1,579	2,418	4,689	950	5,638
Balance as at 1 January 2025		753	(47)	6	(22)	1,579	2,418	4,689	950	5,638
Consolidated net (loss) income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	1,120	1,120	160	1,280
Reclassification CTR to income for the year (***)		-	-	(96)	-	-	96	-	-	-
Other gains and losses recognised in equity		-	-	(540)	5	-	(121)	(656)	(104)	(760)
Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(636)	5	-	1,094	463	56	520
Dividends distributed	22/23	-	-	-	-	-	(480)	(480)	(245)	(725)
Repurchase of shares		-	(258)	-	-	-	-	(258)	-	(258)
Cancelling/Distribution of shares		-	8	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in reserves		-	-	-	-	16	(16)	-	-	-
Long term incentives plan		-	-	-	-	(3)	8	4	-	4
Balance as at 31 December 2025		753	(297)	(629)	(17)	1,592	3,016	4,419	761	5,179

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and should be read in conjunction. (*) Currency Translation Reserves (**) Non-controlling Interests (***) Included an adjustment of €96 m related to recycling CTR to net profit for the period, regarding the sale of upstream assets of Mozambique (Note 2.2.1. and Note 24).

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024

		(Amounts stated in million Euros – €m)	
	Notes	2025	2024
Income/(Loss) before taxation for the period		2,033	2,340
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on fixed assets	25	723	946
Provisions		(44)	10
Adjustments to net realisable value of inventories	25	41	(46)
Mark-to-market of derivatives	27	21	15
Other financial costs/income	24/25	117	150
Underlifting and/or Overlifting	24/25	(51)	47
Share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates	9	(36)	45
Capital Gain of divestments	24/25	(67)	(192)
Others		(160)	(115)
Increase/decrease in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(44)	391
(Increase)/decrease in current receivables		(81)	158
(Decrease)/increase in current payables		(85)	(324)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables, net		(96)	331
Dividends from associates and joint ventures	9	14	11
Taxes paid	16	(877)	(1,191)
Own shares for LTI reflected in Equity (share based payment)		(8)	(49)
Cash flow from operating activities		1,403	2,527
Capital expenditure in tangible and intangible assets		(1,050)	(1,377)
Investments in associates and joint ventures, net		(27)	(26)
Investments in subsidiaries		(27)	(30)
Other investment cash outflows, net		(47)	(24)
Divestments	2.2.1/2.2.2/11	1,028	409
Cash flow from investing activities		(123)	(1,049)
Loans obtained	14	2,361	2,302
Loans repaid	14	(2,170)	(2,288)
Interest paid		(25)	(98)
Leases paid	7	(172)	(197)
Interest on leases paid	7	(89)	(135)
Dividends paid to Galp shareholders	22	(480)	(419)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	22/23	(239)	(166)
Acquisition of own stocks	22	(250)	(351)
Cash flow from financing activities		(1,062)	(1,350)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		218	127
Currency translation differences in cash and cash equivalents		(152)	81
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	13	2,279	2,071
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	13	2,345	2,279

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated statement of cash flows and should be read in conjunction.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025

Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. (the Company) is the parent company of Galp Group.

On 2 January 2024, the Company has changed its head office to Avenida da Índia in Lisbon, Portugal. Galp shares are listed on Euronext Lisbon.

The Group develops its activities in the energy sector, namely exploration, production and commercialisation of hydrocarbons (oil & natural gas), refining and distribution of lubricants, gas, gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, jet fuel, asphalts and others and the acquisition and wholesale distribution of natural gas and electricity from renewable sources.

1. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to herein as Galp or the Galp Group) have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by the European Union (EU).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The accounting policies described below have been applied consistently in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the years presented, except for the adoption of the amendments to IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), due to the immateriality of their application (IAS 8). The transition to the accounting policies listed below has no material impact on Galp’s consolidated financial statements (Note 3).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euros, and all the values are rounded to the nearest million Euros, except where otherwise indicated. Therefore, the subtotals and totals of the tables presented in these consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes may not equal the sum of the amounts presented, due to rounding.

2. Information about material accounting policies, judgements, estimates and changes

2.1. Information about material accounting policies, judgements, estimates and changes

Accounting policies

Galp’s material accounting policies are disclosed in the related notes within these consolidated financial statements.

Applying materiality

The consolidated financial statements are the result of the aggregation of a large number of transactions by nature. When they are aggregated, the transactions are presented in classes of similar items. If a line item is not individually material, it is aggregated with other items of a similar nature in the consolidated financial statements, or in the notes thereto. Management makes the specific disclosures required by the IFRS unless the information is considered immaterial to the economic decision-making of the users of these financial statements or is otherwise not applicable.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the parent company Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. and the entities under its control.

Control exists where Galp has effective power over an entity and is exposed to variable returns arising from its involvement with the entity. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the financial statements of the subsidiaries in line with the Group’s accounting policies. All intragroup transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal. Non-controlling interests represent the equity in subsidiaries that is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to Galp’s shareholders.

Translation of foreign currencies

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of Galp Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates (the functional currency). The presentation currency of the consolidated Group is the Euro, which is the functional currency of the parent.

Translation of transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing as of the transaction dates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities, are recognised in the income statement.

Translation of Group companies

Upon consolidation, the assets and liabilities of non-Euro entities are translated into Euros at the year-end rates of exchange, while their statements of income, other comprehensive income and cash flows are translated at the annual average rates. The resulting translation differences are recognised as currency translation differences within other comprehensive income. The following exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income: (i) Foreign subsidiaries’ statements of comprehensive income are translated at the historical average of the year-end

exchange rates; (ii) Loans granted by shareholders to subsidiaries in currencies other than the parent's functional currency that have no stipulated repayment terms are treated as net hedges on the investments in these foreign subsidiaries. This means that the foreign exchange differences arising from these loans that have not been eliminated upon consolidation are reclassified in the income statement from shareholders' equity to the line item "Currency translation reserves".

Key accounting estimates and judgments

Inherent in the application of the accounting policies used for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements is the need for Galp's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses. The actual amounts could differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

Accounting judgments and estimates which could have a material impact on the results of the Group are described in the Notes to the financial statements alongside the material accounting policies. Those areas requiring the most significant judgment and the use of estimates when preparing these consolidated financial statements are: (i) Accounting for interests in joint arrangements and associates (Note 9); (ii) Accounting for oil and natural gas properties, including the estimation of oil and gas reserves, future commodity prices and refinery margins (Note 5); (iii) Recoverability of the carrying value of assets (Notes 5, 6, 8 and 9); (iv) Provisions and contingencies (Note 18); (v) Pensions and other post-employment benefits (Note 17); (vi) Income taxes (Note 16); (vii) Leases (Note 7); (viii) Derivatives financial instruments, including fair value measurements of financial instruments and whether contracts to buy or sell commodities meet the definition of a derivative, in particular LNG (Note 19 and 20). Where an estimate carries a significant risk of resulting in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, this is specifically stated within the respective note.

Energy transition and climate change

To ensure its commitment to long-term sustainable value creation, Galp employs credible, progressive, and pragmatic strategies that balance the continuous investment in low-carbon solutions while simultaneously addressing energy security and affordability concerns.

In an increasingly challenging global energy landscape, marked by significant geopolitical and market volatility, Galp is determined to ensure its long-term competitiveness and maximize the value of every project and solution offered, maintaining an alignment with society and EU targets.

Galp is executing a strategic evolution of its portfolio, aiming to become a more focused company by leveraging key partnerships to drive long-term value creation and growth, while maintaining relevant positions across the energy value chain. This strategy is anchored in a responsible approach that balances long-term risk and returns, supported by strong financial discipline and the integration of environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria.

Refer to section 2.1 in chapter 2 and section 4.3.1 in chapter 4, in the Integrated Management Report (Part I) for further details on strategic framework.

This note describes how Galp has considered climate-related impacts and European decarbonisation policies in some key areas of the financial statements and how this translates into the valuation of assets and measurement of liabilities as Galp progresses in the energy transition.

The material accounting policies, judgements and estimates section above provides the specific reference to the notes where the relevant uncertainties, including those that have the potential to have a material effect on the Consolidated Balance Sheet in the next 12 months, are described.

This note describes the key areas of climate impacts that potentially have short and longer-term effects on amounts recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2025. Where relevant, this note contains references to other notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and aims to provide an overarching summary.

Financial planning and assumptions

The key assumptions used for financial planning, which incorporate climate change and energy transition considerations and prove, most relevant to the amounts recognised in the financial statements are future oil and gas prices, future refining margins, future electricity prices, discount rates, future decommissioning and carbon emission.

The mid-case price outlook represents Galp managements reasonable best estimate and is the basis for Galp's financial statements, business plan and impairment testing. Impairment testing considers management's reasonable best estimate across the full life cycle of assets, which may go beyond the business plan period.

The financial plan includes expected carbon costs given evolving carbon regulations, based on a forecast of Galp's equity share of emissions from operated assets considering also the estimated impact of free emission unit allowances. Carbon cost estimates are at around €120 per ton of GHG emissions in 2030, €220 per ton in 2040 and €330 per ton in 2050 (nominal terms).

Potential accounting impact of energy transition

Changes in future commodity prices and potential impairments

As noted, in accordance with IFRS, Galp's financial statements are based on reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's current best estimate of the range of economic conditions that may exist in the foreseeable future.

Energy transition is expected to bring volatility and there is large uncertainty as to how commodity prices will develop over the next decades.

Refer to Note 5 for Galp's best estimate for future oil and gas prices, refining margins and electricity prices, and related sensitivities. Using different price outlooks from external and often normative climate change scenarios, may impact the recoverability of certain assets recognised in the Consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2025. These external scenarios are not representative of management price reasonable estimate.

Change of portfolio

Galp's strategy may also result in new asset investments and/or divestment, which will impact the balance sheet and the Group's future results.

This strategy execution involved, in 2025, significant movements in the Group's asset portfolio, including the completion of the divestment of upstream assets in Area 4, in Mozambique, the divestment of commercial assets in Guinea-Bissau, and transactions involving solar companies as part of active portfolio management. It also included the disclosure of an asset swap agreement in Namibia, which did not result in any accounting impact at the reporting date due to the absence of commercial substance, as well as the divestment of assets related to cogeneration (Notes 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.5).

Earlier than expected termination of abandonment provisions

Energy transition may lead to earlier than planned decommissioning and restoration commitments. Galp has recognised in its account's abandonment provisions for all assets where the abandonment commitments are material, except for Sines refinery industrial complex. It is a competitive complex within the Iberian Peninsula context, considered a long-term asset with an indefinite useful life and highly resilient within the energy transition landscape.

Assets physical risks

As with the Energy Transition, Galp has been working in the assessment of the potential impact of climate change risks in its activities. This analysis has the double objective of valuing the resilience of Galp's strategy under different scenarios while at the same time identify relevant opportunities and threats.

Galp integrated the TCFD recommendations in the identification of climate change related risks. A set of physical and market variables were collected in order to estimate the impact of climate change risks in Galp's operations and value at risk. Extreme weather events, whether or not related to climate change, could have a negative impact on Galp's results, cash flows and financial condition. Such risks are closely monitored and are appropriately reflected in the financial statements when and if they occur.

Refer to section 4.3.1 Climate change in chapter 4. Sustainability Statement in the Integrated Management Report (Part I) for further details.

Galp is in the process of conducting multiple studies aimed at expanding the understanding of physical risks. These studies will allow a better understanding of the resilience of Galp's physical assets in the short to medium term given the estimated pace of climate change. Galp has several core assets near the coastline and holds interests in joint operations in deep waters with Floating Production and Offloading Vessels (FPSO). These core assets, as well as other Galp assets, are covered by insurance.

2.2. Significant changes during the year**2.2.1. Non-current Assets and Liabilities classified as held for sale****Mozambique Upstream**

Following the announcement made on 22 May 2024, Galp successfully completed, on 27 March 2025, the sale of its upstream assets in Area 4 in Mozambique to XRG P.J.S.C., a subsidiary of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) P.J.S.C..

On the transaction completion date, Galp received an amount of approximately \$881 m in the first quarter of 2025, recognised in cash flows from investing activities under the line item "Divestments" (€815 m). This amount includes the equity value of the shares (\$572.5 m), the repayment of shareholder loans, and accumulated investments made since the transaction reference date of 31 December 2023 (the 'locked-box' date). As at 31 December 2025, the total proceeds from the disposal (excluding the repayment of shareholder loans and accumulated investments since the locked-box date) amounted to \$1,039 m. This amount comprises \$572.5 m received at transaction closing and \$467 m relating to additional contingent consideration associated with the final investment decision (FID) of the Coral North (\$100 m) and Rovuma LNG (\$400 m) projects (Note 12).

The gain generated from the transaction was recognised in the amount of €147 m, of which €96 m relates to the recycling of cumulative foreign currency translation reserves at the disposal date. This effect was recognised in "Other operating income" (€129 m) (Note 24) and in 'Earnings from associates and joint ventures' (€18 m) (Note 9).

During the fourth quarter of 2025, following the final investment decision (FID) of the Coral North FLNG project, an amount of \$100 m was received and recognised in cash flows from investing activities under "Divestments" (€86 m). As at 31 December 2025, the additional contingent consideration associated with the FID of the Rovuma LNG project remained outstanding (Note 12).

Guinea-Bissau

During the third quarter of 2025, Galp successfully completed the sale of its commercial assets in Guinea-Bissau to Zener International Holding, S.A..

As at 31 December 2025, total proceeds from the disposal amounted to €38 m, comprising €26 m received during the 2025 financial year (recognised in cash flows from investing activities under "Divestments"), €9 m received during the 2024 financial year, and €3 m relating to contingent consideration expected to be received during the 2026 financial year (recognised under "Other receivables – Other accrued income" (Note 11)).

The gain generated from the transaction amounted to €3 m and was recognised in "Other operating income" (Note 24).

Former Matosinhos Refinery Assets

During the fourth quarter of 2025, Galp entered into a contract for the sale of assets related to the cogeneration unit of the former Matosinhos refinery. These assets and the associated liabilities (decommissioning provision) were classified as assets and liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale and accordingly presented as current assets and current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

The transaction remains subject to the fulfilment of certain performance conditions, and Galp expects to complete the transaction during 2026, estimating total proceeds of €10 m from the sale of these assets.

As at 31 December 2025, a down payment of €2 m had been received and recognised in cash flows from investing activities under the line item "Divestments".

The assets and liabilities comprising the amounts presented in the financial statements as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	Unit: €m
	2025
Assets:	10
Tangible assets	10
Liabilities:	(2)
Decommissioning provisions	(2)

2.2.2. Changes on the consolidation perimeter

During the twelve-month period ended on the 31 December 2025, Galp has entered into the following main transactions:

Legal Entity	Country	Transaction	% Current Share	Consolidation Method
Solar companies (2 companies)	Brazil	Merger	-%	Merged with Galp Energia Brasil S.A. (the surviving entity)
Aurora Lith, S.A.	Portugal	Liquidation	-%	-%
Galp Rovuma, B.V.	Netherlands	Sold	-%	-%
Galp Rovuma, B.V., branch in Mozambique	Mozambique	Sold	-%	-%
Coral FLNG, S.A.	Mozambique	Sold	-%	-%
Coral South FLNG DMCC	United Arab Emirates	Sold	-%	-%
Rovuma LNG, S.A.	Mozambique	Sold	-%	-%
Rovuma LNG Investments (DIFC) LTD.	United Arab Emirates	Sold	-%	-%
Geo Alternativa, S.L.	Spain	Sold	-%	-%
Asis Projects Umbria, S.L.U.	Spain	Acquisition	100%	Full consolidation
Portland Head Light, S.L.U.	Spain	Acquisition	100%	Full consolidation
Petrogal Guiné Bissau, Lda	Guinea-Bissau	Sold	-%	-%
CLCGB – Companhia Logística de Combustíveis da Guiné-Bissau, SARL	Guinea-Bissau	Sold	-%	-%
Petrogás Guiné Bissau – Importação, Armazenagem e Distribuição de Gás de Petróleo Liquefeito, Lda.	Guinea-Bissau	Sold	-%	-%
Petromar - Sociedade de Abastecimentos Petrolíferos, Lda	Guinea-Bissau	Sold	-%	-%
Aero Serviços, SARL – Sociedade de Abastecimento de Serviços Aeroportuários, Lda.	Guinea-Bissau	Sold	-%	-%
Solar companies (6 companies)*	Spain	Sold	-%	-%
LGA - Logística Global de Aviação, Lda	Portugal	Liquidation	-%	-%

* During the 3Q25, upon completion of the sale of 2 solar companies in Spain to ACS Cobra, the former owner, Galp received €38 m (recognised in cash flows from investing activities under "Divestments") and recorded a loss of €19 m (recognised under 'Other costs – Other operating costs' (Note 25)). During the 4Q25, following the completion of the sale of 4 solar companies in Spain to Ignis P2X, S.L., total proceeds will amount to €15 m, comprising €7 m received during the 2025 financial year (recognised in cash flows from investing activities under "Divestments") and €8 m to be received during the 2026 financial year (recognised under 'Other receivables – Other accrued income' (Note 11)). A loss arising from the completion of the sale was recognised in a total amount of €38 m, of which €47 m was recognised under 'Other costs – Other operating costs' (Note 25), partially offset by income of €9 m relating to the reversal of deferred tax (Note 16). For further information on the Group's consolidation scope and financial investments, see Note 31.

2.2.3. Acquisition of owns shares

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (own shares or treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

On 28 February 2025, Galp launched a share buyback programme for Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. in the amount of €250 m, with the purpose of reducing the Company's issued share capital. Following the conclusion of the programme, the shares were cancelled in March, 2026 (Note 32). In addition, Galp continues to operate its share-based remuneration plan under the long-term incentive programme applicable to members of the Executive Board and senior management (LTI).

During the period, a total of 16,993,532 shares were acquired at an average price of €15.20 per share, for a total consideration of €258 m, relating to the share buyback programme (€250 m) and the LTI plan (€8 m). During the same period, 91,959 shares were granted to employees (senior management) at an average price of €14.00 per share, relating to the vesting period of Plan 1 (€1 m), and 489,975 shares were granted at an average price of €14.35 per share, relating to Plan 2 (€7 m). The delivery of these 581,934 shares during the period amounted to €8 m. In 2025, an expense of €4 m was recognised in the statement of profit or loss in respect of share-based payment arrangements (2024: €6 m) (Note 26).

As at 31 December 2025, Galp held 19,639,454 treasury shares, acquired at an average price of €15.10 per share, amounting to €297 m, relating to both programs: the share buyback programme (€250 m) and the LTI plan (€47 m).

2.2.4. Tupi redetermination

During the third quarter of 2025, following the submission to the National Agency for Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP) of the contractual redetermination of the interests in the Tupi unitised field agreed among the BM-S-11 consortium partners, Galp maintains a 9.06% (prior 9.21%) interest in the Tupi accumulation. The impacts arising from this redetermination were as follows:

Caption	Notes	Redetermination impacts (€m)
Statement of Financial Position		
Tangible assets – Assets under construction	5	(29)
Other payables – Accrued costs – Others	15	(157)
Consolidated Income Statement		
Cost of sales – Variation in production	25	138
Financial expenses – Others	27	48

2.2.5. Asset swap in Namibia

In December 2025, Galp (holder of an 80% interest in a petroleum area in block PEL 83) and TotalEnergies announced a partnership to jointly develop certain oil discoveries in the offshore Orange Basin in Namibia. After reaching an agreement with TotalEnergies to exchange a 40% participating interest in PEL 83, where the Mopane discovery lies, for a 10% interest in PEL 56, home to the Venus discovery, and a 9.4% interest in PEL 91.

TotalEnergies, operator in PEL 56 and PEL 91, will take operatorship in PEL 83. Through this agreement, Galp will retain a 40% stake in PEL 83 and ensures alignment on further maturing the Mopane discovery, with commitment to launch an exploration & appraisal campaign of at least three wells over the next two years to continue de-risking the block and support the unlocking of a development hub. The first potential well is under assessment for 2026.

Galp and TotalEnergies also signed a funding agreement where 50% of all Galp's investments for a first development in Mopane will be carried. The carry will be repaid following the first commercial oil through 50% of Galp's future cash flows from the project. Additionally, by obtaining a position in PEL 56 and PEL 91, Galp also secures exposure to the Venus project, for which TotalEnergies is maturing a development concept for a 160 kbpd FPSO, with final investment decision estimated for 2026.

The transaction is subject to customary third-party approvals from the Namibian authorities and joint venture parties, with completion expected to occur during 2026.

As at 31 December 2025, the assets held by Galp relating to its 80% interest in block PEL 83, including a 20% carry interest (i.e. directly associated with the assets), continued to be recognised as Galp's tangible and intangible assets pending approval by the relevant authorities. The asset swap, which is considered to lack commercial substance, is not expected to result in any change in the statement of financial position upon completion and therefore will not affect the carrying amounts at which the tangible and intangible assets are recognised (Note 31).

3. Impact of new international financial reporting standards

New standards and amendments endorsed by the European Union adopted on 1 January 2025 and to be adopted in future years

The IFRS standards endorsed and published on the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) during the year 2025 and enforceable for accounting purposes in 2025 or in subsequent years are presented in the table below:

IFRS/IFRIC Standards	Publication date in OJEU	Accounting application date	Enforcement year	Observations
Annual Improvements Volume 11 ((IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7)) (issued on 18 July 2024)	07/10/2025	01/01/2026	2026	Without estimated accounting impact.
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 18 December 2024)	01/07/2025	01/01/2026	2026	Without material accounting impact*.
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 30 May 2024)	28/05/2025	01/01/2026	2026	Without estimated accounting impact.

*The amendment to IFRS 9 is not expected to have a significant impact as the group does not have physical Power Purchase Agreements in scope of the IFRS 9 'own use' exemption. Virtual PPAs (VPPAs) held by the Group meet the definition of derivatives and are accounted for at FVTPL, unless designated in qualifying IFRS 9 cash flow hedge relationships with fair value changes presented in equity. The group does not intend to discontinue and restart any existing hedge relationships on adoption of the amendments. The amendments will ease the application of accounting for new hedge relationships using VPPAs that have variable quantities 'pay as produced' allowing for the designation of variable quantities of hedged items to match the hedging instrument.

IFRS/IFRIC Standards	Publication date in OJEU	Accounting application date	Enforcement year	Observations
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (issued on 15 August 2023)	13/11/2024	01/01/2025	2025	Without accounting impact.

¹ Although the entities within the Upstream Mozambique segment were disposed of during the 2025 financial year (Note 2.2.2), the results generated up to March 2025 were included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

² Despite the disposal of the Guinea-Bissau subsidiaries during the 2025 financial year (Note 2.2.2), the results generated by these entities up to July 2025 were recognised in the consolidated income statement.

³ Despite the disposal of the Spanish subsidiaries during the 2025 financial year (Note 2.2.2), the results generated up to August 2025 (Navabuena Solar, S.L.U. and PV XXI Suintila, S.L.U.) and up to December 2025 (Duplexia Experts, S.L.U., Gastroselector Market, S.L.U., Fornax Energy, S.L.U. and Magallon 400, S.L.U.) have been included in the consolidated income statement.

IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (Endorsed on 16th of February 2026 by EFRAG)

IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' will supersede IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Galp's evaluation of the effect of adopting IFRS 18 is ongoing, but it is currently anticipated that IFRS 18 will have an impact on the presentation of the Group's financial statements (essentially Profit or loss statement) and related disclosures.

4. Segment information

Operating segments

The Group operates across four different operating segments based on the types of products sold and services rendered: (i) Upstream, (ii) Industrial & Midstream; (iii) Commercial and (iv) Renewables.

The Upstream segment represents Galp's presence in the upstream sector of the oil and gas industry, which involves the management of all activities relating to the exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons, mainly focused on Brazil, Mozambique¹ and Namibia.

The Industrial & Midstream segment incorporates the refining and logistics business, as well as the Group's oil, CO₂, gas and power supply and trading activities. This segment also includes co-generation.

The Commercial segment integrates the entire offering to Galp's clients - business to business (B2B) and business to consumer (B2C), of oil, gas, electric mobility, power and non-fuel products. This commercial activity is focused in Iberia but also extends to certain countries in Africa².

The Renewables³ segment encompasses renewables power generation and new businesses.

Besides these four business segments, the Group has also included within the category "Others" the holding company Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. and companies with other activities including Tagus Re, S.A. and Galp Energia, S.A., a reinsurance company and a provider of shared services at the corporate level, respectively.

Segment reporting is presented on a replacement cost (RC) basis, which is the earnings metric used by the Chief Operating Decision Maker to make decisions regarding the allocation of resources and to assess performance. Based on the RC method, the current cost of sales measured under IFRS (the weighted average cost) is replaced by the crude reference price (i.e. Brent-dated) as at the balance sheet date, as though the cost of sales had been measured at the replacement cost of the inventory sold. Replacement cost adjustments affect mainly Supply and Trading regarding Oil products.

The replacement cost financial information for the segments identified above, as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, is presented as follows:

	Consolidated		Upstream		Industrial & Midstream		Commercial		Renewables & New businesses		Others		Consolidation adjustments	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sales and services rendered	19,507	21,311	2,639	3,562	7,446	9,320	10,312	10,152	90	92	236	258	(1,217)	(2,073)
Cost of sales	(14,109)	(15,349)	(405)	(339)	(5,653)	(7,744)	(9,008)	(9,052)	(4)	8	6	3	955	1,775
of which Variation of Production	145	(118)	(405)	(73)	550	(45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue & expenses	(2,399)	(2,266)	(550)	(777)	(843)	(679)	(892)	(783)	(102)	(53)	(274)	(272)	261	299
of which Under & Overlifting	51	(47)	51	(47)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBITDA at Replacement Cost	2,999	3,696	1,684	2,446	950	897	412	317	(15)	47	(32)	(11)	-	-
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on fixed assets	(723)	(946)	(376)	(519)	(115)	(146)	(142)	(148)	(56)	(95)	(33)	(38)	-	-
Provisions (net)	44	(10)	7	12	30	(2)	6	(21)	-	-	1	1	-	-
EBIT at Replacement Cost	2,320	2,740	1,314	1,939	865	749	276	148	(71)	(48)	(64)	(48)	-	-
Earnings from associates and joint ventures	36	(45)	16	(6)	1	5	9	6	7	(16)	3	(34)	-	-
Financial results	(139)	(165)												
Taxes and SPT at Replacement Cost	(741)	(1,111)												
Energy Sector Extraordinary Contribution	(69)	(65)	-	-	(31)	(33)	(38)	(33)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windfall tax	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Consolidated net income at Replacement Cost, of which:	1,407	1,354												
Attributable to non-controlling interests	160	186												
Attributable to shareholders of Galp Energia SGPS SA	1,247	1,169												
OTHER INFORMATION														
Segment Assets*														
Financial investments**	118	109	2	-	17	18	23	32	63	56	13	4	-	-
Other assets	15,211	16,708	6,841	9,083	3,306	2,933	3,111	3,151	1,563	1,656	2,724	2,856	(2,334)	(2,970)
Segment Assets	15,329	16,817	6,842	9,083	3,323	2,950	3,134	3,183	1,626	1,711	2,737	2,860	(2,334)	(2,970)
of which Rights of use of assets	1,026	1,215	481	589	191	232	202	205	79	106	73	82	-	-
of which tangible and intangible assets	6,906	6,933	3,646	3,867	1,115	856	693	709	1,357	1,404	95	97	-	-
Investment in Tangible and Intangible Assets***	1,117	1,369	516	809	346	223	81	102	152	199	22	34	-	-

* Net amount

** Includes "Investments in associates and joint ventures" (Note 9)

*** Excludes abandonment provisions (€24 m)

As details of sales and services rendered, tangible and intangible assets and investments in associates and joint ventures for each geographical region in which Galp operates were as follows:

	Unit: €m					
	Sales and services rendered*		Tangible and intangible assets		Financial investments	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Africa	633	764	584	512	24	23
Latin America	1,939	2,148	3,133	3,428	61	51
Europe	16,934	18,398	3,190	2,993	33	35
	19,507	21,311	6,906	6,933	118	109

* Net consolidation operation

Commercial and financial transactions between related parties are performed according to the usual market conditions, similarly to the transactions between independent parties.

The reconciliation between the Segment Reporting and the Consolidated Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Sales and services rendered	19,507	21,311
Cost of sales	(14,293)	(15,539)
Replacement cost adjustments (1)	184	189
Cost of sales at Replacement Cost	(14,109)	(15,349)
Other revenue and expenses	(2,399)	(2,266)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment on fixed assets	(723)	(946)
Provisions (net)	44	(10)
Earnings from associates and joint ventures	36	(45)
Financial results	(139)	(165)
Profit before taxes and other contributions at Replacement Cost	2,217	2,530
Replacement Cost adjustment	(184)	(189)
Profit before taxes and other contributions at IFRS	2,033	2,340
Income tax and SPT	(685)	(1,050)
Income tax on Replacement Cost Adjustment (2)	(57)	(61)
Energy Sector Extraordinary Contribution	(69)	(65)
Windfall tax	-	1
Consolidated net income for the period at Replacement Cost	1,407	1,354
Replacement Cost (1) + (2)	(127)	(129)
Consolidated net income for the period based on IFRS	1,280	1,226

5. Tangible assets

Accounting policies

Recognition

Tangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment losses. The acquisition cost includes the purchase amount, plus transport and assembly costs, any decommissioning obligations and financial interest incurred during the construction phase. Tangible work-in-progress assets refer to assets under construction and are stated at cost less cumulative impairment losses.

Major maintenance and repairs

Expenditure on major maintenance or repairs represents the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets, inspection costs and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset that was depreciated separately is replaced, and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, the expenditure is capitalised, and the carrying amount of the replaced asset is derecognised.

Inspection costs associated with major maintenance programmes are capitalised and amortised over the period until the next inspection. Overhaul costs for major maintenance programmes, and all other maintenance costs, are expensed as they are incurred.

Upstream tangible assets

Hydrocarbon exploration costs are accounted for under the successful efforts' method: exploration costs are recognised in income when incurred (i.e. expenditure related to G&G – Geological & Geophysical – and G&A – General & Administrative), except for exploratory direct associated expenses with the asset under construction (ex. drilling costs), which are included in tangible assets (work-in-progress assets) pending determination of proved reserves and are subject to impairment test when triggers are identified. Dry wells are recorded as expenses for the year. At the start of production capitalised costs are depreciated based on the depreciation policy in force.

Depreciation

Upstream tangible assets

Tangible assets related to hydrocarbon production activities, including related pipelines, mineral rights and future decommissioning costs are in principle depreciated on a unit-of-production (UOP) basis over the proved developed reserves of the field concerned.

In certain situations, in order to reflect the most appropriate expected future economic benefits, research and development expenses are depreciated according to the coefficient calculated by the ratio of the volume of production verified in the depreciation period to the volume of total proven reserves determined at the beginning of that period.

Floating platforms (FPSOs) are currently depreciated using the straight-line method, based on the lower of the estimated asset's useful life and the concession period of the field where the platform is deployed.

Depreciation rates for tangible assets

The average annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

Depreciation rates	2025	2024
Buildings and other constructions	5%	5%
Machinery and equipment	6%	8%
Transport equipment	15%	10%
Tools and utensils	19%	20%
Administrative equipment	21%	24%
Reusable containers	13%	14%
Other tangible assets	12%	12%

Impairment analysis

Impairment testing is performed at the date of the financial statements and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts for those assets may not be recoverable or previous years impairments are to be reversed. When performing impairment testing, tangible assets are allocated to the respective cash generating unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of an asset is estimated as part of the CGU to which it belongs, according to the discounted cash flow method. The discount rates are calculated by adjusting the post-tax rate to reflect the specific risk levels of the CGUs.

Industrial & Midstream, Commercial and Renewables segments impairment tests

Tangible and intangible assets related to the Industrial & Midstream, Commercial and Renewables segments are assessed by the Group for impairment at the end of each reporting period, or whenever there are indications of impairment (or indicators of impairment reversal), taking into consideration both internal and external sources of information.

Commercial

In its annual impairment test of the Commercial segment, the Group considers each service station as a separate cash-generating unit. The impairment test performed by the Group is based on an estimate of the recoverable amount of each service station, compared with its net carrying amount at the end of each reporting period.

The recoverable amount (value in use) determined by the Group results from discounting the expected future cash flows to present value, based on annual budgets and business plans for each service station, using a post-tax discount rate adjusted for the specific risks of this business segment

Industrial & Midstream

Although no evidence of impairment has been identified, impairment testing is also performed on the other assets of the Industrial & Midstream segment, including Sines refinery and tangible assets associated with logistics and storage activities. The period of the cash flow projection varies as a function of the CGU's average economic useful life.

The determination of the value in use of these segments assets was based on the assumptions defined in the Business Plan, as follows:

- (i) Refining margin;
- (ii) Carbon prices;
- (iii) Refinery availability;
- (iv) Future operating and investment costs; and
- (v) Discount rate.

Renewables

The impairment testing carried out by the Group for in the renewables business is viewed on an aggregated basis, notably in the Spanish portfolio acquired under the Titan deal. The net assets of the SPVs are combined with the fair value recognised in the consolidated accounts for Titan projects. This aggregated amount is then compared to the profitability of the assets.

For other projects, the valuation is performed on a project-by-project basis, or by cluster, when interconnection facilities are shared.

Upstream assets impairment test

Impairment on exploration and production assets are recorded when:

- Economically feasible reserves are not found;
- The exploration licence expires and is not expected to be renewed;
- When an acquired area is relinquished or abandoned; and
- When the carrying amount exceed its recoverable amount.

Tangible and intangible assets related to the upstream segment are assessed for impairment by the Group periodically (annually, or quarterly where indications of impairment are identified).

The selected CGU will be the project or the individual block, depending on the stage of maturity of the respective investment. The assessment for impairment is carried out in accordance with the expected monetary value (EMV model), comparing the carrying amount of the investment with the present value of the expected future cash flow using a post-tax discount rate adjusted for the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted, calculated considering the estimates of:

- (i) The probable reserves;
- (ii) The investment and future operating costs needed to recover the probable reserves;
- (iii) The amount of any contingent resources, adjusted to reflect the probability of geological success;
- (iv) The investment and future operating costs required to recover the contingent resources;
- (v) The reference price of a barrel of Brent crude and gas;
- (vi) The applicable exchange rates;
- (vii) The CGU taxation mechanisms;
- (viii) The estimated production level and concession period;
- (ix) Discount rate; and
- (x) The asset retirement obligations.

The cash flow projection period is equal to the recovery of the reserves and resources during the concession period, up to the limit of the terms of the respective concession agreements, if applicable.

Galp can carry out impairment testing at any stage of exploration and production, i.e. in the exploration, development and production stages, when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and production asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

In the exploration phase, the CGU depends on the stage at which the investment is made in each project. For example, at an early investment stage, the CGU will be the country-level entity, given that the investment also includes investments in signature bonuses and any generic research performed in the area. Once an overall area is divided into blocks by the relevant country's authorities, Galp will recognise each block as a CGU, down levelling the assessment for the purposes of impairment testing. As there are no reserves at this stage, Galp carries out impairment testing of prospective and contingent resources with a very low PoS (the probability of success).

If proved reserves are booked, the investment moves into the development stage, having already been subject to impairment testing. During the development phase and if required, the impairment analysis also considers the PoS (which is higher than at earlier stages, since there is now an estimate of the commercially viable reserves) and 2P reserves (probable reserves) in order to estimate the future cashflows that are expected to be generated by the block under analysis.

Sensitivity testing at impairment analysis

The Group performs sensitivity tests on the key assumptions used in the cash flow projections for each segment. See the following section, "Accounting estimates and judgments—Impairment analysis."

The results from the analysis does not lead to a present impairment charge, nor may represent a certain future impairment. The year-end economic impairment analysis represents management's best estimate considering namely approved business plan, discount rate, cashflows or production levels.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Commodity price assumptions

Future assumptions on oil and gas prices, refining margin and electricity prices used in the impairment testing in the Upstream, Industrial & Midstream (refining asset) and Renewables and New Business segments, respectively, are regularly assessed by management.

Management's estimate of refining margins used in the impairment testing was based on a linear refinery simulation software considering the current refinery configuration and to generate, on an optimised basis, estimated refinery products yields and energy consumption data based on a refining mixture of available brent and other refinery feedstocks. Galp's refining margin also incorporates the costs associated with CO₂ emissions.

Future oil and gas prices, refining margins and electricity prices used in impairment testing provide a source of estimation uncertainty as referred to in paragraph 125 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (IAS 1.125). Information regarding the carrying amounts of assets and impairments, as well as their sensitivity to changes in significant assumptions and estimates, is disclosed in this Note.

Oil & gas reserves

The estimate of oil and gas reserves is an integral part of the decision-making process relating to the exploration and development of upstream assets. The volume of proved developed reserves is used to calculate the depreciation of exploration and production assets, in accordance with the units of production method. The expected production volumes, which comprise proved reserves and unproved volumes is used to assess the project's recoverable amount.

The estimated proved reserves are also used to assess the annual abandonment costs. The estimated proved reserves are subject to judgment, and to future revision based on newly available information, including information relating to the development activities, drilling or production, prices or contract termination. The impact of any changes to the estimates of reserves are accounted for on a prospective basis. The estimates of oil and gas reserves, and any movements occurring during the year, are described in the Supplementary Information of the Integrated Report, which is not audited.

Useful lives and residual values of tangible assets

The calculation of the assets' residual values and useful lives, as well as the method to be applied, are necessary to determine the depreciation to be recognised in the consolidated income statement for each period. These parameters are set based on management's judgment, as well as being in line with the practices adopted in the industry. Changes in assets' economic useful lives are accounted for on a prospective basis.

	Unit: €m				
	Land, natural resources and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other equipment	Assets under construction	Total
As at 31 December 2025					
Acquisition cost	1,378	12,368	548	1,986	16,280
Impairment	(44)	(196)	(2)	(221)	(464)
Accumulated depreciation and depletion	(820)	(8,247)	(458)	-	(9,525)
Net value	514	3,924	87	1,765	6,291
As at 31 December 2024					
Acquisition cost	1,352	11,733	541	3,061	16,687
Impairment	(45)	(247)	(3)	(271)	(566)
Accumulated depreciation and depletion	(817)	(8,666)	(443)	-	(9,927)
Net value	489	2,820	95	2,789	6,194

The changes in Tangible assets during 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Unit: €m				
	Land, natural resources and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025	489	2,820	95	2,789	6,194
Additions	-	-	-	1,139	1,139
Depreciation, depletion and impairment	(31)	(434)	(18)	-	(483)
Disposals/Write-offs	(4)	(25)	-	(78)	(106)
Transfers	57	1,653	32	(1,751)	(10)
Currency exchange differences and other adjustments	2	(90)	(21)	(335)	(443)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	514	3,924	87	1,765	6,291
Balance as at 1 January 2024	489	3,044	90	2,406	6,029
Additions	-	-	-	1,297	1,297
Depreciation, depletion and impairment	(37)	(517)	(35)	(21)	(610)
Disposals/Write-offs	(1)	(11)	(1)	(41)	(55)
Transfers	38	252	34	(1,126)	(801)
Currency exchange differences and other adjustments	1	53	7	274	334
Balance as at 31 December 2024	489	2,820	95	2,789	6,194

"Transfers" includes the reclassification of the assets of the cogeneration unit of the former Matosinhos refinery to "Non-current assets held for sale", amounting to €10 m (Note 2.2.1).

"Assets under construction – other adjustments" includes an adjustment of €29 m related to the redetermination of the interest in the Tupi unitised field (Note 2.2.4) and "Disposals/write-offs" includes an adjustment of €78 m related to the sale of the Spanish entities (Note 2.2.2).

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group made tangible and intangible investments amounting to €1,141 m, of which €551 m related to Upstream activities, mainly associated with projects in Brazil (€426 m) and Namibia (€125 m), €346 m to Industrial & Midstream, €150 m to Renewables, €72 m to Commercial, and €22 m to Corporate. During 2025, the amounts referred to above also include the capitalisation of borrowing costs amounting to €53 m (Note 27).

In the current year, Galp recognised a total impairment reversal of €12 m on tangible assets, relating to assets in the Industrial and Commercial segments.

Upstream segment assets

Details of assets under construction and assets in production for the Upstream segment for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, including Tangible and Intangible Assets, are presented in the table below:

	Unit: €m					
	Africa		Latin America		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets under construction	513	439	378	2,020	891	2,459
In exploration*	513	439	-	-	513	439
In development*	-	-	378	2,020	378	2,020
Assets already in production	-	-	2,724	1,408	2,724	1,408
In production*	-	-	2,724	1,408	2,724	1,408
Exploration and Production Assets	513	439	3,102	3,428	3,615	3,867

* Includes financial interests

Impairment analysis

Refinery, logistics and storage facilities (Industrial & Midstream segment)

Impairment testing was carried out for several CGUs of the Industrial & Midstream segment, including refinery and storage facilities. Based on the impairment testing carried out, the expected future benefits from the assets are higher than the carrying amount.

The future cash flow projections at the CGU level have been discounted using an appropriate discount rate which reflects the asset's specific risks (2025: 8.3% and 2024: 8.3%).

Year-end analysis of the sensitivity of the carrying amount of the refining assets included fluctuations in the cashflows, refining margin and discount rates. The forecast refining margin considered in the impairment testing were in a range from 3.00\$/bbl to 9.10\$/bbl during the Business Plan period. No impairments were identified.

A sensitivity analysis was performed to verify the impact of refining margin volatility, in USD 1/bbl or a 1% increase in the discount rate, and no potential impairment was identified in either of the situations analysed.

As a result of an agreement entered into for the sale of certain assets of Portcoeração located at the former Matosinhos refinery, an accumulated impairment was reversed, amounting to approximately €9 m. As the contractual performance conditions of the transaction had not yet been met as at 31 December 2025, the assets were reclassified to Non-current assets held for sale (Note 2.2.1).

Retail distribution assets (Commercial segment)

During 2025, an impairment of retail distribution assets in Portugal (€7 m) was recognised, while an impairment reversal was recorded in respect of retail distribution assets in Spain (€10 m), resulting in a net impairment reversal of €4 m.

Cash flow projections at the CGU level were discounted using an appropriate discount rate reflecting the asset-specific risks (2025 and 2024: 6.3-6.4%).

A sensitivity analysis was performed on the most relevant variables in the impairment tests to verify the impact of a 10% reduction in cash flows or a 1% increase in the discount rate, concluding that for retail distribution assets in Portugal there is a potential impairment increase of €3 m and for retail distribution assets in Spain a potential impairment reversal decrease of €5 m, in the most extreme cases analysed.

Upstream segment assets

During 2025, Galp did not recognise any impairment related to dry wells. At year end 2025, tangible and intangible assets of the Upstream segment were subject to impairment testing, together with a sensitivity analysis of the carrying amounts of the main assets to fluctuations in Brent crude oil prices.

The Brent price assumptions, expressed in real terms and used in the impairment tests, were \$64/bbl for 2026, \$69/bbl for 2027, \$72/bbl for 2028, \$75/bbl for 2029 and \$78/bbl for 2030. From 2031 onwards, the Brent is estimated to fluctuate within the \$68/bbl and \$75/bbl (real prices in 2025).

For development and producing assets, although no impairment indicators were identified, the economic impairment assessments indicate that the expected future benefits exceed the carrying amount per CGU in the regions where Galp operates (Brazil).

The discount rate used reflects the specific risks associated with the Upstream segment assets and was calculated in USD (2025 and 2024: 10.1%).

The sensitivity analysis assessed the impact of a 10% reduction in cash flows or a 1% increase in the discount rate. In both situations analysed, no potential future impairment was identified in the geographical areas mentioned.

Exploration and evaluation assets (Namibia) did not present any indicators of impairment, based on the facts and circumstances described in IFRS 6.

Renewables segment assets

Impairment tests were performed on tangible and intangible assets of the Renewables segment. Cash flow projections at the CGU level were discounted using an appropriate discount rate reflecting asset specific risks (2025: 5.4%-6.1% and 2024: 5.8.- 6.1%). Based on the results of the impairment tests performed, no impairment or impairment reversal was recognised in respect of these assets.

A sensitivity analysis was performed to assess the impact of electricity price volatility. The sensitivity analysis assessed the impact of a 10% reduction in the price of electricity or a 1% increase in the discount rate, identifying a potential impairment of €81 m in the largest of the cases analysed, in relation to the Renewables segment.

6. Intangible assets

Accounting Policies

Recognition

Intangible assets are measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary intangible assets, which are only recorded if it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Group, these benefits are controlled by the Group and they can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets include costs incurred for the development of information systems, bonuses paid to retailers of Galp products, and land rights, which are amortised over the periods of the respective agreements.

Research and development

Research expenses not related to petroleum exploration and production activities are recognised as expenses for the period. Development expenses are only recognised as intangible assets if the Group has the technical and financial ability to develop the asset, decides to complete the development and starts commercially exploiting or using it, and it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits.

Upstream

Signature bonuses (i.e. Mineral Rights) are ownership rights to explore oil and gas resources and are recognised as intangible assets.

See further details of the recognition policies for Upstream assets in Note 5.

Amortisation

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation rates are set in accordance with the terms of the existing contracts, or with the expected use of the intangible assets. Intangible assets recognised in the exploration and production segment, namely signature bonuses, are recorded at their acquisition cost and are amortised on a UOP basis from the date on which production starts.

Impairment

The impairment testing of intangible assets is based on Management's projections of the net present value of the estimated future cash flows.

The residual values used are based on the expected lives of the related products, the forecast lifecycle and the cash flow over that period, and on the economically useful lives of the underlying assets.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Useful lives and residual values of intangible assets

The calculation of the assets' residual values and useful lives, as well as the amortisation method to be applied, are essential to determine the amortisation recognised in the consolidated income statement for each period. These parameters are set based on the judgment of Management, as well as the practices adopted by peers in the industry.

Impairment of intangible assets

Determining whether impairment of assets has occurred requires a high level of judgment by management, specifically around identifying and evaluating indicators for impairment or impairment reversal, projection of future cashflows, applicable discount rates, useful lives and residual amounts. Refer to Note 5. for further details on impairment analysis.

	Unit: €m		
	Industrial properties and other rights	Intangible assets in progress	Total
As at 31 December 2025			
Acquisition cost	1,257	85	1,342
Impairment	(132)	(34)	(166)
Accumulated amortisation	(605)	-	(605)
Net value	520	51	571
As at 31 December 2024			
Acquisition cost	1,359	95	1,454
Impairment	(157)	(30)	(187)
Accumulated amortisation	(572)	-	(572)
Net value	630	65	695

Movements in intangible assets in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Unit: €m		
	Industrial properties and other rights	Intangible assets in progress	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025	630	65	695
Additions	(1)	3	2
Amortisation and impairment	(49)	-	(49)
Write-offs/Disposals	(2)	(71)	(74)
Transfers	11	(11)	-
Currency exchange differences and other adjustments	(69)	66	(3)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	520	51	571
Balance as at 1 January 2024	589	69	659
Additions	61	35	96
Amortisation and impairment	(133)	-	(133)
Write-offs/Disposals	(7)	-	(7)
Transfers	43	(50)	(7)
Currency exchange differences and other adjustments	77	10	87
Balance as at 31 December 2024	630	65	695

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group has made €2 m of intangible investment (Note 5).

"Write-offs/Disposals" includes an adjustment of €71 m related to the sale of the Spanish entities (Note 2.2.2).

During 2025, Galp did not recognise impairments related to intangible assets.

7. Leases

Accounting policies Recognition

The Group recognises both a right-of-use asset and a lease liability as of the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which represents the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, plus an estimate of the costs required to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or restore the site on which it is located (if applicable), less any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that have not yet been paid up to the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot readily be determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The types of lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- Fixed payments, including in-kind fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that are pegged to an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to be able to exercise, lease payments over an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and
- Penalties for the early termination of a lease, unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate it early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there are changes in the amounts of future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or it is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in a separate line in the statement of financial position.

Short term leases and leases of low value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of assets that have lease terms of 12 months or less, and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Depreciation

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined as those used for the property and equipment items.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Useful lives, residual values of assets and discount rates

The calculation of the assets' residual values, the estimation of the useful lives, and the discount rates used are based on the premises of the lease contracts (or for similar assets) and are set based on Management's judgment, as well as the practices in the industry.

Impairment of right of use assets

Identifying impairment indicators, estimating future cash flow and determining the fair value of assets requires Management to use significant judgment in terms of the identification and evaluation of the different impairment indicators, the expected cash flow, the applicable discount rates, useful lives and residual amounts. Rights-of-use assets are subject to existing impairment requirements as set out in "Tangible assets" (Note 5).

The details of right-of-use assets are as follows:

	Unit: €m					
	FPSO's*	Buildings	Service stations	Time Charter	Other usage rights	Total
As at 31 December 2025						
Acquisition cost	709	95	414	343	352	1,913
Impairment	-	-	(39)	-	-	(39)
Accumulated depreciation	(296)	(23)	(181)	(223)	(125)	(848)
Net value	413	72	195	120	227	1,026
As at 31 December 2024						
Acquisition cost	760	108	400	381	372	2,021
Impairment	-	-	(39)	-	-	(39)
Accumulated depreciation	(288)	(27)	(161)	(185)	(106)	(767)
Net value	472	81	201	196	266	1,215

Movements in right-of-use assets in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Unit: €m					
	FPSO's*	Buildings	Service stations	Time Charter	Other usage rights	Total
As at 1 January 2025	472	81	201	196	266	1,215
Additions	37	(1)	38	19	21	115
Depreciation/Impairment	(47)	(8)	(44)	(67)	(25)	(191)
Write-offs/Disposals	-	-	-	-	(35)	(35)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency exchange differences and other adjustments	(49)	-	-	(29)	-	(78)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	413	72	195	120	227	1,026
As at 1 January 2024	963	75	208	184	200	1,630
Additions	-	13	86	74	40	213
Depreciation/Impairment	(65)	(9)	(41)	(65)	(23)	(202)
Write-offs/Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(485)	-	(2)	-	-	(487)
Currency exchange differences and other adjustments	59	1	(50)	3	49	61
Balance as at 31 December 2024	472	81	201	196	266	1,215

* Floating, production, storage and offloading unit - floating oil production system, built on a ship structure, with a capacity for oil and natural gas production processing, liquid storage and transfer of oil to tankers (it includes the FLNG Vessel (Floating liquified natural gas)).

"Write-offs/Disposals" includes an adjustment of €35 m related to the sale of the Spanish entities (Note 2.2.2).

Lease liabilities are as follows:

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Less than one year	250	253
One to five years	670	747
More than five years	716	858
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flow	1,637	1,859
Current	214	233
Non-current	1,003	1,182
Lease liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	1,217	1,414

The amounts recognised in consolidated profit or loss are as follows:

		Unit: €m	
	Notes	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	27	89	135
Expenses related to short term, low value and variable payments of operating leases*		497	411
		586	546

* Includes variable payments and short-term leases recognised under the heading Transport of goods.

The amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of cash flow are as follows:

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Payments relating to leasing (IFRS 16)	172	197
Payments relating to leasing (IFRS 16) interests	89	135
Financing activities	260	332

8. Goodwill

Recognition

The differences between the investee's acquisition cost and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired entities at the acquisition date, if positive, are recorded within goodwill (when they result from goodwill in Group companies) or included in the line item "Investments in associated companies" (when they result from goodwill in associates).

The negative differences are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Impairment

The carrying value of Goodwill is allocated to the respective CGU, and the recoverable amount is also estimated for the CGU, using the value in use methodology. The value in use represents the expected future cash flow from the CGU, discounted at an appropriate discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the CGU. The carrying amount of goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

Refer to Note 5 for further details on impairment analysis.

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Galp Comercialização Portugal, S.A. (incorporated in Petrogal)	34	34
Galpgest – Petrogal Estaciones de Servicio, S.L.U.	6	6
Empresa Nacional de Combustíveis – Enacol, S.A.R.L.	4	4
	44	44

During 2025 and 2024, there were no changes on the Goodwill recognized.

No impairment losses were recognised in 2025.

9. Investments in associates and joint ventures

Accounting policies

Joint arrangements and associates

Arrangements under which Galp has contractually agreed to share control with another party or parties are deemed to be joint arrangements. These may be joint ventures where the parties have rights to the net assets of the arrangement, or joint operations where the parties have rights to the assets and obligations arising from the liabilities relating to the arrangement. Investments in entities over which Galp has the right to exercise significant influence but has neither control nor joint control, are classified as associates.

Investments in joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method, under which the investment is initially recognised at cost and subsequently adjusted for Galp's share of post-acquisition net results.

The investments are also adjusted for the dividends received and for Galp's share of other comprehensive income. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

The statement of profit or loss reflects Galp's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of Galp's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, Galp recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between Group Galp and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as Galp Group.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of joint ventures and associates to bring the accounting policies used into line with those of Galp. Galp recognises its assets and liabilities relating to its interests in joint operations, including its share of any assets held jointly and liabilities incurred jointly with other partners.

Impairment

After application of the equity method, Galp determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, Galp determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, Galp calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within "Earnings from associates and joint ventures" in the statement of profit or loss.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Impairment

Determining whether impairment of assets has occurred requires a high level of judgment by management, specifically around identifying and evaluating indicators for impairment or impairment reversal, projection of future cashflows and applicable discount rates.

With specific reference to the most significant associate (Belém Bioenergia Brasil, S.A.), which is allocated to the Renewables segment, discounted cash flow projections were used, applying an appropriate discount rate that reflects the asset specific risks (2025: 11% and 2024: 13%). No impairment losses were recognised in 2025. In a sensitivity analysis of the impairment test assumptions for this associate, specifically a 10% decrease in cash flows and a 2% increase in the discount rate, no potential impairments were identified.

Information about joint arrangements and associates can be found in Note 31.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the net book values of investments in joint ventures and associates were as follows:

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Joint ventures	11	10
Associates	107	99
	118	109

Movements in Joint Ventures are as follows:

	Unit: €m						
	As at 31 December 2024	Share capital increase/ decrease	Equity method	Foreign exchange rate differences	Other adjustments	Dividends	As at 31 December 2025
C.L.C. - Companhia Logística de Combustíveis, S.A.	9	-	6	-	-	(6)	10
Other joint ventures	-	1	1	2	(3)	-	2
	10	1	7	2	(3)	(6)	11

As at 31 December 2025, "Earnings from associates and joint ventures" includes part of the share of results of Coral FLNG, S.A. relating to the period up to the completion date of the Mozambique transaction, amounting to €3 m (loss), as well as an amount of €18 m relating to the capital gain (Note 2.2.1).

Movements in Associates are as follows:

	Unit: €m					
	As at 31 December 2024	Equity method	Foreign exchange rate differences	Other adjustments	Dividends	As at 31 December 2025
Belém Bioenergia Brasil, S.A.	51	8	-	-	-	59
Sonangal - Sociedade de Distribuição e Comercialização de Combustíveis, Lda	10	7	(1)	-	(4)	12
CMD – Aeroportos Canarias S.L.	8	1	-	-	(2)	7
IPG Galp Beira Terminal Lda	8	1	(1)	-	-	8
Galp IPG Matola Terminal Lda	5	-	(1)	-	-	4
Floene Energias, S.A.	7	-	-	-	(1)	6
Other associates	11	(3)	-	3	-	10
	99	14	(3)	3	(7)	107

For comparative information on Joint Ventures and Associates, please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Dividends received in the period amounted to €14 m (2024: €11 m), of which €6 m related to joint ventures, €7m related to associates and €1 m related with financial assets recognised at fair value through comprehensive income (Note 12).

No impairment losses were recognized during 2025.

A summary of the financial indicators of the most significant associates as at 31 December 2025 is presented below:

	Unit: €m
Belém Bioenergia Brasil, S.A.*	
Total non-current assets	161
Total current assets	76
Of which cash and cash equivalents	5
Total assets	237
Total non-current liabilities	60
Of which debt	34
Total current liabilities	59
Of which debt	25
Total liabilities	118
Total operating income	162
Total operating costs	(130)
Operating results	32
Net financial results	(13)
Profit before taxes	19
Income taxes	-
Net income for the year	20

* Provisional financial statements of the entity as at the closing date used for the application of the equity method, translated at the closing exchange rate and the average exchange rate for the statement of financial position and the statement of profit or loss indicators, respectively.

Transactions with joint ventures and associates

Refer to Note 29 for details on the nature of the transactions and balances.

10. Inventories

Accounting policies

Inventories, other than Crude Oil held for trading, are stated at the lower of the acquisition cost (in the case of goods and raw and subsidiary materials) or the production cost (in the case of finished and semi-finished products and work in progress) or the inventories' net realisable value. The net realisable value corresponds to the normal selling price less costs to complete production and to sell. Whenever the cost exceeds the net realisable value, the difference is recorded in operating costs as part of the cost of sales.

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Raw, subsidiary and consumable materials	170	58
Crude oil	126	16
Other raw materials	43	42
Finished and semi-finished products	508	511
Goods	226	240
Goods in transit	270	316
Write-downs	(70)	(23)
	1,103	1,101

The changes to write-downs were as follows:

	Unit: €m				
	Notes	Raw, subsidiary and consumable materials	Finished and semi- finished products	Goods	Total
Write-downs at the beginning of the year		5	6	12	23
Increase/(Decrease)	25	24	24	-	48
Write-downs at the end of the year		28	30	12	70

11. Trade and other receivables

Accounting policies

Accounts receivables are initially recorded at the transaction value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any impairment losses. The amortised cost of these assets does not differ from their nominal value or their fair value.

Galp undertakes over – and underlifting activities for its share of crude. Under – and overlifting are common industry practices intended to optimise the allocation of transportation costs between partners. Payments and receipts related to over – and underlifting are made at a subsequent date in barrels of crude, as defined by the applicable joint operating agreement (JOA).

Trade and other receivables are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flow expire (i.e. they are collected), when they are transferred (e.g. sold) or when they are impaired.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Impairment of accounts receivable

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. Trade receivables were grouped by business segment for the purposes of the assessment of expected credit losses. The credit risk of the accounts receivable balance is evaluated at each reporting date, taking into consideration the client's credit risk profile.

The credit risk analysis is based on the annual default probability, and also takes into account the loss in the event of default. The default probability represents an annual probability of default, reflecting the current and projected information and taking into account macroeconomic factors, whereas the loss in the event of default represents the expected loss when a default occurs.

Accounts receivables are adjusted for Management's estimate of the collection risks as of the statement of financial position date, which may differ from the actual impairment to be incurred.

Credit risk

For Credit Risk purposes, if wholesale customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, the Credit Risk assessment considers the credit quality of the customer, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. Wholesale customers' compliance with credit limits is regularly monitored by Management.

Sales to retail customers are required to be settled in cash or using major credit cards, thus mitigating the credit risk. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

For further credit risk mitigation measures, guarantees and insurance policies for eventual credit defaults are a standard part of Galp's overall risk policy.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics.

Trade receivables

Unit: €m					
	Notes	2025		2024	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Trade receivables		1,412	26	1,337	-
Allowance for doubtful amounts		(96)	-	(99)	-
		1,316	26	1,237	-
Aging of trade receivables	Exposure to risk				
Not yet due	Low	1,255	26	1,189	-
Overdue up to 180 days	Medium	46	-	21	-
Overdue between 181 days and 365 days	High	2	-	9	-
Overdue over 365 days	Very High	12	-	18	-
		1,316	26	1,237	-
Movements in allowance for doubtful trade receivables					
Allowance at the beginning of the year		99	-	111	-
Increase/(Decrease)	25	3	-	6	-
Utilisation		(6)	-	(4)	-
Other adjustments		-	-	(13)	-
Allowance at the end of the year		96	-	99	-

The 'Trade receivables' (non current) line item, amounting to €26 m, reflects amounts receivable from customers with medium term payment maturities, in accordance with the contractual terms.

Other receivables

Unit: €m					
	Notes	2025		2024	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
State and other Public Entities		97	-	91	-
Other debtors		316	270	268	238
Non-operated oil blocks		2	-	3	-
Underlifting		136	-	110	-
Other receivables		178	270	155	238
Related Parties		1	-	-	-
Contract Assets		349	49	353	53
Sales and services rendered but not yet invoiced		260	-	222	-
Adjustment to tariff deviation – "pass through"		28	-	26	-
Other accrued income		62	49	104	53
Deferred charges		139	12	138	19
Energy sector extraordinary contribution	16	5	-	5	5
Deferred charges for services		8	8	7	10
Post employment benefit assets	17	-	2	-	2
CO ₂ licenses	30	60	-	76	-
Other deferred charges		66	2	50	2
Impairment of other receivables		(8)	-	(13)	-
Other receivables		894	331	837	310
Movements in allowance for doubtful other receivables					
Allowance at the beginning of the year		13	-	10	-
Increase/(Decrease)	25	5	-	(13)	-
Utilisation		-	-	(1)	-
Other adjustments		(9)	-	17	-
Allowance at the end of the year		8	-	13	-

Other receivables (non current) include an amount of €265 m (2024: €233 m) relating to judicial deposits associated with the legal proceedings between the BM-S-11 consortium and the National Agency for Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP). ANP claims that the Tupi and Iracema oil fields, located within the BM-S-11 block, should be unified for the purposes of the Special Participation Tax. However, the consortium holds a different interpretation. Accordingly, the judicial deposit represents part of the difference between the two assessment criteria under consideration. As a result of the court decision, Galp did not recognise a provision for the 2025 financial year, and the matter has been treated as a tax contingency (Note 18).

CO₂ licenses (current) include the amount of €60 m (2024: €76 m) related to the remaining CO₂ licenses after satisfying the legal obligations regarding CO₂ emissions.

Other accrued income (current) includes mainly accruals regarding other operating revenue while non-current includes natural gas tariffs deviations from regulated market.

Other accrued income (current) also includes an amount of €3 m related to receivables arising from the sale of the Guinea-Bissau assets (Note 2.2.1), as well as an amount of €8 m related to receivables arising from the disposal of the Spanish equity interests (Note 2.2.2).

During the 2025 financial year, an amount of €56 m (recognised in December 2024), related to contingent consideration arising from the sale of the Upstream assets in Angola, was received in the first quarter of 2025 and was recognised in cash flows from investing activities ("Divestments").

12. Other financial assets

Accounting policies

For accounting policies regarding Other financial assets, please refer to the disclosure in Note 20.

	Notes	Unit: €m			
		2025		2024	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Financial Assets at fair value through profit & loss – derivatives	19	168	40	110	55
Financial Assets at fair value through profit & loss – contingent consideration	2.2.1	319	-	-	-
Financial Assets at fair value through comprehensive income		-	1	-	1
Financial Assets not measured at fair value – Loans and Capital subscription		36	(1)	41	1
Others		-	11	-	12
		523	50	150	69

"Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Contingent consideration", relates to the additional contingent consideration from the sale of the upstream assets in Mozambique (Note 2.2.1), amounting to €319 m, associated with the final investment decision (FID) of the Rovuma LNG project (\$400 m). This amount is recognised as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow estimation of the expected future cash inflows and is classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value hierarchy. The discount rate applied is based on a risk-free rate adjusted for the specific risks associated with the cash flows.

Dividends received in the period amounted to €1 m related with financial assets recognised at fair value through comprehensive income (Note 9).

13. Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policies

The amounts included in cash and cash equivalents correspond to cash values, bank deposits, time deposits and other cash investments with maturities less than three months, and which can be immediately mobilised with a risk of insignificant changes in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents also include bank overdrafts recorded as loans and overdrafts in the statement of financial position.

Financial resources consist of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities with original maturities less than three months and undrawn committed credit facilities expiring after more than one year.

For the periods ending 31 December 2025 and 2024, the details of cash and cash equivalents were as follows:

	Notes	Unit: €m	
		2025	2024
Cash in banks		2,350	2,285
Bank overdrafts	14	(5)	(6)
		2,345	2,279

14. Debt

Accounting policies

Loans are initially recorded at fair value, net of the expenses incurred on the issuance of these loans. Loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Interest expenses are calculated at the effective interest rate and recorded in the income statement on an accruals basis in accordance with each loan agreement.

Unit: €m

Notes	2025		2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Bank loans	108	1,797	217	1,051
Loans and commercial paper	99	1,791	206	1,039
Factoring	5	7	5	11
Bank overdrafts	5	-	6	-
Bonds and notes	499	1,278	150	2,075
Origination fees	(1)	(2)	-	(5)
Bonds and notes	500	1,280	150	2,080
Debt	607	3,075	367	3,125

The average cost of financial debt for the period under review, including charges for credit lines and overdrafts, amounted to 3.05% (3.50% in 2024). As of 31 December 2025, of the total amount of €3,681 m related to total debt (excluding credit lines and overdrafts), approximately €896 m refers to loan at fixed-rate interest.

The fair value of the note was €500 m as of 31 December 2025 (2024: €495 m), measured based on observable market variables.

Current and non-current loans and bonds, excluding origination fees and bank overdrafts, have the following repayment plan as of 31 December 2025:

Unit: €m

Maturity	Loans		
	Total	Current	Non-current
2026	603	603	-
2027	721	-	721
2028	253	-	253
2029	282	-	282
2030 onwards	1,823	-	1,823
	3,681	603	3,077

For comparative information, please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Changes in debt during the period from 31 December 2025 to 31 December 2024 were as follows:

Unit: €m

	Initial balance	Loans obtained	Principal Repayment	Changes in Overdrafts	Foreign exchange rate differences and others	Ending balance
Bank Loans	1,268	2,361	(1,722)	(1)	-	1,906
Loans and commercial paper	1,245	2,361	(1,717)	-	-	1,889
Factoring	16	-	(5)	-	-	11
Bank overdrafts	6	-	-	(1)	-	5
Bonds and Notes	2,225	-	(450)	-	2	1,777
Origination fees	(5)	-	-	-	2	(3)
Bonds and Notes	2,230	-	(450)	-	-	1,780
	3,492	2,361	(2,172)	(1)	2	3,682

For comparative information, please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

During the 2025 financial year, no new bonds were issued. The repayments of bonds outstanding during the 2025 financial year are presented below:

Unit: €m

Reimbursements	Due amount	Interest rate	Maturity	Reimbursement
EUR 100,000,000.00 Floating Rate Notes due 29 March 2027	100	Euribor 6M + spread	March 2027	September 2025
Bonds GALP 2 2022-2027	100	Euribor 6M + spread	February 2027	August 2025
EUR 150,000,000.00 Floating Rate Notes Due 2025	150	Euribor 6M + spread	April 2025	April 2025
Bonds Galp 1 2022/2028	100	Euribor 6M + spread	February 2028	August 2025
	450			

15. Trade payables and other liabilities

Accounting policies

Trade payables and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Usually, the amortised cost does not differ from the nominal value.

	Unit: €m			
	2025		2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Suppliers	860	-	945	-
State and other public entities	331	-	402	-
Payable VAT	192	-	257	-
"ISP" - Tax on oil products	95	-	123	-
Other taxes	44	-	22	-
Other payables	314	27	283	40
Tangible and intangible suppliers	240	27	134	40
Overlifting	11	-	24	-
Other creditors	63	-	124	-
Related parties	53	-	62	-
Other accounts payables	71	16	104	24
Accrued costs	992	32	877	23
External supplies and services	625	-	673	-
Holiday, holiday subsidy and corresponding contributions	102	-	101	2
Post employment benefit liabilities	-	6	-	-
Other accrued costs	265	27	103	21
Contract liabilities	21	-	19	-
Other deferred income	1	30	7	22
Other creditors	1,783	105	1,755	109

The amounts recorded as suppliers mainly relate to purchases of crude oil, natural gas, electricity and goods in transit on those dates.

"Other creditors" include €21 m of advances from Clients (2024: €22 m) and €41 m of payables to non-operating oil blocks (2024: €85 m).

Related parties include dividend to be paid to non-controlling interest (Note 23 and 29).

"Accrued costs – other accrued costs" includes an amount of €157 m related to the redetermination of the interest in the Tupi unitised field (Note 2.2.4).

"Accrued costs – other accrued costs" includes the estimated cost to cover CO₂ emissions amounting to €56 m (2024: €73 m) (Note 30).

16. Taxes, deferred income taxes and contributions

Accounting policies

Income tax is calculated based on the taxable results of the companies included in the consolidation in accordance with the applicable tax rules in each country in which Galp operates.

Deferred income taxes arise from temporary differences between the accounting and taxable values of the individual consolidated companies and from the realisable tax loss carried forward. The taxable value of the tax loss carried forward is included in deferred tax assets to the extent that these are expected to be utilised against future taxable income. The deferred income taxes are measured according to the current tax rules and the tax rates substantially enacted up to the end of the reporting period.

The Group pays taxes and Special Participation Tax on its Upstream activity, which the Company classifies as income taxes and Special Participation Tax, namely:

- Special Participation Tax (SPT) in Brazil, as regulated under Decree-Law No 2.705 issued by the Agencia Nacional do Petroleo, Gas Natural e Biocombustiveis (ANP). SPT is a contribution, due on a quarterly basis, calculated by oil and natural gas concessionaires based on the production from each project. The Special Participation is calculated on the determined income, from which operational costs related to the production of hydrocarbons are deducted. The SPT rate varies between 0% and 40% depending on the project's production level.

Accounting estimates and judgments

Galp is subject to income taxes in the locations in which it operates. Significant judgments and estimates are required to determine the worldwide accrual for income taxes, deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and the provision for uncertain tax positions.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised only when there is reasonable assurance that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be used, or when there are deferred tax liabilities for which reversal is expected within the same period as that in which the deferred tax assets are reversed. Deferred tax assets are evaluated by Management at the end of each period, taking into account expectations of the Group's future performance (i.e. the Budget Plan), and such assets are only recognised if there is a high expectancy of future recovery.

Estimates regarding uncertain tax positions

As part of conducting business globally, tax and transfer pricing disputes with tax authorities may occur. Management's judgment is used to assess the possible outcome of such disputes. The most-probable-outcome method is applied when making provisions for uncertain tax positions and Galp considers the booked provisions to be adequate. Nevertheless, the actual obligation may differ, and depends on the results of litigation and settlements with the relevant authorities.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the current income tax receivable and payable is as follows:

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Current income tax receivable	45	106
Current income tax payable	(144)	(332)
	(98)	(226)

The total taxes paid during the period was €877 m (2024: €1,191 m), of which €466 m related to SPT, €400 m related to income tax, and €11 m related to extraordinary taxes Contributions.

Taxes for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Unit: €m					
	2025			2024		
	Current tax	Deferred tax	Total	Current tax	Deferred tax	Total
Current income tax	350	(78)	273	453	22	474
"IRP" – Oil Income Tax	-	-	-	9	-	9
"SPT" – Special Participation Tax	412	-	412	568	-	568
Taxes for the year	762	(78)	685	1,029	21	1,050

On November 8, 2024, Law 41/2024 was published, in Portugal, transposing into national law Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of December 15, 2022, on the guarantee of a worldwide minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large domestic groups in the European Union, approving the so-called Global Minimum Tax Regime ("Pillar II"), whose consolidated annual revenue is equal to or greater than €750 m.

This legislation is one of the biggest changes in the international tax framework as it establishes a minimum effective tax rate of 15%, which may result in the payment of additional tax. This minimum rate will be applied through the implementation of local laws in jurisdictions that adopt these Pillar II rules or, in the case of entities located in jurisdictions that do not adopt these rules, it will be applied at the level of the jurisdiction of the parent company of the multinational group (whenever this jurisdiction has implemented Pillar II rules) or of the other entities of the group located in jurisdictions that have implemented Pillar II rules.

Galp Group has been making efforts to assess the potential impacts associated with the implementation of Pillar II, given that it meets the eligibility criteria for the application of the rules, namely by having consolidated annual income of more than 750 million euros in the last two of the last four fiscal years immediately prior to its the application.

In this context, Galp Group has conducted a preliminary assessment based on 2025 financial and tax information, the most recent available data at the date of preparation of this report, in order to assess whether Galp Group could benefit from the transitional safeguard provision, which assumes that the additional tax due is equal to zero, by complying with at least one of the tests provided for in the law approving the Pillar II. Thus, on the basis of the information available and taking into account the data required to apply the safeguard, it was possible to confirm the existence of the necessary conditions for favourable compliance with at least one of the tests provided for this purpose, in the generality of the jurisdictions where the Group is present. Therefore, Galp Group does not anticipate, at this date, according to the information available and the facts known, the incidence of any material impact in 2025 arising from the application of the Pillar Two rules in the different jurisdictions, given that it has been possible to confirm, in the light of the aforementioned data, that it generally benefits from access to the safeguard clauses provided for.

As of 31 December 2025, the extraordinary taxes for the energy sector were as follows:

	Statement of financial position				Income statement
	Provisions (Note 18)		CESE II - Deferred Charges (Note 11)		Energy Sector Extraordinary Contribution
	CESE I	CESE II	Current	Non-current	
As at 1 January 2025	(73)	(275)	5	5	-
Increase	(10)	(16)	-	-	69
Decrease	-	-	-	(5)	-
Utilisation	1	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2025	(83)	(290)	5	-	69

During the period a cost of €69 m (2024: €65 m) was recognised as "Energy Sector Extraordinary Contribution" (which includes CESE I, CESE II and FNEE).

Galp Group operates across various geographies, through locally established legal entities, whose taxable income is calculated based on the legal rates in force in each jurisdiction, varying between 25% in Spain, 25.8% in the Netherlands, 30.5% in Portugal and 34% in Brazil.

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Corporate income tax rate of Galp Energia SGPS, SA	30.50%	31.50%
Application of the equity method	(0.60%)	0.60%
"SPT" – Special participation and "IRP" – Tax on Oil Income*	21.20%	23.80%
Other additions and deductions	(17.30%)	(11.00%)
Effective tax rate	33.80%	44.90%

* The SPT expense recorded through profit or loss is deductible for income tax purpose in Brazil.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	Unit: €m				
	As at 1 January 2025	Impact on the income statement	Impact on equity	Foreign exchange rate changes	As at 31 December 2025
Adjustments to tangible and intangible assets	295	(1)	-	-	294
Retirement benefits and other benefits	62	(5)	8	-	65
Tax losses carried forward	3	1	-	-	4
Regulated revenue	7	-	-	-	7
Temporarily non-deductible provisions	223	(24)	-	(6)	193
Others	79	(11)	-	-	68
Deferred Taxes – Assets	669	(41)	8	(6)	630
Adjustments to tangible and intangible assets	(612)	121	-	23	(468)
Regulated revenue	(13)	-	-	-	(12)
Others	46	(3)	(6)	-	37
Deferred Taxes – Liabilities	(579)	119	(6)	23	(444)

"Deferred tax liabilities – Other" includes the reversal of deferred tax associated with the fair value of the disposed solar companies in Spain, amounting to €9 m (Note 2.2.2).

Tax losses for which deferred tax assets were recognised were as follows:

	Unit: €m		
	Tax losses carried forward	Limit year to use	Deferred Tax
Spain	3	No Limit	1
Portugal	13	No Limit	3
Tax losses carried forward	16		4

Complementarily, there are €3 m (2024: €3,8 m), for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised, based on management judgement regarding the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

17. Retirement benefit obligations

Accounting policies

Defined-contribution plans

Galp has a defined-contribution plan funded by a pension fund which is managed by an independent entity. Galp's contributions to the defined-contribution plan are charged to the statement of income in the relevant year.

Defined-benefit plans

Galp has a defined-benefit plan that provides the following benefits: pension supplements for retirement, disability and pension supplements for survivors; pre-retirement; early retirement; retirement bonuses; and voluntary social insurance.

The payment of pension supplements for old age and disability, as well as survivors' pensions, is funded by a pension fund managed by independent entities.

Recognition of defined benefit plan

The costs for the year for defined benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. This reflects services rendered by employees as of the valuation dates, and is based on actuarial assumptions, primarily regarding the discount rates used to determine the present value of benefits and the projected rates of remuneration growth. The discount rates are based on the market yields of Euro denominated high-rated corporate bonds of the euro-zone.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income during the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in the income statement. The surplus of a net defined benefit plan (i.e. asset) is only recognised to the extent that Galp is able to derive future economic benefits, such as refunds from the plan, or reductions in future contributions. Where a plan is unfunded, a liability for the retirement benefit obligation is recognised in the statement of financial position. Costs recognised for retirement benefits are included in employee costs. The net obligation recognised in the statement of financial position is reported within non-current liabilities.

Other post-employment benefits

Along with the aforementioned plans, Galp provides additional benefits related to healthcare, life insurance and a minimum benefit (for disability and survival).

Accounting estimates and judgments

Demographic and financial assumptions used to calculate the retirement benefit liabilities

Accounting for pensions and other post-retirement benefits requires estimates to be made when measuring the Group's pension plan surpluses and deficits. These estimates require assumptions to be made regarding uncertain events, including discount rates, inflation and life expectancy.

Post-employment benefits

		Unit: €m	
	Notes	2025	2024
Asset under the heading of "Other Receivables" (non-current)	11	2	2
Liabilities under the heading of "Other Payables" (non-current)	15	(6)	-
Liability		(237)	(221)
Net responsibilities		(241)	(218)
Obligations, of which:		(413)	(406)
Past service liability covered by the pension fund		(176)	(184)
Other employee benefit liabilities		(237)	(222)
Assets		172	188

Post-employment obligations

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Past service liability at the end of the previous year	406	414
Current service cost	6	5
Interest cost	13	14
Actuarial (gain)/loss	32	18
Benefit payments made by the fund	(21)	(21)
Benefit payments made by the Company	(25)	(27)
Cut back – Early retirement	1	-
Cut back – Pre-retirement	2	2
Cut back – Terminations	(1)	-
Past service liability at the end of the current year	413	406

The average maturity of the liabilities under the defined benefit plans is 8.7 years (2024: 8,6 years).

As of 31 December 2025, the breakdown of the expected value of future benefit payments for the next four years is as follows:

	Unit: €m		
Payment expectation by the Group	Total Retirement benefits	Other benefits	
2026	27	12	14
2027	24	10	14
2028	22	8	14
2029	20	6	13
	92	37	55

Defined-benefit pension fund

		Unit: €m	
	Notes	2025	2024
Assets at the end of the previous year		188	198
Expected return	26	6	7
Benefit payments		(21)	(21)
Financial gain/(loss)		(1)	4
Assets at the end of the current year		172	188

The hierarchy of fair value of the assets is mainly Level 1 for Shares and Other Investments, and also a mix of Level 1 and 2 for Bonds and Real Estate. Level 1 includes financial instruments using quoted prices in active markets, available in Bloomberg. Level 2 includes financial instruments whose valuation is based on observable market data, but they do not have directly quoted prices. Instead, their fair value is determined using inputs (other than quoted prices) available in Bloomberg.

Type of assets 2025

Type of assets 2025	
Liquidity	0.6%
Other investments	0.3%
Shares	15.0%
Real Estate	26.3%
Bonds	57.8%

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Real return on plan assets (%)	2.94%	5.59%
Real return on plan assets	5	10

The number of participants in the pension funds was 3,983 in December 2025 (2024: 4,117).

Post-employment plan expenses

		Unit: €m	
	Notes	2025	2024
Current service cost	26	6	5
Net interest	27	7	7
Net cost for the year before special events		13	13
Cut back impact – early retirement	26	1	-
Cut back impact – pre-retirement	26	2	2
Cut back impact – terminations	26	(1)	-
Net cost for the year of defined-benefit plan expenses		15	15
Defined contribution	26	7	7
Net cost for the year of defined-contribution plan expenses		7	7
Total		22	22

Remeasurements

		Unit: €m	
	Notes	2025	2024
Gains recognised through comprehensive income		(34)	(15)
(Loss)/Gains from actuarial experience		(40)	(7)
(Loss)/Gains from changes in actuarial assumptions		7	(12)
Financial (loss)/gain		(1)	4
Taxes related to actuarial gains and losses	16	8	3

Assumptions

	Retirement benefits		Other benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Rate of return on assets	3.75%	3.50%	-	-
Discount rate	3.75%	3.50%	3.75%	3.50%
Rate of increase in salary costs	3% (2026);2% (2027);1,5% (2028-)	3% (2025);2% (2026);1% (2027-)	3% (2026);2% (2027);1,5% (2028-)	3% (2025);2% (2026);1% (2027-)
Rate of increase in pension costs	[1.40% – 1.50%] - 2026; [1%-1.40%] - 2027; [0.75%-1.40%] - 2028 onwards	[1.40% – 1.50%] -2025; [1% – 1.40%] -2026; [0.5%-1.40%]- 2027 onwards	-	[1.40% – 3.00%] - 2025-26; [0.5%-1.40%] - 2027
Current personnel and pre-retiree mortality table	TV88/90	TV88/90	TV88/90	TV88/90
Retired personnel mortality table	TV88/90	TV88/90	TV88/90	TV88/90
Disability table	50% EVK 80	50% EVK 80	50% EVK 80	50% EVK 80
Common age for retirement	67 years, except for the cases of anticipation to 66 or 65 years with at least 43 or 46 years of S.S. contributions at 65 years respectively	67 years, except for the cases of anticipation to 66 or 65 years with at least 43 or 46 years of S.S. contributions at 65 years respectively	67 years, except for the cases of anticipation to 66 or 65 years with at least 43 or 46 years of S.S. contributions at 65 years respectively	67 years, except for the cases of anticipation to 66 or 65 years with at least 43 or 46 years of S.S. contributions at 65 years respectively
Method	Projected credit unit	Projected credit unit	Projected credit unit	Projected credit unit

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis of the discount rate

	Unit: €m	
Discount rate 3.75%		-0.25%
Retirement benefits	227	4
Other benefits	183	5
Total	410	9

Sensitivity analysis of the growth rate of health insurance costs

	Unit: €m		
Growth rate of 3%		- 1.00%	+ 1.00%
Past Service	162	(16)	19

18. Provisions and contingent assets and liabilities

Accounting policies

Provisions are recorded when, and only when: 1) the Group has a present obligation resulting from a past event; 2) it is probable that an outflow of resources entailing economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and 3) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Galp calculates its estimate based on an evaluation of the most likely outcome. Disputes for which no reliable estimate can be made are disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Provisions for decommissioning and restoration costs of blocks are intended to cover all the costs incurred by Galp at the end of the useful production life of oil fields.

Provisions are based on the operator's estimate of the total abandonment costs, which are recognised by Galp on a proportional basis as it builds each production well. These provisions are capitalised as part of the assets (Note 5).

Provisions for environmental expenditures arises principally in connection with oil products manufacturing facilities, such as refinery, logistics and storage facilities. Environmental expenditures that are required in order for the Group to obtain future economic benefits from its assets are capitalised as part of those assets. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations that do not contribute to future earnings are expensed.

Liabilities for environmental costs are recognised when a legal or constructive obligation arises or a clean-up is probable and the associated costs can be reliably estimated. Such obligations may also crystallise during the period of operation of a facility or item of plant through change in legislation or through a commitment to a formal plan of action, a decision to terminate operations or, if earlier, on divestment or on closure of inactive sites. The amount recognised is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation.

Environmental decontamination provisions are estimated based on available technology and future price assumptions and are discounted using a nominal discount rate.

Other provisions are recognised in the period in which an obligation arises, and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Provisions for legal disputes include ongoing legal disputes namely related to taxation matters. Management makes estimates regarding provisions and contingencies, including the probability of the outcomes of pending and potential future litigation. These are by nature dependent on inherently uncertain future events. When determining the likely outcomes of litigation, Management considers the input of external counsel, as well as past experience.

Although Management believes that the total amounts of provisions for legal proceedings are adequate based on the currently available information, there can be no assurance that there will be no changes in the facts, or that the amounts of any future lawsuits, claims, proceedings or investigations will not be material.

Accounting estimates and judgments

Provisions for lawsuits and other litigations

The estimated final costs of lawsuits, settlements and other litigation can vary based on different interpretations of the rules, opinions and final assessments of the losses. Consequently, any changes in circumstances relating to these types of contingencies could have a significant effect on the recorded amounts of contingencies.

Decommissioning provisions

Provisions for decommissioning and restoration costs, which arise principally in connection with hydrocarbon production facilities and pipelines, are measured on the basis of current requirements, technology and price levels; the present value is calculated using amounts discounted over the useful economic life of the assets. The liability is recognised (together with a corresponding amount as part of the related tangible asset) once a legal or constructive obligation to dismantle an item of property, plant and equipment and to restore the site on which it is located exists and when a reasonable estimate can be made. The effects of changes resulting from revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of the provision are reflected on a prospective basis, generally by adjustment to the carrying amount of the related tangible asset. However, where there is no related asset, or the change reduces the carrying amount to nil, the effect, or the amount in excess of the reduction in the related asset to nil, is recognised in income. The discount rate applied at 31 December 2025, was between 4.16% - 4.99% (2024: 4.38% - 4.79%).

Costs of abandonment of facilities (dismantling) associated with refining, logistics and storage facilities are generally not recognised since potential obligations cannot be measured, given their indeterminate settlement dates. In respect of refining assets (Sines), management is developing plans for the existing site remaining in the portfolio, which would be compatible with the Energy Transition strategy of Galp (Note 2.1). Galp periodically reviews its long-live refinery, logistics and storage facilities assets on a regular basis to determine any changes in facts and circumstances, including expected life, which could result in the recognition of a provision.

Environmental provisions

Galp makes judgments and estimates to calculate its known obligations relating essentially to the known requirements regarding abandonment of facilities and soil decontamination, based on current information relating to the expected intervention costs and plans. Such costs can vary due to changes in the legislation and regulations, changes in the condition of a specific location, as well as changes in decontamination technologies. Consequently, any changes in the circumstances relating to such provisions, as well as in the legislation and regulations, could significantly affect the provisions for such matters.

The timing and amount of future expenditures relating to environmental provisions are reviewed annually, together with the interest rate used in discounting the cashflows. The discount rate applied at 31 December 2025, was between 1.75% - 3.89% (2024: 1.96% - 3.33%).

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the provisions were as follows:

	2025		2024		Unit: €m
	Decommissioning/ environmental provisions	CESE (I and II)	Other provisions	Total	Total
At the beginning of the year	802	348	347	1,497	1,437
Increases/(Decreases) to existing provisions	(70)	26	4	(40)	105
Amount used during the year	(12)	(1)	-	(14)	(20)
Adjustments during the year	(25)	-	(9)	(34)	(25)
At the end of the year	694	373	342	1,409	1,497
Increases and decreases in provisions during the year 2025					
Statement of financial position					
Tangible Assets	(41)	-	-	(41)	49
Income statement					
Judicial processes	-	-	3	3	-
Other provisions	(48)	-	-	(47)	10
Financial (income) and expenses	18	-	-	18	17
Energy Sector Extraordinary Contribution	-	26	-	26	28
Total	(70)	26	4	(40)	105

Decommissioning of blocks and environmental costs

The amount of €694 m includes essentially a provision for the abandonment of blocks (€384 m), established to cover the costs to be incurred for asset retirement obligations at the end of the useful lives of those areas (€379 m in Brazil and €5 m in Africa) and a provision for environmental costs established in connection with dismantling and decontamination costs of Matosinhos refinery (€213 m) and provisions for dismantling and decontamination of service stations and logistic parks (€97 m).

“Adjustments during the year” line item includes the reclassification of the provision associated with the cogeneration unit of the former Matosinhos refinery to “Non-current liabilities held for sale”, amounting to €2 m (Note 2.2.1).

CESE I e II

In the year ending 31 December 2025, the caption of CESE (I and II) – “Energy Sector Extraordinary Contribution I and II” in the amount of €373 m represents the total responsibility as of that date and corresponds to the contributions for the years 2014 to 2025. In 2025, the Group has paid an amount of €1 m, in respect of CESE I for the years of 2015, 2020 and 2025.

In 2014, the Group was subject to a special tax (Energy Sector Extraordinary Contribution CESE I), pursuant to Article 228 of Law 83C/2013 of 31 December, which states that energy companies that carry net assets in certain activities, from 1 January 2014, are subject to a tax calculated on the balance of the eligible net assets as of that date.

In 2015, the Group was subject to a special tax (Energy Sector Extraordinary Contribution CESE II), pursuant to Law 33/2015 of 27 April and Order No. 157-B/2015 of 28 May. CESE II applies to the value of future sales, based on the four existing long-term LNG sourcing contracts which are on a take-or-pay basis. In 2017, pursuant to Order No. 92-A/2017 of 2 March, the economic value of the take-or-pay contracts changed, which was reflected in the increase of the CESE provision.

Following the law and tax regulations, Galp properly accounted for the legal obligation from CESE I and II, although these obligations are currently subject to legal dispute.

Other provisions

The amount of €342 m of other provisions includes a provision of €241 m (2024: €233 m) that relates to the dispute between ANP and the BM-S-11 consortium, until December 2024, now treated as tax contingency as explained in Note 11, with negotiations continuing with expectations of a possible agreement between the parties, for amounts close to the judicial deposits made up to the last quarter of 2024. The amounts in dispute relating to the year 2025 are disclosed as contingent liabilities. Additionally, in “other provisions” is included a provision of €27 m (2024: €26 m) regarding the commitment to reimburse CESE I to the shareholders of Floene as per share sale and purchase agreement.

Contingent liabilities

Galp and its subsidiaries are involved in several tax litigations and contingencies, mainly related to its foreign operations, which were assessed as possible (and not probable) and, as such, no provision was recognised in these financial statements.

Portugal

As of 31 December 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries had additional corporate income tax assessments under dispute amounting to €33 m (2024: €33 m), for which a provision of €4 m was recorded in prior years. In addition to the provision recognised in the amount of €27 m, related with the commitment to reimburse CESE I to the to the shareholders of Floene as per share sale and purchase agreement, Galp had an additional assessment under dispute, amounting €52 m.

Brazil

Regarding Brazilian operations, no provisions were recognised for tax contingencies in the amount of €259 m (2024: €184 m), essentially related with other taxes and levies. It is not expected that a payment will be required to settle the obligation. Should Galp be required to pay such taxes and levies, it could result in a potential total liability of the aforementioned amounts.

Berbigão and Sururu: On 23 January 2025, ANP notified the BM-S-11A consortium of its unilateral decision to consider the Berbigão and Sururu reservoirs as unified for the purposes of calculating the Special Participation Tax (SPT), based on the fact that both reservoirs are being developed through the same FPSO unit (P-68).

Galp and the remaining consortium partners do not agree with this interpretation, maintaining that, based on the applicable geological criteria, the fields constitute two separate reservoirs. This divergence results in an estimated difference in Special Participation Tax of approximately \$155 m (€132 m) up to 31 December 2025.

In the third quarter of 2025, following a favourable decision by an Arbitral Court, the BM-S-11A consortium submitted a guarantee in respect of the amounts claimed for the first half of 2025, amounting to \$18 m (€15 m), and will submit additional guarantees relating to amounts prior to 2025 of approximately \$137 m (€117 m). The consortium has initiated the appropriate legal measures to challenge this claim. This tax contingency has been assessed as possible (and not probable) and, accordingly, no provision has been recognised in these financial statements.

Tupi and Iracema: Galp obtained a favourable court decision regarding the arbitrability of the dispute between the BM-S-11 consortium and the ANP concerning the calculation of the Special Participation Tax applicable to the Tupi and Iracema fields. Following this decision, and considering the current legal and procedural framework, Galp assessed that the criteria for recognising a provision are not met, and therefore the matter has been treated as a tax contingency and disclosed as a contingent liability. Galp made judicial deposits in respect of the first and second quarters of 2025, amounting to \$25 m (€21 m), and provided guarantees relating to the third and fourth quarters of 2025 in the amount of \$19 m (€17 m).

Mozambique

Following the notification received in July 2025 from the Mozambican Tax Authority to pay approximately \$176 m (an amount that may be increased by approximately \$160 m, depending on the additional consideration to be received in connection with the final investment decisions (FIDs) of the Coral North and Rovuma LNG projects), relating to alleged capital gains arising from the disposal of Galp’s interest in Area 4.

Galp considers that there are no legal grounds supporting the amount claimed by the Mozambican Tax Authority and is currently challenging this decision before the Mozambican Tax Court. In addition, Galp has formally notified the State of Mozambique of the existence of a dispute under the international agreement for the promotion and reciprocal protection of investments. Galp will request an assessment of the conduct of the Mozambican State in relation to the dispute concerning the capital gains tax arising from the sale of Galp’s interest in Area 4 in Mozambique. This notification constitutes the first step towards the initiation of arbitration proceedings.

In connection with this process, Galp entered into a guarantee arrangement with a total amount of €201 m (Note 28), which remains in force and has not been enforced by the Mozambican Tax Authority.

To date, no decision has been issued. Based on internal and external assessments, this tax contingency has been classified as possible (and not probable) and, accordingly, no provision has been recognised in the financial statements.

19. Derivative financial instruments

Accounting policies

Derivative financial instruments

The Group may use financial derivatives to hedge the interest rate risk and other market risks, particularly the risk of variations in crude oil prices, finished products and refining margins, as well as the price variation risk of natural gas and electricity, which affect the financial value of the assets and the future cash flow expected from its activities.

Contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash ('net settlement') are generally accounted for as financial instruments under IFRS 9, except for contracts that are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of physical receipt or delivery in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements (the 'own-use' exception).

Unless designated as hedging instruments under IFRS 9, contracts relating to non-financial items that can be settled net in cash and that do not qualify for the own-use exception (including forward purchase and sale contracts for commodities entered into for trading purposes) are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

The realised gains and losses on the financial settlement of commodities (i.e. Brent, electricity and gas) futures and swaps are presented within cost of sales, except if commodity futures are physically settled where the gain or loss will be recorded in sales as a price adjustment of the commodity sold. Changes in the fair value of open positions are presented in financial income, within income from financial instruments. As futures are exchange-traded, subject to central clearing, gains and losses are continuously recorded within income from financial instruments until the maturity date of the derivative, unless designated in cash flow relationships in which case they are recorded in the cash flow hedge reserve.

Realised gains and losses on Forwards and FX Swaps are presented within cost of sales if they are connected to commodities transactions, and are otherwise presented in financial income, under realised FX differences. Changes to the fair values of open positions are presented in financial income, under unrealised FX differences.

Some physically settled TTF bilateral contracts are accounted for as derivatives because they meet the net settlement criteria and do not meet the own use exemption criteria. The fair values of these contracts are presented together as Swaps in the financial statements.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset if Galp has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

When it is determined that the initial fair value of a financial instrument differs from the transaction price, the resulting difference is identified. This difference is recognised in profit or loss when the fair value is evidenced by observable prices in an active market (Level 1) or is based on valuation techniques that use only observable market inputs. In all other cases, the difference is deferred. When the fair value at initial recognition is equal to the transaction price, Galp performs a calibration of the mark to market (MTM) model.

Hedge accounting

Derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are designated in cash flow hedges of commodity price risk associated with highly probable forecast gas and power purchases. The derivative instruments used by the Group to hedge the interest rate risk on its floating-rate debt are designated as qualifying cash flow hedges of interest rate risk. Certain derivatives that are entered into for risk management purposes, such as those that hedge the overall net position of commodity prices (oil margins) and forecast purchases of electricity and gas, are not designated in qualifying IFRS 9 hedge relationships and are therefore accounted for as trading derivatives with their changes in fair value recorded immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

Changes in the fair values of derivatives designated in qualifying cash flow hedge relationships are recorded in equity in the cash flow hedge reserve.

If the hedge is discontinued because the transaction is no longer expected to occur, all of the deferred MTM in equity is reclassified to profit or loss. If there is a change in risk management objective but the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, the amount in the cash flow hedge reserve is taken to profit or loss when the previously hedged transaction affects the statement of profit or loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when derivative hedging instruments mature, are sold, when management changes the risk management strategy or objective, or when a hedged transaction is no longer highly probable.

Financial derivatives are measured at fair value.

For further explanation of valuation methods used and risk management activities using derivatives, see Note 20.

The financial position of derivative financial instruments as of 31 December 2025 e 2024 is detailed as follows:

	Unit: €m									
	2025					2024				
	Assets (Note 12)		Liabilities		Equity*	Assets (Note 12)		Liabilities		Equity
Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		Non-current	Current	Non-current		
Designated hedge derivatives	37	13	(4)	(70)	(21)	-	7	(18)	(22)	(32)
Gas										
Swaps	30	4	-	-	38	-	-	(18)	(22)	(39)
Electricity										
Swaps	7	8	(4)	(70)	(61)	-	7	-	-	7
Interest rate										
Swaps (IRS)	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Non designated hedge derivatives	131	27	(96)	(97)	-	110	49	(94)	(81)	-
Oil										
Futures	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	29	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-
Gas										
Futures	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Swaps	80	15	(77)	(19)	-	82	35	(81)	(35)	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	(2)	-	-
Electricity										
Futures	17	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Swaps	2	12	(11)	(78)	-	1	13	(11)	(45)	-
	168	40	(100)	(167)	(21)	110	55	(111)	(102)	(32)

* The movements recognised during the year in equity relating to 'Designated hedging instruments' are presented in the table below, detailing the related accounting impacts.

Derivatives are classified as current and non-current in accordance with the expected settlement.

In 2025 the Group maintained derivative financial instruments with the objective of hedging the economic exposure mainly related to changes in crude, power and natural gas prices, which partially were designated as qualifying cashflow hedges. During the year, Galp entered into new interest rate swaps (IRS) with maturities between March 2027 and February 2028, which were designated as cash flow hedges (€2 m) and are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. In addition, Galp entered into eight new Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) related to solar and baseload energy, of which six were designated as cash flow hedges. All new VPPA contracts are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

The notional prices of the open derivatives and their respective maturities are shown below:

	Unit: €m				
	2025		2024		
	Maturity		Maturity		
	Less than 1 year	1 year and more	Less than 1 year	1 year and more	
Designated hedge derivatives					
Commodity swaps	Purchase	(69)	(801)	(1)	(55)
	Sales	247	64	219	208
IRS	Purchase	-	(520)	-	-
	Sales	-	-	-	-
Non designated hedge derivatives					
Commodity futures	Purchase	(402)	(45)	(490)	(27)
	Sales	280	65	434	32
Commodity swaps	Purchase	(1,413)	(343)	(476)	(434)
	Sales	1,682	303	710	488
Commodity options	Purchase	-	-	-	-
	Sales	-	-	56	-
		326	(1,276)	452	212

Notional = Fixed Price x Quantity

The accounting impact as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 of the gains and losses on derivative financial instruments is presented in the following table:

	Unit: €m							
	2025				2024			
	MTM	Realised (Note 25)	Income statement MTM + Realised	Equity	MTM	Realised (Note 25)	Income statement MTM + Realised	Equity
Designated hedge derivatives	(2)	46	44	11	-	69	69	(103)
Gas								
Swaps (Cash flow hedge)	-	44	44	77	-	44	44	(114)
Electricity								
Swaps	(2)	1	(1)	(68)	-	-	-	7
Interest rate								
Swaps (IRS)	-	-	-	2	-	26	26	4
Non designated hedge derivatives	(20)	9	(10)	-	(15)	(94)	(109)	-
Oil								
Futures	1	12	13	-	-	(5)	(5)	-
Swaps	21	(7)	14	-	(1)	(5)	(6)	-
Gas								
Futures	7	-	7	-	(4)	(33)	(36)	-
Swaps	(1)	3	2	-	8	(3)	5	-
Options	(3)	8	5	-	(9)	9	(1)	-
Electricity								
Futures	(14)	(5)	(19)	-	11	(11)	-	-
Swaps	(30)	(3)	(33)	-	6	(5)	1	-
Foreign Exchange								
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	(41)	(41)	-
Interest rate								
Swaps (IRS)	-	-	-	-	(26)	-	(26)	-
	(21)	55	34	11	(15)	(25)	(40)	(103)

MTM relating to FX Forwards (2025 and 2024: nil) is recognised in Financial Results within MTM and realised amounts are recognised within their respective nature, in Financial Results (2025: nil and 2024: €41 m - negative).

The 2025 financial position shows in shareholders' equity, under the heading hedging reserves, the negative amount of €21 m (excluding tax effect) relating to cash flow hedges. The cash flow hedges reflected in equity, when settled, are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected cash flows affect profit or loss (when hedged forecast sale occurs). The amount of settled hedging instruments regarding cash flow hedges amounts to positive €46 m in 2025 and positive €69 m in 2024 and was recognised under the heading cost of sales.

Significant accounting estimates

When available, fair value is determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1). In the absence of such quoted prices, other observable inputs are used (Level 2). Where public or observable information is limited or unavailable, valuation techniques are applied that rely predominantly on unobservable inputs (Level 3), incorporating reasonably determinable market assumptions.

For contracts for which no publicly quoted prices exist (namely longer-term contracts), fair value is estimated using internal valuation models and other valuation methodologies. The main inputs include forward price curves by product, volatilities and correlations.

LNG

The assessment of long-term LNG supply contracts requires judgement to determine whether net settlement exists. Given the limited liquidity of the LNG market and the absence of a historical practice of settlement on a net basis, these contracts are not considered to be capable of net settlement and are therefore accounted for as executory contracts, rather than as derivatives.

Electricity

Unrealised MTM on undesignated electricity swaps of negative €30 m is related to Synthetic Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPA) of solar projects in Spain, for which the fair value valuation was not based on observable market data (level 3). The derivatives have several commencement dates, the first beginning in the second half of 2020 and all have a life span of c. 11 years. Included in these VPPA's is a fixed quantity of Guarantees of Origin that transferred from the solar projects to Galp during the same time frame. The entire agreement is accounted for as a single unit of account at FVTPL without any separate accounting for the Guarantee of Origin.

Inputs into the valuation model include fixed contractual volumes, forecast electricity prices, selection of scenario for the forward price and tax on energy production in Spain.

The valuation model of new Wind Power VPPAs, designated in hedge relationships, has identical inputs except for tax on energy production and forecasted variable volumes (pay as produced).

The fair value estimate is highly sensitive to changes in unobservable inputs and changes in those inputs might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement (Note 21). The total MTM of VPPA's not designated in qualifying hedge relationships at 31 December 2025 is €89 m liability (2024: €42 m) and the total MTM of designated VPPA's is negative €61 m (2024: €7 m)

The cumulative amount of unrecognised MTM of day 1 gains was negative €32 m (2024: negative €2 m) as shown in the following table:

				Unit: €m
	2024	Additions	Amortisations	2025
MTM of day 1	(2)	(39)	9	(32)

The heading Results from derivative financial instruments includes the unrealised value of MTM of commodities derivatives, as shown in the following table:

			Unit: €m	
			2025	2024
Commodity Swaps			(12)	13
Options			(3)	(9)
Commodity Futures			(6)	8
Interest rate swaps			-	(26)
			(21)	(15)

The table above includes MTM of all financial derivatives, except FX derivatives which are accounted in the heading exchange differences.

The maturities of derivative liabilities in the statement of financial position are as follows:

					Unit: €m
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	2 years and more	Total	
2025	100	31	135	267	
Commodity swaps	100	31	135	267	
2024	111	63	40	213	
Commodity swaps	109	63	40	211	
Commodity options	2	-	-	2	

Note that despite the current position of liabilities is €267 m (2024: €213 m), Group Galp has a €208 m (2024: €165 m) current position of assets regarding derivatives to receive. Net position is a liability of €59 m (2024: €49 m).

20. Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting policies

Galp classifies financial assets and liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost;
- Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (derivatives).

Management determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition and re-evaluates it at the end of each reporting period if, and only if, there is a change in the business model. For financial liabilities, such changes in classification are not allowed.

Recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised as of the trade date. Investments are initially recognised at fair value. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Fair value disclosures are made separately for each class of financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

Nevertheless, assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at cost as a proxy for their fair value. As, they are not quoted on a stock exchange, no recent available information is available to measure their fair value reliably, and the amounts involved are immaterial.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial Assets are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the rights to receive cash flow from investments have expired or have been transferred and Galp has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income consist mainly of equity investments. When these kinds of financial assets are derecognised, the gain or loss will be kept in equity. Dividends received are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets which are held solely for payments of principal and interests (SPPI). If collection is expected within one year (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequently they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

Fair value hierarchy

In accordance with the accounting rules, an entity must classify the fair value measurement based on a fair value hierarchy that reflects the meaning of the inputs used for measurement.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 – the fair value of the assets or liabilities is based on active liquid market quotation as of the date of the statement of financial position;
- Level 2 – the fair value of the assets or liabilities is determined through valuation models based on observable market inputs; and
- Level 3 – the fair value of the assets or liabilities is determined through valuation models, whose main inputs are not observable in the market.

Accounting estimates and judgements

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using internal valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets when possible, but when this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values.

Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Any changes in the valuation methodologies and in the assumptions associated with these factors may affect the reported fair value of financial instruments

		Unit: €m			
		2025		2024	
	Notes	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets by category					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - Derivatives		206	206	165	165
Swaps	19	187	187	138	138
Options	19	-	-	9	9
Commodity Futures	19	19	19	18	18
Financial Assets at fair value through profit & loss – contingent consideration		319	319	-	-
Contingent consideration	12	319	319	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		1	1	1	1
Equity investment	12	1	1	1	1
Financial assets not measured at fair value		4,951	4,951	4,712	4,712
Loans and Capital Subscription	12	35	35	42	42
Trade receivables and other debtors	11	2,567	2,567	2,385	2,385
Cash and cash equivalents	13	2,350	2,350	2,285	2,285
Financial liabilities by category					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss - Derivatives		(267)	(267)	(214)	(214)
Swaps	19	(267)	(267)	(212)	(212)
Options	19	-	-	(2)	(2)
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value		(6,417)	(5,922)	(6,283)	(6,280)
Loans and Commercial paper	14	(1,889)	(1,394)	(1,245)	(1,247)
Trade payables and other payables	15	(2,748)	(2,748)	(2,808)	(2,808)
Bonds and notes	14	(1,780)	(1,780)	(2,230)	(2,225)

Unit: €m

	Fair value measurement using			2025 Total fair value	Fair value measurement using			2024 Total fair value
	Level 1*	Level 2**	Level 3***		Level 1*	Level 2**	Level 3***	
	Financial assets							
Financial assets at FVTPL	19	162	24	206	18	128	20	165
Swaps	-	162	24	187	-	118	20	138
Options	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Commodity Futures	19	-	-	19	18	-	-	18
Financial Assets at fair value through profit & loss – contingent consideration	-	-	319	319	-	-	-	-
Contingent consideration	-	-	319	319	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured FV OCI	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Equity investment	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Financial liabilities								
Financial liabilities measured FVTPL	-	(196)	(71)	(267)	-	(159)	(55)	(214)
Swaps	-	(196)	(71)	(267)	-	(157)	(55)	(212)
Options	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)

*Quoted prices in active markets **Significant observable inputs ***Significant unobservable inputs

21. Financial risk management

Accounting policies

The Galp Group has policies, internal standards, methodologies, models and support systems for identifying, assessing, monitoring, and mitigating the various risks to which it is exposed, including financial risks. It also uses various financial hedging instruments in accordance with the corporate guidelines applicable across the Company.

Management has assessed the following key financial risks:

Type	Exposure to risk
Commodity-price risk	High
Exchange-rate risk	Medium
Interest-rate risk	Medium
Liquidity & Insurance risk	High
Credit risk	Medium

Commodities price risk

Factors such as (i) supply and demand issues arising from geopolitical events (e.g. wars in Ukraine and the Middle East and trade tensions), technological advances (e.g. new energy sources), or changes in consumption patterns (e.g. increased demand for lower carbon solutions); (ii) macroeconomic events (e.g. inflation and interest rates); (iii) Government policies and regulations (e.g. trade tariffs) can have an impact on the supply and demand for oil, oil products, natural gas, LNG and electricity, influencing the prices of these commodities.

Galp's presence in Upstream and Downstream activities (oil, gas and electricity) and the maintenance of a diversified portfolio provide a partial natural hedge against commodity price volatility. In addition, this risk is also mitigated through financial instruments available on the stock exchange and over-the-counter (OTC) markets, such as Futures, Forwards, Swaps and Options.

Price risk management in Natural Gas, LNG, Electricity and CO₂ Licensing Trading operations is defined in a specific Standard that defines the rules and procedures that must be observed in managing this risk, including hedging strategies and exposure limits.

In addition, a Strategic Hedging Programme is defined annually.

Additionally, in regard to oil, natural gas and electricity activities, the Group mitigates this risk by establishing Brent, natural gas and electricity purchase and sale contracts with similar indexes to protect the business margin against adverse market changes.

Analysis of commodity price sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis was performed for balances relating to financial derivatives on commodities. An immediate 10% devaluation in the following commodities price would impact Galp's income, as outlined in the table below:

	2025		2024	
	Risk exposure	Impact on Income Statement	Risk exposure	Impact on Income Statement
Derivatives on natural gas commodities*	38	24	(27)	5
TTF's (natural gas) contracts	(3)	(1)	3	4
Derivatives on oil commodities	22	19	-	2
Derivatives on electricity*	(117)	(18)	(25)	(17)

Unit: €m

* Excludes the impact of derivatives classified as cash flow hedges on 2025 and 2024.

Exchange-rate risk

Associated with macroeconomic factors, exchange rate risk arises from fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies in which the Company operates and prepares its financial statements. Although the U.S. dollar is the reference currency for pricing in the oil and natural gas markets, Galp prepares its financial statements in euros, which exposes the Company to exchange rate risk, with potential positive or negative impacts on its results and margins.

Given that exchange rate risk is linked to other variables, such as oil and natural gas prices, and that the level of exposure of cash flows, particularly the financial position statement, depends on these prices, the Group adopts a cautious approach to hedging, considering the natural hedges between the financial position statement and cash flow.

Additionally, it should be noted that Galp manages its exchange rate exposure on an integrated and centralised basis, rather than on an individual transaction basis (except in specific cases), using variable and fixed-rate financial instruments as well as hedging derivatives.

Foreign exchange sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis includes the significant balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency that impact on Galp's income statement. A 10% devaluation of the Euro against other currencies would impact Galp's income, as outlined in the table below:

	2025		2024	
	Risk exposure	Impact on Income Statement	Risk exposure	Impact on Income Statement
Marketable securities (included in cash and cash equivalents)	123	12	178	18
Derivatives*	25	3	(1)	-
Trade and Other Receivables	687	69	552	55
Trade and Other Payables	(655)	(66)	(684)	(68)

Unit: €m

*Includes derivatives in USD taking into account fluctuations in MTM.

Key currencies exchange rate

	2025		2024	
	Average	Year-end	Average	Year-end
EUR/USD	1.13	1.18	1.08	1.04
EUR/BRL	6.31	6.44	5.83	6.43
USD/BRL	5.59	5.50	5.39	6.19
EUR/CHF	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.94

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk, linked to the volatility of interest rates on bank loans or other debt instruments used by the Company to finance its activities. Galp's debt, mainly bank loans and interest-bearing bonds, is exposed to interest rate volatility, stemming from both economic and political factors. Adverse changes in interest rates may have a material adverse effect on Galp's financial performance and results.

To reduce the volatility of financial costs in the income statement, Galp centrally manages interest rate risk through variable and fixed-rate financial instruments and hedging derivatives, following an interest-rate risk management policy.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

An analysis of interest rate risk includes variable interest rate loans. A 0.5% increase in the interest rate would impact Galp's financial income as outlined in the table below:

	2025		2024	
	Exposure risk	Impact on Income Statement	Exposure risk	Impact on Income Statement
Loans obtained	(3,681)	(9)	(3,491)	(10)
Fixed rate interest	(896)	-	(1,101)	-
Variable-rate interest	(2,785)	(9)	(2,390)	(10)
Derivatives (IRS)*	2	-	-	-
Marketable securities	1,756	-	1,243	1

Unit: €m

Note: Cash and equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise marketable securities.

* Excludes impact of derivatives qualified as Cash-flow hedges.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is associated with the capacity to access the financial and capital markets to obtain the necessary financial resources to execute Galp's strategy.

Galp finances itself through the cash flow generated by its operations and maintains a diversified portfolio of loans and bonds. The Group has access to credit lines that are not fully used, but that are at its disposal. The available short term and medium/ long-term credit lines that are not being used amount to € 2.2 bn on 31 December 2025 (€ 1.7 bn on 31 December 2024). Galp has readily available cash and cash equivalents amounting to €2.4 bn on 31 December 2025 (€2.3 bn on 31 December 2024). These combined amounts add up to €4.6 bn on 31 December 2025 (€3.9 bn on 31 December 2024).

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty will fail to meet its contractual payment obligations, covering both financial investments and hedging instruments (associated with exchange rates, interest rates, or others) and commercial relationships established between the Company and its customers.

Mitigation of this risk is based on maintaining a diversified portfolio of counterparties, conducting rigorous credit analyses to ensure relationships only with financially and reputationally sound institutions, and negotiating structured contracts to incorporate robust commercial terms, including covenants, default clauses, and, where applicable, the provision of guarantees.

This risk is managed in accordance with internal policies in force, which establish procedures for assessing credit risk exposure and ensure comprehensive and systematic control of this risk. Each customer is subject to a risk classification process, which results in the definition of the respective credit limit, as well as the calculation of the associated risk-return ratio.

In addition, Galp establishes annual Expected Credit Loss limits for each Business Unit, which are monitored together with credit limits on an ongoing basis by the second line of defense.

22. Capital structure

As of 31 December 2025, the Galp Group presents equity in the amount of €5.18 bn (2024: €5.64 bn).

Share capital, distribution to shareholders and earnings per share

Share capital

The share capital of Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. is comprised of 753,495,159 shares, with a nominal value of 1 Euro each and fully subscribed. During 2025, Galp has executed its buyback programme of €250 m. The number of shares that were acquired was 16,472,261 shares at an average price of €15.18 per share. Following the conclusion of the programme, the shares were cancelled in March, 2026 (Note 32).

Earnings per share

Earnings per share (EPS) are calculated based on the profit attributable to Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. Shareholders. The weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, during 2025, was 740,787,278 shares (2024: 760,906,894 shares).

The weighted average number is calculated by considering the number of shares outstanding during the reporting period, adjusted for own shares held on 31 December 2024 (3,227,856 shares), own-shares acquired during this period (16,993,532 shares) and own-shares delivered during this period (581,934 shares) (Note 2.2.1.).

Distribution to shareholders

In accordance with the resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting held on 9 May 2025, a total dividend of €0.62 per share outstanding, relating to the 2024 financial year (maximum amount of €469 m), was approved for distribution to the shareholders of Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A..

On 19 August 2024, an amount of €212 m was paid to shareholders as an advance on the profits for the 2024 financial year, and on 28 May 2025 an amount of €251 m was paid, resulting in total dividends paid of €463 m in respect of the 2024 financial year.

In addition, on 18 July 2025, the Board of Directors of Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. approved the payment of interim dividends on account of the 2025 results amounting to €0.31 per share. Following this approval, an amount of €229 m was paid to shareholders on 18 August 2025. Furthermore, dividends amounting to €239 m (2024: €166 m) were paid during 2025 by Galp Group subsidiaries to shareholders with non-controlling interests. As a result of the above, during the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group paid total dividends of €719 m (2024: €586 m).

Other reserves

Other reserves on the financial position amount to €945 m which refer to Cumulative translation reserves of (€629 m), Cashflow hedging reserves of (€17 m) (net of deferred tax), Share-based payments (Long-term incentives (LTI) reserve) of €25 m and other reserves of €1,567 m.

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Currency translation reserves	(629)	6
Hedging reserves	(17)	(22)
Other reserves	1,592	1,579
	945	1,563

23. Non-controlling controlling interests

As of 31 December 2025, the changes in non-controlling interests during the year and included in equity are as follows:

	Unit: €m				
2024	Net profit for the period	Currency translation reserves	Dividends	Others	2025
950	160	(103)	(245)	(1)	761

Dividends during 2025 were attributed mainly to Sinopec (stake in Petrogal Brasil, S.A.). A summary of the financial indicators of the significant non-controlling interests as of 31 December 2025 is shown below:

	Unit: €m	
	Petrogal Brasil, S.A.*	
	2025	2024
Total non-current assets	4,012	4,371
Total current assets	646	1,119
Of which cash and cash equivalents	169	735
Total assets	4,658	5,490
Total non-current liabilities	1,847	2,175
Of which debt	1,112	1,266
Total current liabilities	947	1,064
Of which debt	171	188
Total liabilities	2,794	3,239
Total operating income	2,328	2,536
Total operating costs	(1,695)	(1,685)
Operating results	634	851
Net financial results	(82)	-
Profit before taxes	552	851
Income taxes	(54)	(341)
Net income for the year	498	510
Cash flows from operating activities	703	1,199
Cash flows from investment activities	(455)	(411)
Cash flows from financing activities	(772)	(592)

*Financial statements converted at the spot and average exchange rates, respectively, for balance sheet and results indicators.

24. Revenue and income

Accounting policies

For the Industrial & Midstream, the Commercial and the Renewables and New Businesses segments, revenue is recognised when Galp has satisfied a performance obligation by transferring the promised products or services to the customer. The product is transferred when the customer obtains control of the same.

Sales are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Sales are recognised net of taxes, with the exception of tax on petroleum products, discounts and rebates.

For the Upstream segment, revenue resulting from hydrocarbon production from properties in which Galp has an interest in joint arrangements is recognised on the basis of Galp's working interest (entitlement method). Revenue resulting from the production of oil under production-sharing contracts is recognised for those amounts relating to Galp's cost recovery, and Galp's share of the remaining production.

As mentioned in Note 11, Galp undertakes under and overlifting activities. Underlifting occurs when the overtaker lifts the barrels from Galp and sells them. When this happens, underlifting income is recognised against an asset (debtor). In similar ways, overlifting occurs when Galp lifts the barrels to which it is not yet entitled. These balances are presented in Other operating income and Other operating costs (Note 25), respectively.

Exchange differences arising from supplier and customer balances are recognised in the operating results.

The IFRS 15 accounting principle considers a principal vs. agent framework in relation to cost incurred and goods and services provided. In accordance with this, Galp analysed, among others, a service related to the natural gas and electricity commercialisation activities, namely due to the electricity and gas tariffs paid to distribution entities and recognised as costs. Services provided or promised to final customers contains the cost of the tariffs included in the price tag and recognised as operating income. Galp concluded that each contract performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services is the responsibility of the Group, thus controlling the goods or services before delivering them to the final customers. Galp is therefore a Principal rather than an Agent when performing its contract obligations.

		Unit: €m	
	Notes	2025	2024
Total sales		18,978	20,830
Goods		10,067	10,118
Products		8,911	10,712
Services rendered		529	481
Other operating income		574	622
Underlifting income		90	50
Others		484	572
Earnings from associates and joint ventures	9	36	(45)
Financial income	27	121	142
		20,238	22,029

Services rendered include, among others, the recharge of costs related to electricity and gas tariffs, storage and logistics services, freight and transportation services.

"Other operating income – Others" include a total gain of €133 m, mainly related to the sale of the upstream assets in Mozambique (€129 m) and the sale of the commercial assets in Guinea-Bissau (i.e. net assets) (€3 m) (Note 2.2.1). In December 2024, this line item included the sale of the upstream assets in Angola, which was completed in 2024, resulting in the recognition of accumulated income amounting to €192 m, of which €138 m related to capital gains and the remaining €55 m related to additional income, namely a contingent receivable that was dependent on the Brent price at the end of 2024.

In addition, the remaining amount considered in "Other operating income – others" also include the recharge of costs related to freight and other costs and charges to third party for the use of gas assets associated with the upstream segment activity.

25. Costs and expenses

The operating costs for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Notes	2025	2024
Unit: €m			
Cost of sales		14,293	15,539
Raw and subsidiary materials		2,760	3,357
Goods		8,871	9,409
Tax on oil products		2,757	2,616
Variation in production		(145)	118
Write downs on inventories	10	48	(45)
Costs with the emissions of CO ₂	30	57	73
Financial derivatives	19	(55)	10
Exchange differences		-	1
External supplies and services		2,149	2,100
Subcontracts – network use		339	272
Transport of goods		310	291
E&P – production costs		246	344
Royalties		217	264
E&P – exploration costs		14	36
Others costs		1,023	894
Employee costs	26	451	451
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on fixed assets	5/6/7	723	946
Provision and impairment losses on receivables	11/18	(36)	3
Other costs		366	344
Other taxes		57	52
Overlifting		39	97
Other operating costs		270	194
Financial expenses	27	260	307
Total costs and expenditure		18,205	19,689

“Cost of sales – Variation in production” include an amount of €138 m related to the redetermination of the interest in the Tupi unitised field (Note 2.2.4).

The “Financial derivatives” line item includes the financial settlement of derivatives, with the exception of the settlement of TTF swaps relating to bilateral agreements, which is recognised under ‘Cost of sales’ and ‘Sales’ in respect of goods (€4 m in 2025), and the settlement of CO₂ futures, which is recognised under ‘Cost of sales – Costs with emissions of CO₂’ (€6 m in 2025).

The “Subcontracts – network use” line item relates to charges for the use of: (i) the distribution network (URD); (ii) the transmission network (URT); and (iii) the global system (UGS), as included in regulated tariff prices.

The amount of €217 m relating to royalties mainly refers to oil and gas exploration and production activities in Brazil. Royalties are calculated based on an applicable rate of 10% on production volumes, in proportion to Galp’s participating interest, valued at the reference price established by the National Agency for Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP).

“External supplies and services – Other costs” includes, among others, subcontracting and specialised services, transportation costs, rentals, insurance costs, electricity, steam, water and fuel costs, as well as storage, maintenance and repair costs.

The “Other operating costs” line item includes a total loss of €66 m arising from the completion of the sale of solar companies in Spain to ACS Cobra (€19 m), and to Ignis P2X, S.L. (€47 m) (Note 2.2.1).

In addition, the remaining balance included in ‘Other operating costs’ also comprises other costs arising from the Group’s activities, namely contractual compensation related to the Upstream segment.

26. Employee costs

Accounting policies

Employee costs

Wages, salaries, social security contributions, annual leave and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are recognised in the year in which the respective services are rendered by Galp employees.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors

In accordance with the current policy, the remuneration of Galp’s Corporate Board members includes all the remuneration due for the positions held in Group companies and all accrued amounts related to the current period.

Share-based payments

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments on the date which they are granted and is recognised as an expense from the date of grant over the vesting period with a corresponding increase (credit) directly in equity. Galp measure the fair value of the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

The cost of cash-settled transactions is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, measured by reference to the fair value of the corresponding liability which is recognised on the financial position (as other payables). The liability is remeasured at fair value at each balance sheet date until settlement, with changes in fair value recognised in income statements (as employee costs).

		Unit: €m	
	Notes	2025	2024
Statutory board salaries		12	10
Employee salaries		316	323
Social charges		82	79
Retirement benefits – pensions and insurance	17	15	14
Other insurances		9	12
Exchange differences		1	-
Other costs		17	12
Total employee costs for the year		451	451
Employee costs		451	451
Remuneration of the Board Members		12	10
Galp Energia SGPS:			
Salaries and cash bonuses		10	8
Pension funds contribution		1	1
Galp Energia SGPS Board Members		11	9
Subsidiaries:			
Salaries and cash bonuses		1	1
Subsidiaries Board Members		1	1
Year-end number of full-time employees		7,095	7,086

The share-based employee compensation plans are the long-term incentive (LTI). Awards of shares of the Company under the LTI are granted upon certain conditions to eligible employees. The actual number of shares that may vest ranges from 0% to 160% of the awards, depending on the outcome of the prescribed performance conditions over a three-year period beginning on January 1 of the award year.

The LTI plan comprises a 3-year rolling incentives plan, whereas in each year an incentives plan will be concluded and fulfilled by delivering Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. own stock. An employee entitled to receive its shares after the three-year period of a plan may choose to receive the shares only on the fourth year whereas an addition of 10% of shares will be handed over to the employee after this holding period.

As at 31 December 2025, in respect of the share-based payment plan, the amount recognized as cost during the year was a net increase of €4 m and the total cumulative amount in Equity amounts to €25 m.

The LTI plans by triennium and cumulative amounts recognised in "Other Reserves" in Equity against P&L as at:

	Unit: €m				
	2024	Increase	Decrease	Utilisation	2025
Plan 1 (2021-2023 HP 2024)	2	-	-	(1)	-
Plan 2 (2022-2024 HP 2025)	16	1	(5)	(7)	5
Plan 3 (2023-2025 HP 2026)	7	3	(1)	-	9
Plan 4 (2024-2026 HP 2027)	3	3	(1)	-	6
Plan 5 (2025-2027 HP 2028)	-	3	-	-	3
Plan 1 - Management (2023-2026)	-	1	-	-	1
Plan 2 - Management (2024-2027)*	-	-	-	-	-
Plan 3 - Management (2025-2028)*	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	12	(7)	(8)	25

HP - Holding period *Amounts below €1m

27. Financial income and expenses

Accounting policies

Financial income and expenses include interest on loans and bonds, leasing and retirement and other benefit plans. Other financial income and expenses from other financial assets or liabilities are not included in this caption.

The financial charges on loans obtained are recorded as financial expenses on an accruals basis. Financial charges arising from general and specific loans obtained to finance investments in fixed assets are assigned to tangible and intangible assets in progress, in proportion to the total expenses incurred on those investments net of investment government grants, until the commencement of operations. The remainder is recognised under the heading of financial expenses in the income statement for the year. Any interest income from loans directly related to the financing of fixed assets which are in the process of construction is deducted from the financial charges capitalised. Those financial charges included within fixed assets are depreciated over the useful lives of the respective assets.

		Unit: €m	
	Notes	2025	2024
Financial income		121	142
Interest from bank deposits		103	116
Interest income and other income with related companies		5	22
Other financial income		1	4
Net exchange gains		12	-
Financial expenses		(260)	(307)
Interest on bank loans, bonds, overdrafts and others		(100)	(134)
Interest capitalized in fixed assets	5	53	64
Interest on lease liabilities	7	(89)	(135)
Net interest on retirement and other benefits	17	(7)	(7)
Charges relating to loans, bonds and credit lines		(11)	(16)
Net exchange costs		-	(39)
Results from derivative financial instruments	19	(21)	(15)
Other financial costs		(84)	(25)
		(139)	(165)

"Financial expenses – Other financial costs" includes an amount of €48 m related to the redetermination of the interest in the Tupi unitised field (Note 2.2.4).

28. Commitments

The total medium and long term contractual obligations and recognised non-current liabilities can be specified as follows (payments due for each period):

	Unit: €m			
	Up to 3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Total obligation recognised in the statement of financial position	72	37	131	241
Retirement benefits	30	11	1	42
Other benefits	42	26	130	199
Total obligation not recognised in the statement of financial position	1,472	563	1,859	3,894
Natural gas purchases	2,270	1,186	4,217	7,674
Natural gas sales	(798)	(624)	(2,358)	(3,780)

These contracts require a minimum purchase quantity and are subject to price revision mechanisms indexed to international oil/gas quotes. The amounts were calculated based on the outstanding period of time of each of the different contracts, and management assumption of future natural gas prices as of 31 December 2025.

As part of its ongoing business operations, the Group has entered into agreements where commitments have been given for commercial, regulatory or other operational purposes. As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, obligations subject to collaterals granted are as follows:

	Unit: €m	
	2025	2024
Rio Grande LNG, LLC	1,844	2,086
Venture Global, LLC	1,702	1,925
Cheniere Marketing, LLC	1,021	1,155
Charter Agreement FPSO	922	1,835
Grenergy	106	120
Mozambique - TA	201	-
Brazilian ANP	176	104
Solar power guarantees given to government agencies and others	46	70
Cercena Investments, S.L.U.	16	18
Petrobras	22	26
Coral South FLNG project*	-	442
Others related to core activities	3,509	4,122
Guarantees provided	9,567	11,901

*Cancellation of the commitment relating to the Coral South FLNG project, resulting from the completion of the disposal process of the Mozambique Upstream assets (Note 2.2.1).

Under the contracts with Venture Global LLC, Rio Grande LNG LLC and Cheniere Marketing LLC, related to the LNG Sales and Purchase Agreement, Galp provided a Parent Company Guarantee in the total amount of the contract €1,702 m (2024: €1,925 m), €1,844 m (2024: €2,086 m) and €1,021 m (2024: 1,155 m), respectively.

Related to the four charter agreements for FPSOs, Galp provided a Parent Company Guarantee amounting to €922 m (2024: €1,835 m), in the name of Tupi, B.V., which represents Galp's proportion of the BM-S-11 consortium.

The guarantees provided to Cercena Investments (also referred to as X-Elio) and to Grenergy relate to Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for the supply of solar energy, amounting to €16 m and €106 m, respectively (2024: €18 m and €120 m, respectively).

The collateral granted to Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. ("Petrobras") amounting to €22 m (2024: € 26 m) is due to guarantees for gas supply contracts from the development modules of Lula Pilot and Lula NE.

The collateral for crude oil exploration concession agreements has been granted to the Brazilian Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels ("ANP"), for an amount of €176 m (2024: €104 m). The collateral has been granted in connection with the Minimum Exploration Programmes where Galp, as a consortium member, is required to perform certain seismic and drilling and well activities during the exploration period.

The guarantee provided to the Mozambican Tax Authority, in the amount of €201 m, is related to the litigation process concerning alleged capital gains arising from the disposal of Galp's interest in Area 4 (Note 18).

Other guarantees related to core activities are essentially in relation to commercial and oil trading activity. The decrease of the amount in guarantees is due to guarantees given for commercial activity.

Galp Group has financial debt that, in some cases, has covenants that can, if triggered by banks, lead to the early repayment of debt amounts. As of 31 December 2025, the total debt amounted to €3.7 bn, of which €1.8 bn with covenants. The ratios used are Total Net Debt to consolidated RC EBITDA and consolidated RC EBITDA to Net Financial Expenses. As at 31 December 2025, these ratios stood at 0.44x and 166x, respectively, in accordance with the methodology defined in the financing agreements. As stipulated in the respective agreements, the Total Net Debt to consolidated RC EBITDA ratio must be equal to or lower than a threshold ranging between 3.25x and 3.75x, depending on the financing agreements, and the consolidated RC EBITDA to Net Financial Expenses ratio must be higher than 4.5x.

29. Related party transactions

Accounting policies

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity preparing its financial statements, as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person: (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity; (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies: (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others); (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member); (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party; (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity, and the other entity is an associate of the third entity; (v) The entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity; (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); (vii) a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

The Group has had the following material transactions with related parties:

	2025		2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Associates	47	-	60	-
Joint ventures*	-	-	184	-
Other related entities	7	-	2	-
Assets:	54	-	246	-

*Includes entities related to companies classified as assets held for sale, namely Coral FLNG, S.A.

	2025		2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Associates	(4)	(27)	(4)	(26)
Joint ventures	(65)	-	(59)	-
Tip Top Energy, S.A.R.L.	(4)	-	(1)	-
Winland International Petroleum, S.A.R.L.	(53)	-	(63)	-
Liabilities:	(127)	(27)	(127)	(26)

Unit: €m

	2025		2024	
	Operating cost/ income	Financial costs/ income	Operating cost/ income	Financial costs/ income
Associates	(62)	2	(46)	2
Joint ventures	(19)	-	(17)	12
Tip Top Energy, S.A.R.L.	(24)	-	(29)	-
Other related entities	10	-	18	-
Transactions:	(94)	2	(75)	15

30. Environmental matters

Greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ emissions)

Accounting policies

Galp makes judgements and estimations for the calculation of environmental obligations such as those resulting from greenhouse gas (CO₂) emissions. Galp receives annually free licenses, Emission Unit allowances (EUA), from the Portuguese Environment Agency to meet the emission of greenhouse gases. If the free allowances are insufficient to meet the emission of greenhouse gas emissions, Galp may purchase complementary allowances (EUA) assuming a cost that is recorded under "Cost of sales – Cost with the emissions of CO₂". However, if greenhouse gas emissions are higher than the equivalent of the allowances in the portfolio at the end of the financial year, a cost is specialised for the best estimate of the expenditure to be made at the spot market quotation of the allowances.

CO₂ emissions from the Group's industrial installations and CO₂ allowances allocated to it under the National CO₂ Allowance Allocation Plan do not give rise to any asset recognition, provided that: (i) the existence of costs to be incurred by the Group with the acquisition of emission allowances on the market is not estimated, situation in which a cost accrual is recognised or; (ii) it is considered that they are not sold. In case of surpluses and sale of these allowances a profit is recognised.

Galp has recognised in "Cost of sales – Costs with the emissions of CO₂" an amount of €57 m (2024: €73 m) (Note 25). As of 31 December 2025, the certificates held in the portfolio are recognised in "Other receivables – Other deferred charges", amounting to €61 m (2024: €76 m) (Note 11) and the estimated cost to cover CO₂ emissions in "Other payables – Accrued costs – other accrued costs", amounting to €56 m (2024: €73 m) (Note 15). CO₂ allowances (portfolio of allowances held) and the liability for CO₂ emissions are both derecognised on the settlement of the liability (which usually occurs in the following year with the delivery of the respective allowances) with the official environment agency.

Biofuels certificates

Accounting policies

In the absence of specific guidance on the accounting of biofuel certificates, IAS 20 allows non-monetary government grants and related assets (in this case biofuel certificates) received to be measured at nominal value.

Biofuel certificates awarded free of charge by ENSE, E.P.E. (National Energy Sector Entity, E.P.E.) are recognised at nominal value (i.e. at zero value).

The obligation for biofuels is recognised under "Other payables" when the obligation arises under local regulations. To the extent that covered by the biofuel certificates held for the purposes of legal compliance, liability is measured according to the value of those certificates held and the remaining part not covered at market value.

Biofuel certificates and biofuel liability are both derecognised on the settlement of the liability with the government environment agency.

Annually, national targets and obligations for biofuel incorporation are defined. Biofuels are mixed with existing fuels, such as petrol and diesel, to reduce net emissions. The biofuel quota in the total fuel sales mix is used to meet regulatory requirements. This can be achieved by mixing biofuels in refineries and/or distribution warehouses, by importing biofuels (to jurisdictions granting biofuel certificates at the point of importation) or by purchasing certificated from third parties (for jurisdictions that have a tradable biofuel certificate mechanism).

As of 31 December 2025, the following impacts were recognised on the financial statements:

- Operating cost – recognised under "Cost of sales": €129 m (2024: €99 m);
- Assets (arising from the purchase of certificates) – recognised under "Inventories": €6 m (2024: €18 m).

31. Companies in the Galp Group

Judgment is required whenever an entity is acquired or modified in order to give a proper and clear image of the consolidated financial statements. In order to do this, several items are analysed to support the accounting decisions, namely:

- Power over the investee;
- Exposure or rights in relation to the variable results arising through its relationship with the investee; and
- Ability to use its power over the investee to impact the amounts of the results to the investors.

Shareholder agreements are also thoroughly analysed to identify any contract clauses which give substantive power or give only protection rights to the investor. An analysis of the substance rather than the legal form is necessary for proper accounting treatment.

Consolidation perimeter

The Companies consolidated in accordance with the full consolidation method are disclosed below:

Activity: ● Upstream ● Industrial, Energy Management & Commercial ● Renewables & New Businesses ● Others

Company and country	Percentage of shares owned	Activity		
Parent company				
Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A., Portugal				
Subsidiaries by groups				
Galp Energia, S.A., Portugal	100%			●
Galp Energia E&P Subgroup				
Galp Energia E&P BV, The Netherlands	100%	●		
Galp Sinopec Brazil Services BV, The Netherlands	70%	●		
Galp E&P Brazil BV, The Netherlands	100%	●		
Galp Energia Brasil, S.A., Brazil	100%			●
Petrogal Brasil, BV, The Netherlands	100%	●		
Petrogal Brasil, S.A., Brazil	70%	●		
Petrogal Brasil Comercializadora, Lda., Brazil	70%	●		
Galp East Africa BV, The Netherlands	100%	●		
Galp Energia Portugal Holdings BV, The Netherlands	100%	●		
Galp West Africa, SA, Portugal	100%	●		
Galp São Tomé e Príncipe Unipessoal, Limitada, São Tomé and Príncipe	100%	●		
Windhoek PEL 23 BV, The Netherlands	100%	●		
Windhoek PEL 23 BV (Branch in Namibia), Namibia	-%	●		
Windhoek PEL 28 BV, The Netherlands	100%	●		
Windhoek PEL 28 BV (Branch in Namibia), Namibia	-%	●		
Galp Trading, S.A., Switzerland	100%	●	●	
Tagus Re, S.A., Luxembourg	100%			●
Galp New Energies Subgroup				
Galp New Energies, S.A., Portugal	100%			●
Galp Bios, S.A., Portugal	100%			●
Enerfuel, Unipessoal, Lda., Portugal	100%		●	

Company and country	Percentage of shares owned	Activity		
Galp Bioenergy BV, The Netherlands	100%			●
Galp Parques Fotovoltaicos de Alcoutim Lda, Portugal	100%			●
GowithFlow, Unipessoal, Lda., Portugal	100%		●	
Enercapital Power Italia Uno SRL, Italy	100%			●
Jerjes Energia, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Bujeo 2021, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Pitarco Energia, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
ISDC International Solar Development Corporation, Lda., Portugal	100%			●
QNO - Sociedade Agrícola, Unipessoal, Lda, Portugal	100%			●
Asis Projects Umbria, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Portland Head Light, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Parque Eólico de Vale Grande, Unipessoal, Lda., Portugal	100%			●
Titan 2020, S.A.U., Spain	100%			●
Energia de Suria, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Energia Faetón, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Logro Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Ictio Solar Orion, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
PV XXVI Rescesvinto, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Ictio Toledo Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Ictio Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Ictio Solar Auriga, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Ictio Manzanares Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Caliza Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Taburete Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
PV XXIX Égica, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Ahín PV Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Ictio Solar Andrómeda, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Ictio Solar Berenice, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Alcañiz Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●
Ictio Solar Perseus, S.L.U., Spain	100%			●

Company and country	Percentage of shares owned	Activity
Instalaciones y Servicios Spínola I, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Instalaciones y Servicios Spínola II, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Energia Sierrezuela, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Palabra Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Planta Solar Alcázar 1, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Planta Solar Alcázar 2, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Parque Eólico de Valdecarr, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Energías Ambientales de Soria, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
El Robledo Eólica, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Ribagrande Energia, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Valdelagua Wind Power, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Escarnes Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Envitero Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Mocatero Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Escatrón Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Ignis Solar Uno, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Emoción Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Mediomonte Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Esplendor Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Hazaña Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Talento Solar, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Petrogal Subgroup		
Petrogal, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Galp Energia España, S.A.U., Spain	100%	•
Galpgest - Petrogal Estaciones de Servicio, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Galp Energia Independiente, S.L.U., Spain	100%	•
Galp Energia Independiente S.L.U. (Branch in Portugal), Portugal	-%	•
EI Galp, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Galp Açores, Unipessoal, Lda., Portugal	100%	•
Saaga - Sociedade Açoreana de Armazenagem de Gás, S.A., Portugal	68%	•

Company and country	Percentage of shares owned	Activity
Galp Madeira, Unipessoal, Lda., Portugal	100%	•
CLCM - Companhia Logistica de Combustíveis da Madeira, S.A., Portugal	75%	•
Sacor Marítima, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
C.L.T. - Companhia Logística de Terminais Marítimos, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Sempre a Postos - Produtos Alimentares e Utilidades, Lda., Portugal	75%	•
Tanquisado - Terminais Marítimos, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Galpgeste - Gestão de Áreas de Serviço, Unipessoal, Lda, Portugal	100%	•
Portcogeração, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Galp Marketing Internacional, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Empresa Nacional de Combustíveis - Enacol, S.A.R.L, Cape Verde*	48%	•
Enamar - Sociedade Transportes Marítimos, Sociedade Unipessoal, S.A., Cape Verde*	48%	•
Petrogal Moçambique, Lda., Mozambique	100%	•
Galp Moçambique, Lda., Mozambique	100%	•
Galp Moçambique, Lda. (Branch in Malawi), Malawi	-%	•
Galp Eswatini (PTY) Limited, Eswatini	100%	•
Petrogal Angola, Lda., Angola	100%	•
Galp Gás Natural, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
GDP - Gás de Portugal, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Transgás, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Lisboagás Comercialização, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Lusitaniagás Comercialização, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Setgás Comercialização, S.A., Portugal	100%	•
Agroger - Sociedade de Cogeração do Oeste, S.A., Portugal	100%	•

*Galp has control, despite holding 48% of the share capital of entities.

Unincorporated joint operations

Consortium	Principal projects	Galp's participation interest
Brazil		
BM-S-11	Tupi	9%
BM-S-11	Iracema	10%
BM-S-11A	Berbigão	10%
BM-S-11A	Sururu	10%
BM-S-11A	Atapu	2%
BM-S-8	Bacalhau	20%
Uirapuru		14%
BM-S-24	Sépia	2%
BM-S-24	Júpiter	20%
BAR-300		10%
BAR-342		10%
BAR-344		10%
BAR-388		10%
P-M-1670	Pelotas	30%
P-M-1672	Pelotas	30%
P-M-1741	Pelotas	30%
Cabiunas		10%
Namibia		
PEL 83 (Blocks 2813A and 2814 B)*		80%
S. Tomé and Príncipe		
Block 6		45%
Block 11		20%
Block 12		41%
Block 4		28%
Uruguai**		
Block 3		20%

* Galp announced the exchange of a 40% interest in block PEL 83 for a 10% interest in block PEL 56, where the Venus discovery was made, and a 9.4% interest in block PEL 91, both operated by TotalEnergies. The transaction is subject to approvals from the government, regulatory authorities and joint venture partners, which are expected to occur during 2026; therefore, these changes have not yet been reflected in the financial reporting (Note 2.2.5).

**Joint operation with no activity during 2024 and 2025 and currently in the process of liquidation.

Incorporated Joint Operations

Company and country	Percentage of shares owned	Activity
Sigás - Armazenagem de Gás, A.C.E., Portugal	60%	• •
Pergás – Armazenamento de Gás, A.C.E., Portugal	51%	•
GEMS Biofuels, Lda., Portugal	75%	•
Comunidad de Bienes Chiprana Este, Spain	100%	•
Comunidad de Bienes Jarrina, Spain	100%	•
Comunidad de Bienes Aragon Sul, Spain	100%	•
Comunidad de Bienes Samper de Calanda, Spain	100%	•
Comunidad de Bienes Peaker, Spain	83%	•
Comunidad de Bienes El Corralito, Spain	68%	•

Activity: • Upstream • Industrial, Energy Management & Commercial • Renewables & New Businesses • Others

Joint Ventures

Company and country	Percentage of shares owned	Activity
Tupi B.V., The Netherlands*	6%	•
Iara B.V., The Netherlands*	1%	•
C.L.C. - Companhia Logística de Combustíveis, S.A., Portugal*	65%	•
Asa - Abastecimento e Serviços de Aviação, Lda., Portugal	50%	•

Activity: • Upstream • Industrial, Energy Management & Commercial • Renewables & New Businesses • Others

*Galp has joint control over the selected entities, regardless of whether it holds an ownership interest above or below 50% of the share capital, through shareholders' agreements that, in substance, confer decision-making power such that joint control is concluded to exist for either the consortium partner or Galp.

Investment in Associates

Company and country	Percentage of shares owned	Activity
EMPL - Europe Maghreb Pipeline, Ltd, Spain	23%	•
Galp IPG Matola Terminal Lda, Mozambique	45%	•
IPG Galp Beira Terminal Lda, Mozambique	45%	•
CMD – Aeroportos Canarios S.L., Spain*	15%	•
Metragaz, S.A., Marocco	23%	•
Sodigás-Sociedade Industrial de Gases, S.A.R.L, Cape Verde	23%	•
Sonangalp - Sociedade Distribuição e Comercialização de Combustíveis, Lda., Angola	49%	•
Hytlantic, S.A., Portugal	29%	•
Terparque - Armazenagem de Combustíveis, Lda., Portugal*	16%	•
Imopetro - Importadora Moçambicana de Petróleos, Lda, Mozambique*	6%	•
SABA - Sociedade abastecedora de Aeronaves, Lda., Portugal	25%	•
Belem Bioenergia Brasil, S.A., Brazil	50%	•
Floene Energias Subgroup		
Floene Energias, S.A., Portugal*	2%	•
Beiragás - Companhia de Gás das Beiras, S.A., Portugal*	1%	•
Dianagás - Soc. Distrib. de Gás Natural de Évora, S.A., Portugal*	2%	•
Duriensegás - Soc. Distrib. de Gás Natural do Douro, S.A., Portugal*	2%	•
Lisboagás - Sociedade Distribuidora de Gás Natural de Lisboa, S.A., Portugal*	2%	•
Lusitaniagás - Companhia de Gás do Centro, S.A., Portugal*	2%	•
Medigás - Soc. Distrib. de Gás Natural do Algarve, S.A., Portugal*	2%	•
Paxgás - Soc. Distrib. de Gás Natural de Beja, S.A., Portugal*	2%	•
Setgás - Sociedade de Produção e Distribuição de Gás, S.A., Portugal*	2%	•
Tagusgás - Empresa de Gás do Vale do Tejo, S.A., Portugal*	2%	•

* Galp has significant influence, despite holding less than 20% of the share capital.

32. Subsequent events

Accounting policies

Events occurring after the date of the financial statements and which provide indications of conditions that exist after the date of the financial statements, if material, are disclosed in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Negotiations with Moeve regarding a potential combination of downstream activities

On 8 January 2026, Galp and the shareholders of Moeve, Mubadala Investment Company and The Carlyle Group, announced that they had reached a preliminary and non-binding agreement to engage in detailed discussions regarding a potential combination of their Downstream portfolios, with the objective of creating two leading energy companies in the Iberian Peninsula: "RetailCo" and "IndustrialCo".

The potential transaction aims to consolidate the assets and capabilities of both companies, mainly in Portugal and Spain, strengthening scale, efficiency, and investment capacity, while supporting the energy transition and the competitiveness of the Iberian energy system, with a view to creating two platforms with European scale.

During the ongoing negotiation process, which has been underway since the preliminary agreement, Galp and Moeve continue to operate as independent companies, ensuring full continuity of operations, supply, and customer service across all activities and geographies.

Any potential transaction will remain subject to the negotiation and execution of final and binding agreements, obtaining any necessary corporate approvals, and the receipt of any applicable regulatory authorisations. At this stage, no final decisions have been made and there are no impacts on the companies' ongoing operations, their employees, or existing commercial relationships.

Impuesto Especial sobre Hidrocarburos

After the reporting date, significant developments occurred regarding the "Tramo Autonómico del Impuesto Especial sobre Hidrocarburos" (IEH), applicable in Spain between 2013 and 2018.

In January 2026, the Supreme Court ruled in favour of Galp, ordering the refund of approximately €155 m, plus interest for late payment, for the years 2013 and 2014. Since the contingent asset becomes virtually certain after the reporting date, the associated accounting impacts should be recognized in the period in which the change occurs, in this specific case 2026.

Share capital reduction following completion of 2025 programme

Following the conclusion of the €250 m share buyback programme launched in 2025 for the purpose of capital reduction, on 2 March 2026, Galp informs that its Board of Directors has approved a reduction of the Company's share capital from €753,495,159 to €737,022,898. This reduction reflects the cancellation of 16,472,261 own shares, resulting in a total of 737,022,898 shares outstanding.

Shares buyback programme 2026

On 3 March 2026, Galp initiated a €250 m share repurchase of Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. shares with the purpose of reducing the Company's share capital, following the capital allocation guidelines related to the 2025 fiscal year and the authorisations in place. This programme is expected to run until November 27, 2026, at the latest, subject to the necessary regulatory and corporate approvals.

Brazil Imposes Temporary Tax on Crude Oil Exports

The Brazilian Government approved the implementation of a 12% levy on crude oil exports, effective as of 12 March, 2026. This extraordinary tax, with a provisional duration of up to four months, is estimated, on a preliminary basis, to potentially represent a cash impact of up to €100 m to Galp.

Iran/U.S. and Israel Conflict

In March 2026, the conflict between the U.S., Israel, and Iran escalated, directly impacting oil shipments through the Strait of Hormuz, which accounts for approximately 20% to 27% of global maritime oil trade. This instability triggered immediate increases in oil and gas prices, exacerbating volatility in energy markets.

According to the International Energy Agency, the conflict represents one of the largest supply disruptions ever recorded, with estimated reductions of 8 million barrels of oil per day and a collapse of over 90% in tanker traffic in the region.

As of the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the conflict has not resulted in a material impact on Galp's financial position and performance.

The above-mentioned events have no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. for the period ended 31 December, 2025.

33. Approval of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 March 2026. However, they are still subject to approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders, in accordance with the commercial law applicable in Portugal.

Chairperson:

Paula Amorim

Vice-chairman and Lead Independent Director:

Adolfo Mesquita Nunes

Vice-chairman:

Maria João Carioca

Members:

João Marques da Silva

Georgios Papadimitriou

Ronald Doesburg

Rodrigo Vilanova

Nuno Holbech Bastos

Marta Amorim

Francisco Teixeira Rêgo

Carlos Pinto

Jorge Seabra de Freitas

Diogo Tavares

Rui Paulo Gonçalves

Cristina Neves Fonseca

Javier Cavada Camino

Cláudia Almeida e Silva

Fedra Ribeiro

Ana Zambelli

Accountant:

Cátia Cardoso

34. Explanation regarding translation

These financial statements are a translation of the financial statements originally issued in Portuguese in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, some of which may not conform to the generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.



Ernst & Young
 Audit & Associados - SROC, S.A. Tel: +351 217 912 000
 Avenida da Índia, 10 - Piso 1 www.ey.com
 1349-066 Lisboa
 Portugal

*(Translation from the original document in the Portuguese language.
 In case of doubt, the Portuguese version prevails)*

Statutory and Auditor's Report

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. (the Group or Galp), which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025 (showing a total of 15.329 million of euros and a total equity of 5.179 million of euros, including a net profit for the year of 1.280 million of euros), and the Consolidated Income Statement and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and Notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the consolidated financial position of Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. as at 31 December 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other technical and ethical standards and guidelines as issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section below. We are independent of the entities comprising the Group in accordance with the law and we have fulfilled other ethical requirements in accordance with the Institute of Statutory Auditors' code of ethics.

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. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters in the current year audit are the following:

Sociedade Anónima - Capital Social 1.340.000 euros - Inscrição n.º 178 na Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas - Inscrição N.º 20161480 na Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários
 Contribuinte N.º 505 988 283 - C. R. Comercial de Lisboa sob o mesmo número
 A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



1. Recoverability of non-current assets

Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement	Summary of our response to the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement
<p>As of December 31, 2025, the carrying value of non-current assets recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements includes tangible assets, intangible assets and right-of-use of assets in the amount of 7.888 million euros (Notes 5, 6 and 7).</p> <p>Auditing the recoverability of non-current assets is subjective due to the significant amount of judgement involved in determining whether indicators of impairment or impairment reversal exist, particularly for longer term assets. Indicators should reflect significant upward or downward revisions in assumptions impacting the future potential long-term value of an asset, rather than drivers of short-term fluctuations in value.</p> <p>Key factors in determining whether indicators of impairment or impairment reversal exist include changes in forecast commodity price, refining margin and electricity price assumptions, movements in oil and gas reserves, the expected useful lives of assets, changes in asset performance and future development plans, including those relating to Group's carbon emission reduction targets.</p>	<p>Our approach included the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding and evaluating management's process for defining cash-generating units and for the identification of indicators of impairment and reversals of impairment. ▶ Related to oil and gas price projections, refining margins and electricity prices, our procedures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Assessing the reasonableness of future short and long-term oil and gas price assumptions by comparing these to an independently developed reasonable range of forecasts based on consensus analysts' forecasts and those adopted by other energy companies; ▶ Comparing Galp's oil and gas price scenarios to the IEA's Net Zero Emissions 2050 (NZE) and to the IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) price assumptions as potential contradictory evidence for best estimates of future oil and gas prices; and ▶ Evaluating the reasonableness of Galp's refining margin and electricity price assumptions by comparing these to independent market and consultant forecast. ▶ Related to oil and gas reserves, our procedures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Assessing the professional qualifications, independence and objectivity of Management's independent expert responsible for preparing the oil and gas reserves estimate and comparing the certified volumes with those included in the impairment analyses and prior year estimates; ▶ Performing back-testing of historical data to identify indications of estimation bias over time; and ▶ Assessing the risk of the reserves not ultimately being produced we analyzed the carbon intensity of Galp's Upstream segment assets, focusing on those with higher carbon intensity and assessing the potential impact on the long-term value of these assets.

2/11



Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement	Summary of our response to the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement
<p>As described in Notes 2 and 5, the most complex of these judgements relate to management's view on the long-term oil and gas price projections, refining margins and electricity prices outlook. Forecasting future prices is inherently difficult, as it requires forecasts that reflect developments in demand such as global economic growth, technology efficiency, policy measures and, on the supply side, consideration of investment and resource potential, cost of development of new supply and behavior of major resource holders. These judgements are particularly difficult because of increased demand uncertainty and pace of decarbonization due to climate change and the energy transition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Related to individual assets impairment assessments our procedures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Separately from management, for material assets, assessing whether or not indicators of impairment or reversal triggers exist and considering the existence of contradictory evidence, such as public comments or commitments made by Galp in relation to its energy transition strategy and whether these could impact the recoverable amount of any of Group's assets; ▶ Challenging management's identification of CGUs based on industry practice and how cash flows are generated; ▶ Testing the Group discount rates, with the support of our professionals with specialized knowledge in valuations, through comparison with relevant market and industry data; ▶ Where triggers were identified, assessing the most relevant inputs to the impairment assessment by comparing asset forecasts to Group's business plan and life asset plans, historical actuals and other independent expectations. We also performed a consistency check on the assumptions to other assumptions applied by the Group, including those related to Galp's carbon reduction targets; ▶ Testing the model integrity of material impairment assessments; and ▶ Performing sensitivity analyses on critical assumptions of the impairment analyses, namely on future oil and gas prices, refining margins, electricity prices, CO2 prices, discount rates and oil and gas reserves. ▶ Related to exploration and evaluation (E&E) assets, our procedures included, assessing the recoverability risk of these assets against the impairment criteria within IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, challenging management on the progress of these assets, including the strategic fit of the assets, planned capex and future project economics. <p>We have assessed the disclosures in Notes 5, 6 and 7 related to tangible assets, intangible assets and right-of-use of assets.</p>



2. Accounting for complex transactions within Galp's Energy Management Function and the valuation of derivative financial instruments

Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement	Summary of our response to the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement
<p>As described in Note 19, Galp recognised commodity derivative assets of 208 million euros and commodity derivative liabilities of 267 million euros, having recognized un-realized losses and realized gains on derivative financial instruments of 21 million euros and 55 million euros, respectively.</p> <p>Galp's Energy Management function is integrated within the different group's business offices and its financial contribution that is reported under the Industrial and Midstream segment, executes and settles a significant number of trades per day across multiple geographic locations. The volume and complexity of these trades have increased year on year as Galp's Energy Management plays an important role in Galp's energy supply activities, the value maximization of the supply and trading of all products and risk management.</p> <p>The IT environment supporting the function is complex requiring timely control activities.</p> <p>The global regulatory requirements for commodity traders continue to increase, which, together with the increase in complexity of trades, means there is greater financial and operational risk within the business.</p> <p>Auditing unrealized derivative fair value gains and losses is complex because of the judgement required to determine the appropriate valuation techniques, inputs and assumptions used in valuing the trades. Trading is not always carried out in active markets where prices are readily available, increasing subjectivity of the forward price curve used in the valuation models, notably the long-term electricity price forecast being the</p>	<p>Our approach included the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding and evaluating Energy Management function's processes and controls; ▶ Obtaining an understanding of the commercial rationale of complex and long-dated deals by analyzing transaction documentation and agreements, and through discussions with management; ▶ Assessing the compliance of accounting policies for derivative financial instruments with the principles of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, including evaluation of the designation and documentation of qualifying cash flow hedge relationships; ▶ Use of specialists to assess areas of significant accounting judgement relating to derivatives such as fair value estimates for long term virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs), accounting for LNG agreements and the application of the own use exemption for other long term physically settled commodity contracts; ▶ Analyzing, through analytical review procedures, balances related to derivative financial instruments to confirm whether the changes that occurred are consistent with the expectations formed, considering changes in the business environment and in the prices of major commodities and the number of transactions; ▶ Testing the forward pricing curve and other relevant assumptions in management's valuation models, including comparisons to external broker quotes, market consensus providers and our independent assessments; ▶ Involving specialists to assist us in performing independent testing of complex valuation models used for the valuation of derivatives that do not have quoted prices and whose valuation is based on predominantly unobservable inputs (Level 3) on fair value hierarchy. Our testing was based on independently sourced inputs from external sources where available and benchmarking unobservable parameters;



Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement	Summary of our response to the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement
<p>most relevant input for the valuation of long-term virtual power purchase agreements.</p> <p>In addition, there is judgement involved in the identification of physical purchase and sales commitments that are in-scope of derivative accounting treatment.</p> <p>Furthermore, the business inherent risks may create the opportunity for unauthorized trading activity or deliberate misstatement of Galp's trading positions through unrecorded trades and mismarking of positions. This creates a risk of understated trading losses, overstated trading profits and/or individual bonuses being manipulated through inappropriate inter-period profit/loss allocations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reconciling, on a sample basis, of open positions at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position with independent or counterparty statements; and ▶ Review, reconciliation and verification of the adequacy and consistency of the calculations performed by the information systems and spreadsheets relating to derivative financial instruments. <p>We have also reviewed the appropriateness of disclosures related to derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (Notes 19, 20 and 27), including those related to fair value, in accordance with applicable accounting standard.</p>

3. Termination of refining activities in Matosinhos

Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement	Summary of our response to the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement
<p>As announced in December 2020, Galp has decided to concentrate its refining activities in Sines, discontinuing refining operations in Matosinhos. Subsequently, Galp announced a protocol with the municipality of Matosinhos and CCDR-N, to jointly develop an integrated solution aimed at creating an innovation district that will renovate the area where the refinery was installed.</p> <p>During the year, the Group has continued the demolition works of the Matosinhos refinery following the first phase of the deactivation plan submitted to the Portuguese Environment</p>	<p>Our approach included the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding Galp's updated plan for the former refinery of Matosinhos, including interactions with Galp's team specially created for this purpose, with special focus on the changes from the previous year and the adaptation of the park area to the operational requirements considering its future use; ▶ Testing the completeness of assets subject to impairment and assessing the reasonableness of the assumptions and significant judgements underlying the determination of its recoverable amount. For assets not subject to impairment we've assessed the existence of potential impairment indicators, namely by understanding their future use and projecting the recoverable amount of these assets based on technical documentation;



Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement	Summary of our response to the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement
<p>Agency, having updated the expected future financial impacts based on the most updated information.</p> <p>Accordingly, at December 31, 2025, the Group carries a provision for dismantling and decontamination of the Matosinhos refinery in the amount of 213 million euros (Note 18).</p> <p>The materiality of the amounts and the degree of judgement associated with (i) assessing the recoverable amount of certain assets located at the Matosinhos refinery in the context of their future use and (ii) estimating closure costs, namely due to the limited past experience in activities considered reference for future cost estimates, which often depend on the extent of the contamination of the assets to be decommissioned, the impact and timing of the necessary corrective actions as well as environmental requirements that must be followed, justify that this was considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding the process and assumptions used by management for determining changes to the estimate of costs to be incurred with the dismantling and decontamination. Our procedures included assessing the consistency of this estimate with the technical evaluation performed by the independent experts and industry practice, and analyzing the relevant communications with the competent authorities; ▶ Evaluating the reasonableness of the key data and assumptions used in determining the costs to be incurred with the dismantling and decontamination, namely, estimated cost factors, by analyzing contracts and actual incurred costs with the ongoing works, studies and other documentation related to previously decommissioned facilities or sites; ▶ Assessing the professional qualifications and objectivity of the Management independent experts responsible for preparing the cost estimate for decontamination and dismantling; ▶ Reviewing contracts and other documentation (including research on any litigations and claims against the Group) to assess potential obligations or disclosures of contingent liabilities; and ▶ Assessing the reasonableness of the measurement criteria for the provision taking into consideration the expected timing of the activities and the reasonableness of the discount rate, for which we engaged our professionals with specialized knowledge in valuations. <p>We have verified the appropriateness of the disclosures presented in Note 18, in accordance with applicable accounting standards.</p>



4. Changes in assets portfolio

Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement	Summary of our response to the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement
<p>In March 2025, Galp successfully completed the sale of Group's participating interests in the Area 4, Upstream business in Mozambique, to Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). Consideration collected during the year amounted to 881 million US dollars and 100 million US dollars, at the closing date of the transaction and upon the final investment decision of the Coral Norte obtained in the last quarter of 2025, respectively. As of the balance sheet date, remains an account receivable relating to an additional consideration of 400 million US dollars contingent on the final investment decision of the Rovuma LNG project. As a result of this transaction, the Group recognized a gain in the amount of 147 million euros, after the derecognition of all related assets and liabilities (Note 2.2.1).</p> <p>In December 2025, Galp reached an agreement with TotalEnergies to exchange a 40% participating interest in PEL 83, where the Mopane discovery lies, for a 10% interest in PEL 56, home to the Venus discovery, and a 9.4% interest in PEL 91. Galp and TotalEnergies also signed a funding agreement where 50% of all Galp's investments for a first development in Mopane will be carried and repaid following the first commercial oil. Completion of this transaction is expected to occur during 2026 (Note 2.2.5).</p>	<p>Our approach included the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding and evaluating management's process to monitor changes in the portfolio of assets and to assess potential impacts to the Group's financial statement in accordance with the existing accounting framework. ▶ Related to the Mozambique Upstream assets divestment, our procedures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Analysis of the relevant documentation, namely, inspection of final authorizations from the competent authorities and the final receipts associated with the closing of the transaction; ▶ Analysis of the accounting impacts resulting from the closing of the transaction, including the respective derecognition of non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale; and ▶ Performing sensitivity tests to the most relevant assumptions used in the fair value of the remaining contingent consideration, namely, timing of the final investment decision of the Rovuma LNG projects and the discount rate used. ▶ Related to the exchange of non-current assets in Namibia, our procedures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding the decision-making process, including inspecting the minutes of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Directors and other relevant documentation; and ▶ Analyzed the agreement with TotalEnergies and other relevant documentation and evaluated the reasonableness of the accounting conclusions, in accordance with IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment. ▶ Related to Galp and Moeve's transaction our procedures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Analyze the agreement with Moeve and other relevant documentation and assessed any accounting impacts in accordance with IAS 10 – Events After the Reporting Period. <p>We have verified the appropriateness of the disclosures included in Notes 2.2.1, 2.2.5 and 32 to the Group financial statements.</p>



Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement	Summary of our response to the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement
<p>In January 2026, Galp and Moeve's shareholders have reached a non-binding agreement to advance detailed discussions on the potential combination of their downstream portfolios with the aim of creating two leading energy companies able to unlock value and reinforce scale and strategic positioning in the Iberian Peninsula: the "RetailCo" and the "IndustrialCo". A potential agreement is expected by mid-2026. Galp concluded that this post balance sheet event did not have any impact on Galp's consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025 (Note 32).</p> <p>The materiality of the amounts, the judgements associated with the above-mentioned transactions in accordance with IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment, IAS 10 – Events After the Reporting Period and IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement, as well as the importance of such transactions for Groups' strategy, justify the fact that this has been considered a key audit matter.</p>	



Responsibilities of management and the supervisory board for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for:

- ▶ the preparation of consolidated financial statements that presents a true and fair view of the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union;
- ▶ the preparation of the Integrated Management Report, the Corporate Governance Report, the consolidated statement of non-financial information and the remuneration report, in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements;
- ▶ designing and maintaining an appropriate internal control system to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- ▶ the adoption of accounting policies and principles appropriate in the circumstances; and
- ▶ assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The supervisory body is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 by Management;
- ▶ conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 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 financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;



- ▶ plan and execute our audit to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or segments within the Group as the basis to form an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the performance of the work executed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion;
- ▶ communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory body, 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;
- ▶ from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, including the supervisory body, 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; and
- ▶ we also provide the supervisory body with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, which measures have been taken to eliminate the threats or which safeguards have been applied.

Our responsibility includes the verification of the consistency of the Integrated Management Report with the consolidated financial statements, and the verifications under nr. 4 and nr. 5 of article 451 of the Commercial Companies Code in matters of corporate governance, as well as the verification that the consolidated statement of non-financial information and the remuneration report have been presented.

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.
Statutory and Auditor's Report
31 December 2025

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

On the Integrated Management Report

Pursuant to article 451, nr. 3, paragraph e) of the Commercial Companies Code, it is our opinion that the Integrated Management Report was prepared in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements and the information contained therein is consistent with the audited financial statements and, having regard to our knowledge and assessment over the Group, we have not identified any material misstatement. As referred to in article 451, nr. 7 of the Commercial Companies Code this opinion is not applicable to the consolidated statement of non-financial information included in the Integrated Management Report.

On the Corporate Governance Report

Pursuant to article 451, nr. 4, of the Commercial Companies Code, it is our understanding that the Corporate Governance report, includes the information required the Group to provide as per article 29-H of the Securities Code, and we have not identified material misstatements on the information provided therein in compliance with paragraphs c), d), f), h), i) and m) of the nr. 1 of the referred article.

On the consolidated statement of non-financial information

Pursuant to article 451, nr. 6, of the Commercial Companies Code, we hereby inform that the Group included in the Integrated Management Report, Part I - chapter 4. the consolidated statement of non-financial information, as provided for in Article 508-G of the Commercial Companies Code.

On the Remuneration Report

Pursuant to article 26-G, nr. 6, of the Securities Code, we inform that the Group has included in an autonomous chapter in its Corporate Governance Report the information provided for in nr. 2 of the referred article.

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Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.
Statutory and Auditor's Report
31 December 2025

On additional items set out in article 10 of the Regulation (EU) nr. 537/2014

Pursuant to article 10 of the Regulation (EU) nr. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 April 2014, and in addition to the key audit matters mentioned above, we also report the following:

- ▶ We were appointed as auditors of the Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. (Group's parent entity) for the first time in the shareholders' general meeting held on 12 April 2019 for a mandate from 2019 to 2022. We were reappointed in the shareholders' general meeting held on 3 May 2023 for a second mandate from 2023 to 2026.
- ▶ Management has confirmed that they are not aware of any fraud or suspicion of fraud having occurred that has a material effect on the financial statements. In planning and executing our audit in accordance with ISAs we maintained professional skepticism and we designed audit procedures to respond to the possibility of material misstatement in the financial statements due to fraud. As a result of our work we have not identified any material misstatement to the financial statements due to fraud;
- ▶ We confirm that our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report that we have prepared and delivered to the supervisory body of the Entity on 20 March 2026; and
- ▶ We declare that we have not provided any prohibited services as described in article 5, of the Regulation (EU) nr. 537/2014, of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 April 2014 and we have remained independent of the Entity in conducting the audit.

European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.'s consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 must comply with the applicable requirements set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 (the "ESEF Regulation").

Management is responsible for preparing and disclosing the annual report in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements, included in the annual report, are presented in accordance with the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation.

Our procedures considered the Institute of Statutory Auditors' Technical Application Guide on ESEF reporting and included, among others:

- ▶ Obtaining an understanding of the financial reporting process, including the presentation of the annual report in valid XHTML format; and
- ▶ Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement associated with marking up the consolidated financial statement information in XBRL format using iXBRL technology. This assessment was based on an understanding of the process implemented by the Group to mark up the information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements included in the annual report are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation.

Lisbon, 20 March 2026

Ernst & Young Audit & Associados – SROC, S.A.
Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas
Represented by:

(Signed)

Rui Abel Serra Martins - ROC n.º 1119
Registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission under license nr. 20160731

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Individual financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024

		(Amounts stated in thousand Euros – €k)	
	Notes	2025-12	2024-12
Right-of-use of assets	6	89	85
Investments in subsidiaries	9	5,601,769	6,216,154
Deferred tax assets	16	164	173
Other receivables	11	90	90
Other financial assets	12	11,548	11,161
Non-current assets		5,613,661	6,227,663
Other financial assets	12	624,034	143,601
Trade receivables	11	980	385
Other receivables	11	17,310	6,441
Current income tax receivable	16	149,417	196,412
Cash and cash equivalents	13	751,696	660,526
Current assets		1,543,437	1,007,366
Total assets		7,157,098	7,235,028
Share capital and share premium	22	753,495	753,495
Own shares	22	(296,528)	(46,548)
Reserves	22	251,979	238,074
Retained earnings		517,327	390,003
Total equity		1,226,273	1,335,023
Financial debt	14	3,066,078	3,112,386
Lease liabilities	6	44	44
Other payables	15	0	1,656
Deferred tax liabilities	16	358	0
Non-current liabilities		3,066,480	3,114,085
Financial debt	14	596,448	353,140
Lease liabilities	6	47	43
Trade payables	15	633	249
Other payables	15	37,861	35,584
Current income tax payable	16	65,849	57,439
Other financial liabilities	12	2,163,508	2,339,465
Current liabilities		2,864,345	2,785,919
Total liabilities		5,930,825	5,900,005
Total equity and liabilities		7,157,098	7,235,028

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the statement of financial position and should be read in conjunction.

Income statement and Statement of comprehensive income

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.

Income statement and Statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024

		(Amounts stated in thousand Euros – €k)	
	Notes	2025-12	2024-12
Services rendered	23	14,497	9,551
Other operating income	23	77	7,440
Financial income	23 and 26	28,456	14,418
Gains/(losses) from investments in subsidiaries	9 and 23	716,483	536,173
Total income and gains		759,513	567,581
Supplies and external services	24	(3,278)	(3,959)
Employee costs	24 and 25	(15,242)	(11,423)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of right-of-use	6 and 24	(53)	(64)
Other operating costs	24	(1,399)	(1,156)
Financial expenses	24 and 26	(138,884)	(224,113)
Total costs and losses		(158,856)	(240,714)
Profit/(Loss) before taxes and other contributions		600,657	326,867
Income tax	16	23,226	45,789
Net income/(loss) for the year		623,883	372,657
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (in Euros)		0.84	0.49
Net income/(loss) for the year		623,883	372,657
Items that can be recycled in the future through the period's results			
Hedging reserves	19	1,663	-
Tax related to the above items	16	(358)	-
Subtotal comprehensive income for the year		1,305	-
Total comprehensive income /(loss) for the year		625,189	372,657

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the income statement and statement of comprehensive income and should be read in conjunction.

Statement of changes in equity

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.

Statement of changes in equity for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024

		(Amounts stated in thousand Euros – €k)							
	Notes	Share capital	Own shares	Legal reserves	Hedging reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Net profit for the year	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2024		773,083	-	163,022	-	25,069	376,156	437,644	1,774,975
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	372,657	372,657
Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	372,657	372,657
Dividends distributed	22	-	-	-	-	-	(418,751)	-	(418,751)
Increase/Decrease in Reserves through distribution of profit		-	-	-	-	-	437,644	(437,644)	-
Repurchase of shares	2	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(400,000)
Cancelling/Distribution of shares	2	(19,588)	353,452	-	-	(353,452)	19,588	-	-
Increase/(reduction) in reserves		-	-	-	-	400,000	(400,000)	-	-
Long-term Incentive Plan		-	-	-	-	3,433	2,709	-	6,143
Balance as at December 31, 2024		753,495	(46,548)	163,022	-	75,051	17,346	372,657	1,335,023
Balance as at January 1, 2025		753,495	(46,548)	163,022	-	75,051	17,346	372,657	1,335,023
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	623,883	623,883
Other gains and losses recognised in equity	19	-	-	-	1,305	-	-	-	1,305
Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	1,305	-	-	623,883	625,189
Dividends distributed	22	-	-	-	-	-	(479,632)	-	(479,632)
Distribution of profit		-	-	-	-	-	372,657	(372,657)	-
Repurchase of shares	2	-	(258,300)	-	-	-	-	-	(258,300)
Cancelling/Distribution of shares	2	-	8,320	-	-	-	(8,320)	-	-
Increase/(reduction) in reserves		-	-	-	-	16,452	(16,452)	-	-
Long-term Incentive Plan		-	-	-	-	(3,852)	7,844	-	3,992
Balance as at December 31, 2025		753,495	(296,528)	163,022	1,305	87,651	(106,557)	623,883	1,226,273

The accompanying notes are an integral part of statement of changes in equity and should be read in conjunction.

Statement of cash flows

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.

Statement of cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024

(Amounts stated in thousand Euros – €k)

	Notes	2025-12	2024-12
Operating activities:			
Cash received from customers		9,945	11,216
Cash paid to suppliers		(4,468)	(7,697)
Cash paid to employees		(6,043)	(4,639)
Income tax received/(paid)		80,961	(39,344)
Other (payments)/receipts from operating activities		(6,964)	(5,091)
Dividends received	9	150,000	535,048
Cash flows from operating activities (1)		223,432	489,494
Investment activities:			
Cash receipts relating to:			
Financial investments	9	616,761	-
Interest on loans granted		30,894	
Interest and similar income		14,171	11,195
Loans granted		50,371	17,624
Cash payments relating to:			
Financial investments	9	-	(340,000)
Loans granted		(549,512)	(73,051)
Cash flows from investment activities (2)		162,685	(384,232)
Financing activities:			
Cash receipts relating to:			
Loans obtained - external	14	2,350,000	2,075,000
Loans obtained - intra-group		604,575	756,000
Cash payments relating to:			
Repurchase of shares	22	(258,300)	(400,000)
Loans obtained - external	14	(2,155,000)	(1,436,533)
Loans obtained - intra-group		(144,724)	(116,795)
Interest paid on loans obtained		(198,262)	(119,561)
Interest and similar expense		(13,514)	(12,447)
Leases	6	(53)	(64)
Lease interest	6	(3)	(3)
Dividends/profit distribution	22	(479,632)	(418,751)
Cash flows from financing activities (3)		(294,913)	326,846
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents (4) = (1) + (2) + (3)		91,204	432,108
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents		(34)	(40,418)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		660,526	268,837
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		751,696	660,526

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the statement of cash flows and should be read in conjunction.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Corporate information

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. (hereinafter referred to as “Galp” or the “Company”), was incorporated as a government-owned corporation under Decree-Law 137-A/99 of 22 April 1999, under the name Galp – Petróleos e Gás de Portugal, SGPS, S.A., having adopted its current designation of Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. on 13 September 2000.

The Company's registered office is in Lisbon and its main purpose is the management of other companies having, as at the date of its incorporation, taken control of the Portuguese state's direct shareholdings in the following companies: Petróleos de Portugal – Petrogal, S.A. (currently named Petrogal, S.A.), S.A.; GDP – Gás de Portugal, SGPS, S.A. (currently named Galp New Energies, S.A.) and Transgás – Sociedade Portuguesa de Gás Natural, S.A. (“Transgás, S.A.” currently named Galp Gás Natural, S.A.).

The Company’s corporate purpose is to manage shareholdings of other companies in the energy sector, as an indirect way of carrying out economic activities.

During the previous years, the Company shareholders positions suffered several changes and the Company shareholder position as at December 31, 2025 is stated in Note 22.

Part of the Company’s shares, representing 92% of its share capital, are listed on the Euronext Lisbon stock exchange.

2. Material information on accounting policies, estimates and judgements

Basis of presentation

The Company's financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, at historical cost, except for financial derivative instruments, which are stated at fair value, based on the accounting records of the Company, maintained in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU), effective for the year beginning 1 January 2025. These standards comprise International Financial Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (“IASB”) and International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee (“IASC”) and related interpretations – SIC and IFRIC, issued by the Standing Interpretation Committee (“SIC”) and International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (“IFRIC”). These standards and interpretations are hereinafter referred to as IFRS.

The Company's Board of Directors believes that the accompanying financial statements and the notes to the financial statements ensure an adequate presentation of the financial information.

The accompanying financial statements are presented in thousands of Euros (units: €k), functional currency, rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated. Therefore, the subtotals and totals of the tables presented in these financial statements and explanatory notes may not be equal to the sum of the amounts presented, due to rounding.

Material information on the accounting policy adopted are presented, according to their content, in the respective accompanying note. Material accounting policy information which are common or generic to the various notes are presented in this note.

Judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires estimates that affect the recorded amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of each year and income and expenses recognised each year. The actual results could be different depending on the estimates made.

Certain estimates are considered critical if: (i) the nature of the estimates is considered to be significant due to the level of subjectivity and judgement required to record situations in which there is great uncertainty or are very susceptible to changes in these situations; and (ii) the impact of the estimates on the financial situation or operating performance is significant.

The accounting principles and areas that require the greatest number of judgements and estimates in the preparation of the financial statements are: (i) financial investments in subsidiaries (Note 9); (ii) impairment of accounts receivable and other financial assets (Notes 11 and 12); and (iii) deferred tax assets and estimates of uncertain tax positions (Note 16).

General accounting policies

Translation of foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions are recorded in the Company's financial statement in its functional currency, at the exchange rates in force on the transaction date. Gains and losses resulting from differences between the exchange rates in force on the dates of the transactions and those prevailing at the date of collection, payment or at the end of the reporting period are recorded as income and/or expenses, respectively, in the income statement in the same captions where the revenue and expenses associated with these transactions are reflected, except those related to non-monetary values whose change in fair value is recorded directly in equity.

Acquisition of own shares

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (own shares or treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company’s own equity instruments.

On 28 February 2025, Galp initiated a share buyback programme of Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. treasury shares in the amount of €250,000k, with the purpose of reducing the Company’s issued share capital. Following the conclusion of the programme, the shares were cancelled in March, 2026 (Note 30). In addition, Galp continues to implement the share-based remuneration plan under the long-term incentive (LTI) programme applicable to Executive Committee members and senior managers.

During the period, 16,993,532 shares were acquired at an average price of €15.20 per share, totalling €258,300k, relating to the share buyback programme (€250,000k) and the LTI plan (€8,300k). In this period, 91,959 shares were granted to employees (senior managers) at an average price of €14.00 per share, relating to the retention period of plan 1 (€1,288k), and 489,975 shares were granted at an average price of €14.35 per share, relating to plan 2 (€7,032k). During the period, these deliveries of 581,934 shares totalled €8,320k.

As at 31 December 2025, Galp held 19,639,454 treasury shares, acquired at an average price of €15.10 per share, amounting to €297 m, relating to both programs: the share buyback programme (€250 m) and the LTI plan (€47 m).

3. Impact of the adoption of new or amended international financial reporting standards

Standards and interpretations endorsed and published by the European Union

The IFRS standards endorsed and published on the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) during the year ended December 31, 2025 and enforceable for accounting purposes in subsequent years are presented in the table below:

IAS Standards	Date of publication in the OJEU	Date of accounting enforcement	Enforcement year	Observations
Annual Improvements Volume 11 ((IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7)) (issued on 18 July 2024)	07/10/2025	01/01/2026	2026	Without estimated accounting impact.
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 18 December 2024)	01/07/2025	01/01/2026	2026	Without estimated accounting impact.
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 30 May 2024)	28/05/2025	01/01/2026	2026	Without estimated accounting impact.

The IFRS standard endorsed and published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) applicable to the year 2025 are presented in the table below:

IAS Standards	Date of publication in the OJEU	Date of accounting enforcement	Enforcement year	Observations
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (issued on 15 August 2023)	13/11/2024	01/01/2025	2025	Without accounting impact.

IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (Endorsed on 16th of February 2026 by EFRAG)

IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' will supersede IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Galp's evaluation of the effect of adopting IFRS 18 is ongoing, but it is currently anticipated that IFRS 18 will have an impact on the presentation of financial statements (essentially Profit or loss statement) and related disclosures.

4. Tangible assets

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, tangible assets were fully depreciated.

5. Intangible assets

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, intangible assets were fully depreciated.

6. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Accounting policies Recognition

The Company recognises both a right-of-use asset and a lease liability as at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which represents the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, plus an estimate of the costs required to decommission and remove the underlying asset or restore the site on which it is located (if applicable), deducted from any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that have not yet been paid up to the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot readily be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. In general, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The types of lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follow:

- fixed payments, deducted of any incentives received;
- variable lease payments, dependent on a certain rate or index;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the lessee is reasonably certain to be able to exercise; and
- payment of penalties for the termination of the contract, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will cancel the contract.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there are changes in future payments derived from a change in the rate or index or fee, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension, or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or it is recorded in the income statement if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in a separate caption in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases or leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for lease agreements that have lease terms of 12 months or less, and leases of low-value assets (i.e. less than €5,000 per item). The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Depreciation

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined as those used for the property and equipment items.

Impairment

The right to use the asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain changes in the lease liability associated with the asset.

Accounting estimates and judgments

Useful lives, residual values of assets and discount rates

The calculation of the assets' residual values, the estimation of the useful lives, and the discount rates used are based on the premises of the lease contracts (or for similar assets) and are set based on Management's judgement, as well as the practices in the industry.

Impairment of Right-of-use Assets

Identifying impairment indicators, estimating future cash flow and determining the fair value of assets requires Management to use significant judgement in terms of the identification and evaluation of the different impairment indicators, the expected cash flow, the applicable discount rates, useful lives and residual amounts.

The details of right-of-use assets are as follows:

		Unit: €k	
	Vehicles	2025-12	2024-12
Costs	476	476	419
Accumulated depreciation	(387)	(387)	(334)
Total	89	89	85
Opening balance	85	85	165
Increases	57	57	-
Depreciation	(53)	(53)	(64)
Other adjustments	-	-	(17)
Closing balance	89	89	85

Lease liabilities are as follows:

	Unit: €k	
	2025-12	2024-12
Less than one year	48	44
One to five years	46	45
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows	94	89
Current	47	43
Non-current	44	44
Lease liabilities in the Statement of financial position	91	87

The amounts recognised in the income statement are as follows:

		Unit: €k	
	Notes	2025-12	2024-12
Lease interest	24 and 26	3	3
Expenses related to short term, low value, and variable payments of operating leases	24	46	208
		48	211

The amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow are as follows:

	Unit: €k	
	2025-12	2024-12
Payments relating to leases	(53)	(64)
Payments relating to lease interests	(3)	(3)
Financing activities	(56)	(67)

7. Grants

Not applicable.

8. Goodwill

Not applicable.

9. Investments in subsidiaries

Accounting policies

Investments in subsidiaries are recorded at the acquisition cost net of impairment losses, when applicable.

Dividends received from subsidiaries are recorded in the Income Statement, when assigned. Whenever the recoverable amount determined is less than the carrying amount of the shareholding, the Company records the respective impairment loss in the same caption.

Impairment

Every impairment loss is immediately recorded in the statement of financial position as a deduction from the value of the asset and in the income statement under "Gains/(losses) from investments in subsidiaries".

The recoverable value of financial investments is estimated based on the amount in use, which is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows of the respective cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount is estimated for the cash-generating unit to which it may belong, using the discounted cash flow method and cash flow projections for a 5-year period. The discount rate used to discount the cash flows [5.40%–8.30%] (2024: [5.40%–8.30%]) reflects the risks inherent in the various cash-generating units. A perpetual growth rate of 2% (2024: 2%) was also used, reflecting the estimated long-term growth in the main markets where the subsidiaries operate. Perpetual cash flows were considered only in impairment tests where the valuation model accounts for perpetuity.

In the financial year 2025, no impairments were recognized on financial investments in subsidiaries. For sensitivity analysis purposes, the Company performs an assessment of its financial investments by applying a 10% decrease to projected cash flows and a 2% increase in the discount rate, for those in which the valuation model assumes perpetuity. For the analysis of equity investments, whose valuation model does not assume perpetuity due to the characteristics of the business model and related assets, the sensitivity analysis considered a 10% decrease in the commodity price or a 1% increase in the discount rate. As a result of this analysis, no potential impairment was identified in the financial investment.

Investments in subsidiaries are as follows:

Company	Country	Percentage of interest held	
		2025-12	2024-12
Subsidiaries:			
Galp Energia, S.A.	Portugal	100%	100%
Galp Energia E&P, B.V.	Netherlands	100%	100%
Galp New Energies, S.A.	Portugal	100%	100%
Petrogal, S.A.	Portugal	100%	100%

Unit: €k

	Financial investments			Gains/(losses) from financial investments		Total
	Acquisition cost	Impairment	Net amount	Dividends	Other	
Subsidiaries:						
Galp Energia, S.A.	57,529	-	57,529	-	-	-
Galp Energia E&P, B.V.	710,737	-	710,737	566,483	-	566,483
Galp New Energies, S.A.	1,331,870	-	1,331,870	-	-	-
Petrogal, S.A.	3,501,633	-	3,501,633	150,000	-	150,000
	5,601,769	-	5,601,769	716,483	-	716,483

For comparative information, please refer to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the subsidiary Galp Energia E&P, B.V. reduced its share premium in the amount of €566,761k.

The amount of €566,483k, relating to dividends received from the subsidiary Galp Energia E&P, B.V., was settled by offsetting it against a loan of the same amount (including interest accrued through February 7, 2025), thereby generating no cash flow.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the subsidiary Galp Energia, S.A. reimbursed supplementary capital contributions in the amount of €50,000k.

As part of the Long-Term Incentive Plan, the Company has charged the following amounts against free reserves in the cost of acquisition of its subsidiaries (Note 25):

Unit: €k

	2024-12	Increases/ Decreases	2025-12
Subsidiaries:			
Galp Energia, S.A.	13,292	1,082	14,374
Galp Energia E&P, B.V.	2,383	(1,352)	1,031
Galp New Energies, S.A.	64	41	105
Petrogal, S.A.	15,473	2,604	18,077
	31,212	2,375	33,588

10. Inventories

Not applicable.

11. Trade receivables and other receivables

Accounting policies

Accounts receivable are initially recorded at the transaction value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any impairment losses, recognised as Impairment losses on accounts receivable. The amortised cost of these assets does not usually differ from their nominal value or their fair value.

Trade receivables and other receivables are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flow expire (i.e. they are collected), when they are transferred (e.g. sold) or when they are impaired.

Accounting estimates and judgments

Impairment of accounting receivable

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. Trade receivables were grouped by business segment for the purposes of the assessment of expected credit losses. The credit risk of the accounts receivable balance is evaluated at each reporting date, taking into consideration the client's credit risk profile. The credit risk analysis is based on the annual default probability and takes into account the loss in the event of default. The default probability represents an annual probability of default, reflecting the current and projected information and taking into account macroeconomic factors, whereas the loss in the event of default represents the expected loss when a default occurs.

Accounts receivable are adjusted for Management's estimate of the collection risks as at the statement of financial position date, which may differ from the actual impairment to be incurred.

Credit Risk

For Credit Risk purposes, if wholesale customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, the Credit Risk assessment considers the credit quality of the customer, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. Wholesale customers' compliance with credit limits is regularly monitored by Management.

For further credit risk mitigation measures, guarantees and insurance policies for eventual credit defaults are a standard part of Company's overall risk policy.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics.

Trade receivables

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Trade receivables are as follows:

	Unit: €k	
	2025-12	2024-12
	Current	Current
Trade receivables	980	385
Trade receivables	980	385
Not due	51	375
Up to 180 days past due	124	4
181 to 365 days past due	126	-
More than 365 days past due	679	6
Aging of net receivables	980	385

As mentioned in the policies above, trade receivables are grouped into shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. For the Company the credit risk level of accounts receivable is as follows:

Type	Risk exposure
Not due	Low
Up to 180 days past due	Medium
181 to 365 days past due	High
More than 365 days past due	Very High

Other receivables

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Other receivables is detailed as follows:

Notes	2025-12		2024-12	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
	Unit: €k			
Other receivables/other debtors	92	90	(2)	90
Suppliers' debit balances	80	-	-	-
Advances to suppliers	-	-	1	-
Employees	-	-	(3)	-
Deposit guarantees	5	-	-	-
Other	7	90	-	90
Related Parties	28	-	11	-
Contract Assets	8,368	-	100	-
Sales and services rendered but not yet invoiced	3,958	-	-	-
Other accrued income	4,411	-	100	-
Deferred expenses	8,850	-	6,332	-
Insurance paid in advance	124	-	140	-
Other deferred expenses	8,726	-	6,191	-
Other receivables	17,310	90	6,441	90

12. Other financial assets and liabilities

Other financial assets

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Other financial assets is detailed as follows:

Notes	2025-12		2024-12	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
	Unit: €k			
Financial derivatives at fair value through profit or loss - Derivatives	-	1,663	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	149	-	149
Financial assets not measured at fair value - Loans	624,034	9,736	143,601	11,011
	624,034	11,548	143,601	11,161

"Financial assets not measured at fair value" mainly relates to:

- Cashpooling operations with other related parties, which bear interest at market rates in the amount of €624,034 k (Note 28); and
- Interest-free loan to ENH, in the total amount of €17,447 k, with an amortised cost of €7,711 k, resulting in an outstanding value of €9,736 k. This operation arises from the transfer of credits between Galp Energia Rovuma B.V. – Branch in Mozambique and Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. (Company). This loan was granted under the technical, financial and operational co-operation agreement between ENH and Galp Energia Rovuma B.V. – Branch in Mozambique, registered at amortised cost.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Country	Percentage of interest held	
		2025-12	2024-12
Adene - Agência para a Energia, S.A.	Portugal	10.98%	10.98%
OEINERGE - Agência Municipal de Energia e Ambiente	Portugal	1.45%	1.45%
Galp Eswatini Limited	Eswatini	0.01%	0.01%
Omegas - Soc. D'etuded du Gazoduc Magrhed - Europe	Morocco	-%	-%

Unit: €k

	Financial investments	
	Acquisition cost	Net amount
Galp Eswatini Limited	-	-
Adene - Agência para a Energia, S.A.	114	114
OEINERGE - Agência Municipal de Energia e Ambiente	1	1
Omegas - Soc. D'etuded du Gazoduc Magrhed - Europe	35	35
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	149	149

For comparative information, please refer to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Other financial liabilities

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Other financial liabilities is detailed as follows:

	Notes	Unit: €k			
		2025-12		2024-12	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value - Loans	28	2,163,508	-	2,339,465	-
		2,163,508	-	2,339,465	-

The line item of financial liabilities not measured at fair value relates to cash-pooling operations with other related entities, in the amount of €2,163,508k, which bear interest at market rates.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policies

The amounts included in Cash and cash equivalents correspond to cash values, bank deposits, time deposits and other cash investments with maturities of less than three months, and which can be immediately mobilised with no significant risk of change in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, Cash and cash equivalents also include bank overdrafts recorded as loans and overdrafts in the statement of financial position.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Cash and cash equivalents is detailed as follows:

	Unit: €k	
	2025-12	2024-12
Cash and cash equivalents	751,696	660,526
	751,696	660,526

14. Financial debt

Accounting policies

Loans are recorded as liabilities at the nominal value received, net of the expenses incurred on the issuance of these loans. Loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial charges are calculated using the effective interest rate method and recorded in the income statement on an accrual basis.

Financial charges include interest and, eventually, commission expenses incurred with loan structuring.

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Financial debt is detailed as follows:

	Unit: €k			
	2025-12		2024-12	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Bank loans	97,500	1,788,500	205,000	1,036,000
Loans and commercial paper	97,500	1,788,500	205,000	1,036,000
Bonds and notes	498,948	1,277,578	148,140	2,076,386
Origination fees	(1,052)	(2,422)	(1,860)	(3,614)
Bonds and notes	500,000	1,280,000	150,000	2,080,000
Financial debt	596,448	3,066,078	353,140	3,112,386

Changes in debt during the year ended December 31, 2025 were as follow::

	Unit: €k				
	Opening balance	Loans obtained	Principal repayment	Foreign exchange rate differences and others	Closing balance
Bank loans	1,241,000	2,350,000	(1,705,000)	-	1,886,000
Loans and commercial paper	1,241,000	2,350,000	(1,705,000)	-	1,886,000
Bonds and notes	2,224,526	-	(450,000)	2,000	1,776,526
Origination fees	(5,474)	-	-	2,000	(3,474)
Bonds and notes	2,230,000	-	(450,000)	-	1,780,000
Financial debt	3,465,526	2,350,000	(2,155,000)	2,000	3,662,526

The average cost of financial debt for the year under review, including charges on bank overdrafts, amounted to 3.05% (3.84% in 2024).

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company settled the following Bonds and Notes:

	Unit: €k			
Issuance	Amount due	Interest rate	Maturity	Repayment
EUR 100,000,000.00 Floating Rate Notes due 29 March 2027	100,000	Euribor 6M + spread	March 2027	September 2025
BONDS GALP 2 2022/2027	100,000	Euribor 6M + spread	February 2027	August 2025
EUR 150,000,000.00 Floating Rate Notes Due 2025	150,000	Euribor 6M + spread	April 2025	April 2025
BONDS GALP 1 2022/2028	100,000	Euribor 6M + spread	February 2028	August 2025
	450,000			

During the financial year ended December 31, 2025, no bond loans were issued.

As at December 31, 2025, Current and non-current loans and bonds, excluding origination fees and bank overdrafts, have the following repayment plan:

Maturity	Unit: €k		
	Total	Current	Non-current
2026	597,500	597,500	-
2027	715,000	-	715,000
2028	250,000	-	250,000
2029	281,500	-	281,500
2030 onwards	1,822,000	-	1,822,000
	3,666,000	597,500	3,068,500

15. Trade payables and other payables

Accounting policies

Trade payables and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Usually, the amortised cost does not differ from the nominal value.

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, trade payables are presented as follows:

	Unit: €k		
	Notes	2025-12 Current	2024-12 Current
Trade payables - current account		85	87
Trade payables - pending invoices		10	24
Trade payables - related parties	28	538	138
Trade payables		633	249

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, "Other payables", current and non-current, are detailed as follows:

	Notes	Unit: €k			
		2025-12		2024-12	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
State and other public entities		469	-	699	-
VAT payable		272	-	296	-
Other taxes		197	-	403	-
Other payables/other creditors		296	-	175	-
Trade receivables credit balances	28	3	-	-	-
Employees		296	-	189	-
Others		(3)	-	(14)	-
Accrued expenses		37,095	-	34,709	1,656
Supplies and external services		250	-	916	-
Remuneration payable		4,427	-	2,340	1,656
Interest payable		32,160	-	30,850	-
Other accrued expenses		259	-	604	-
Other payables		37,861	-	35,584	1,656

16. Income tax

Accounting policies

Since 2001, the Company is subject to the special regime for the taxation of groups of companies ("RETGS"). The Company is subject to Corporate Income Tax ("IRC"). Income tax is calculated based on the taxable results of the Company in accordance with the applicable tax rules.

Deferred taxes are calculated based on the liability method and reflect the temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and their amounts for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated and reviewed periodically using the tax rates expected to be in force when the temporary differences revert.

Accounting estimates and judgments

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised only when there is reasonable assurance that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be used, or when there are deferred tax liabilities for which reversal is expected within the same period as that in which the deferred tax assets are reversed. Temporary

differences underlying deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date in order to recognise deferred tax assets that were not recorded in prior years as they did not fulfil all requisites and/or to reduce the amounts of deferred tax assets recorded based on the current expectation of their future recovery.

Deferred taxes are recorded in the income statement, except if they result from items recorded directly in equity. In this case the deferred tax is also recorded in equity.

Estimates regarding uncertain tax positions

As part of conducting business globally, tax and transfer pricing disputes with tax authorities may occur. Management exercises its judgement to assess the possible outcome of these disputes. The most-probable-outcome method is applied when making provisions for uncertain tax positions and Galp considers the booked provisions to be adequate. Nevertheless, the actual obligation may differ, and depends on the results of litigation and settlements with the relevant authorities.

	Notes	Unit: €k			
		Assets		Liabilities	
		2025-12	2024-12	2025-12	2024-12
Group companies	28	149,417	134,126	61,219	57,439
Current income tax receivable / payable		149,417	134,126	61,219	57,439
State and other public entities		-	62,285	4,629	-
Current income tax receivable / payable		-	62,285	4,629	-
		149,417	196,411	65,849	57,439

Income tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, is detailed as follows:

	Unit: €k					
	2025-12			2024-12		
	Current tax	Deferred tax	Total	Current tax	Deferred tax	Total
Income tax for the year	(24,149)	8	(24,141)	(45,321)	8	(45,313)
Insufficiency / (excess) of income tax estimated	915	-	915	(476)	-	(476)
Taxes for the year	(23,234)	8	(23,226)	(45,797)	8	(45,789)

The effective income tax rate reconciliation as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Unit: €k					
	2025-12	Rate	Income tax	2024-12	Rate	Income tax
Profit before tax:	600,657	20.00%	120,131	326,867	21.00%	68,642
Adjustments to taxable income:						
Dividends received	(23.86%)		(143,297)	(34.45%)		(112,596)
Insufficiency / (excess) of income tax estimated	0.15%		923	(0.14%)		(468)
Tax refunds from previous years	(0.17%)		(1,010)	(0.46%)		(1,519)
Autonomous taxation	0.01%		32	0.01%		37
Other increases and deductions	—%		(5)	0.04%		115
Effective income tax rate	(3.87%)		(23,226)	(14.01%)		(45,789)

As at 31 December 2025, the movements in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	Unit: €k			
	2024-12	Effects on Results	Effects on Equity	2025-12
Others	173	(8)	-	164
Deferred tax assets	173	(8)	-	164
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	(358)	(358)
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	(358)	(358)

17. Retirement and other post-employment benefit liabilities

Not applicable.

18. Provisions

Not applicable.

19. Derivative financial instruments

Accounting policies Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments to hedge interest rate risk and other market risks.

Realized gains and losses on forward contracts and currency swaps are recognized in cost of sales if they relate to commodity transactions; otherwise, they are recognized in financial income—realized foreign exchange differences. Changes in the fair value of open positions are recognized in financial income—unrealized foreign exchange differences.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

Hedge accounting

The derivative instruments used by the Company to hedge the interest rate risk of floating-rate debt are designated as qualified cash flow hedges of interest rate risk.

If the hedge is discontinued because the transaction is no longer expected to occur, all deferred mark-to-market (MTM) amounts in equity are reclassified to income. If there is a change in the risk management objective, but the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, the amount of the cash flow hedge reserve is recognized in profit or loss when the previously hedged transaction affects the income statement. Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Hedge accounting for derivative instruments is discontinued when the instrument matures, is sold, management changes the risk management strategy or its objectives, or a transaction is no longer highly probable. Financial derivatives are measured at fair value.

For further explanations regarding the valuation methods used and derivative risk management activities, see Note 21.

During 2025, interest rate swaps (IRS) with maturities ranging from March 2027 to February 2028 were entered into. Since their inception date, these IRS have been accounted for as cash flow hedges (€1,663k) and are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The financial position relating to derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is detailed in the table below:

	Unit: €k			
	2025-12	2024-12	2025-12	2024-12
	Assets (Note 12)		Equity	Equity
	Non Current	Non Current		
Swaps	1,663	-	1,663	-
	1,663	-	1,663	-

Derivatives are classified as current and non-current based on the expected timing of their settlement.

The impact on profit or loss as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is presented in the following table:

	Unit: €k					
	2025-12			2024-12		
	Income statement		Equity	Income statement		Equity
	Real	MTM + Real		Real	MTM + Real	
Swaps	330	330	1,663	-	-	-
Commodities	330	330	1,663	-	-	-
Forwards	-	-	-	(41,063)	(41,063)	-
Foreign exchange	-	-	-	(41,063)	(41,063)	-
	330	330	1,663	(41,063)	(41,063)	-

20. Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting policies

Galp classifies financial assets and liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost;
- Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (derivatives).

Management determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition and re-evaluates it at the end of each reporting period if, and only if, there is a change in the business model. For financial liabilities, such changes in classification are not allowed.

Recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised as at the transaction date. Investments are initially recognised at fair value. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Fair value disclosures are made separately for each class of financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

Derecognition of investments

Financial Assets are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the rights to receive cash flow from investments have expired or have been transferred and Galp has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income consist mainly of equity investments. When these kinds of financial assets are derecognised, the gain or loss will be kept in equity. Dividends received are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets which are held solely for payments of principal and interests (SPPI). If collection is expected within one year (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequently they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

Fair value hierarchy

In accordance with the accounting rules, an entity must classify the fair value measurement based on a fair value hierarchy that reflects the meaning of the inputs used for measurement. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 – the fair value of the assets or liabilities is based on active liquid market quotation as of the date of the statement of financial position;
- Level 2 – the fair value of the assets or liabilities is determined through valuation models based on observable market inputs;
- Level 3 – the fair value of the assets or liabilities is determined through valuation models, whose main inputs are not observable in the market.

Financial assets at amortised cost include accounts receivable, other debtors and other receivables net of impairments.

	Notes	2025-12	2024-12
Unit: €k			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	149	149
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - Derivatives	12 and 19	1,663	0
Financial assets not measured at fair value	11 and 12	652,150	161,529
- less deferred costs, guarantees and tax receivable		(8,855)	(6,332)
Cash and cash equivalents	13	751,696	660,526
Financial assets by category		1,396,803	815,873

Financial liabilities are comprised of trade payables, other creditors and other payables - related parties.

	Notes	2025-12	2024-12
Unit: €k			
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value	6, 12, 14 and 15	5,864,619	5,842,566
- less deferred income, guarantees and tax payable		(469)	(699)
Financial liabilities by category		5,864,150	5,841,867

21. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to several market risks inherent to its activities. Detailed information about these risks and impacts on Galp Group is explained in Note 21 of the Notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

22. Capital structure

Share capital

The share capital of Galp Energia is comprised of 753,495,159 shares, with a nominal value of €1 each and fully paid. Of these, 695,415,645 (92% of the share capital), are traded in the Euronext Lisbon stock exchange. The remaining 58,079,514 shares, representing c.8% of the share capital, are indirectly held by the Portuguese State through Parpública – Participações Públicas, SGPS, S.A. (Parpública) and are not available for trade.

	No. of shares	Interest (%)	Attributable share (%)
Amorim Energia B.V.	276,472,161	36.69%	36.69%
Parpública - Participações Públicas, SGPS, S.A.*	62,061,975	8.24%	8.24%
Free-float	414,961,023	55.07%	55.07%
	753,495,159	100.00%	100.00%

* Parpública holds 62,061,975 shares, of which 58,079,514 are not part of the Free Float. The remaining 3,982,461 shares are listed on Euronext Lisbon.

Own shares

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (own shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of the Company's equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognised in reserves (i.e. equity).

During the year ended 31 December 2025, Galp carried out its share repurchase program in the amount of €250,000 k. As at 31 December 2025, Galp has 19,639,454 shares in its portfolio acquired at an average price of €15.10/share, totalling €296,528 k (share repurchase programme (€250,000 k) and long-term incentive plan (€46.528 k) (Note 2).

Earnings per share

Earnings per share (EPS) are calculated based on the profit attributable to Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. Shareholders. The weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, during 2025, was 740,787,278 shares (2024: 760,906,894 shares).

The weighted average number is calculated by considering the number of shares outstanding during the reporting period, adjusted for own shares held on 31 December 2024 (3,227,856 shares), own-shares acquired during this period (16,993,532 shares) and own-shares delivered during this period (581,934 shares).

Dividends

In accordance with the resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting held on 9 May 2025, dividends of up to €468,590k were attributed to the shareholders of Galp Energia SGPS, S.A., relating to the distribution of the 2024 net profit in the amount of €372,657k, and the remaining €95,933k relating to retained earnings. This corresponds to a total dividend of €0.62 per share.

Of this amount, on 19 August 2024 the shareholders received €212,401k as an interim dividend for the 2024 financial year, and €250,928k was paid on 28 May 2025, totalling €463,329k.

Additionally, on 18 July 2025, the Board of Directors of Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. approved the payment of interim dividends for 2025 in the amount of €0.31 per share. Following this approval, on 18 August 2025 the Company paid €228,704k.

Supplementary capital contributions

Under the applicable legislation, supplementary capital contributions may only be returned to shareholders provided that, after such return, equity does not fall below the sum of share capital and undistributed reserves.

Reserves

This caption can be detailed as follows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	2025-12	2024-12
		Unit: €k
Legal reserves	163,022	163,022
Other reserves - Free reserves	87,651	75,051
Hedging reserves	1,305	-
Total	251,979	238,074

Legal reserves

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code ("Código dos Sociedades Comerciais – CSC"), the Company must transfer a minimum of 5% of its annual net profit to a legal reserve until the reserve reaches 20% of share capital. The legal reserve cannot be distributed to the shareholders but may, in certain circumstances, be used to increase capital or to absorb losses after all the other reserves have been considered.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the legal reserve is fully constituted in accordance with the applicable legislation.

Other reserves

The balance of €87,651 k recognised in other reserves, as at 31 December 2025 is broken down as follows:

- €63,000 k relating to the legally required constitution of the reserve for the repurchase of own shares, under the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTI) (Note 2);
- €24,651 k corresponding to €33,588 k relating to the accrual of the expense arising from the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTI), recognised against Investments in subsidiaries and less €8.937 k for the reclassification to retained earnings relating to compliance with the plans.

Hedging reserves

The amount of €1,305 k under "Hedging reserves" relates to cash flow hedging transactions involving the trading of derivative financial instruments (interest rate swaps), including deferred tax of €358 k.

23. Revenue and gains

Accounting policies

Revenue from sales is recognised in the income statement when the risks and benefits inherent to the ownership of the assets are transferred to the buyer and the amount of the corresponding income can be reasonably quantified. Sales are recognised net of taxes except for tax on oil products in the fuel distribution activity, discounts, and other costs inherent to their completion, at the fair value of the amount received or receivable. Costs and income are recorded in the year they occurred, regardless of the date of payment or receipt. Costs and income whose actual value is not known are estimated.

Other current assets and Other current liabilities include income and expenses related to the current period but for which the corresponding revenue and expenses will only occur in future periods. Those captions also include receipts and payments that have already occurred but will only correspond to income or expenses of future periods when they will be recognised in the income statement. Exchange differences arising from Supplier and Customer balances are recognised in the operating results.

Revenue and gains for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Notes	2025-12	2024-12
			Unit: €k
Services rendered		14,497	9,551
Other operating income		77	7,440
Additional income		68	152
Others		9	7,288
Financial income	26	28,456	14,418
Gains/(losses) from investments in subsidiaries	9	716,483	536,173
Total		759,513	567,581

24. Expenses and losses

The expenses and losses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were as follow:

		Unit: €k	
	Notes	2025-12	2024-12
Supplies and external services		3,278	3,959
Transport of goods		455	-
Rents and leases	6	46	208
Maintenance and repair		2	(1)
Insurances		509	505
IT services		403	433
Publicity		80	8
Travel and accommodation		408	337
Specialised services		1,159	2,251
Electricity, water, vapour and communications		24	33
Fuels		32	22
Others		159	163
Employee costs	25	15,242	11,423
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of right-of-use	6	53	64
IFRS16 - Vehicles		53	64
Other operating expenses		1,399	1,156
Other taxes		828	841
Other operating costs		571	289
Exchange differences		1	26
Financial expenses	26	138,884	224,113
Total		158,856	240,714

25. Employee costs

Accounting policies

Employee costs

Wages, salaries, social security contributions, annual leave and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are recognised in the year in which the respective services are rendered by Company's employees.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 the Company recorded the following amounts under Employee costs:

	Unit: €k	
	2025-12	2024-12
Statutory board salaries	10,843	8,747
Employees salaries	1,781	158
Social charges - employee	260	5
Social charges - statutory board	1,837	1,579
Secoded people	911	652
Other insurances	105	102
Severances	(496)	175
Other expenses	-	6
Total	15,242	11,423

Remuneration of the Board Members

The remuneration of the Board Members for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were as follow:

	Unit: €k	
	2025-12	2024-12
Remunerations	8,867	6,546
Premiums	1,824	2,048
Allowances	152	152
Other charges and adjustments	1,837	1,579
Total	12,680	10,326

The share-based employee compensation plans are the long-term incentive (LTI). Awards of shares of the Company under the LTI are granted upon certain conditions to eligible employees. The actual number of shares that may vest ranges from 0% to 160% of the awards, depending on the outcome of the prescribed performance conditions over a three-year period beginning on January 1 of the award year. The LTI plan comprises a 3 year rolling incentives plan, whereas in each year an incentives plan will be concluded and fulfilled by delivering Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. own stock. Since the share-based compensation plan is Group wide, regarding shares of Galp Energia SGPS, S.A, it was decided that the Holding company would acquire its own shares to deliver in kind for the employees of its subsidiaries. Therefore, and in substance, Galp Energia SGPS, S.A., as holding company and main parent company recognises the sum of the LTI plans of its subsidiaries in Equity against an increase in capital contribution (i.e. financial investment) to its immediate intermediate parent entities.

When the expense of the plans changes because of non-market conditions, an adjustment in Equity LTI reserve is made against financial investments.

When the plans are fulfilled, by delivering its own shares to its direct subsidiaries (and subsequently to the employees) an Equity adjustment (LTI reserve and Own shares to retained earnings) is done within Equity, not impacting Profit or Loss for the year. The other former LTI plans for employees that are paid in cash are cancelled. An employee entitled to receive its shares after the three-year period of a plan may choose to receive the shares only on the 4 years whereas an increase of 10% of shares will be handed over to the employee after this holding period.

As at 31 December 2025, the total cumulative amount recognised in Equity in respect of the share-based payment plan amounted to €24,651 k, including €33,588 k offsetting with Financial Investments (Note 9). The difference of €8,937k relates to the delivery of own shares under plans 1 and 2, which is recognised only within Equity and does not impact the income statement, in accordance with the accounting policy referred to above.

The LTI plans by triennium and cumulative amounts recognised in "Equity" are as follows:

	Unit: €k				
	2024-12	Increase	Decrease	Utilisation	2025-12
Plan 1 (2021-2023 HP 2024)	1,528	-	(288)	(1,240)	-
Plan 2 (2022-2024 HP 2025)	16,092	670	(5,216)	(6,923)	4,623
Plan 3 (2023-2025 HP 2026)	7,407	3,210	(1,299)	-	9,318
Plan 4 (2024-2026 HP 2027)	3,476	3,068	(523)	-	6,021
Plan 5 (2025-2027 HP 2028)	-	3,071	-	-	3,071
Plan 1 - Management (2023-2026)	-	766	-	-	766
Plan 2 - Management (2024-2027)	-	477	-	-	477
Plan 3 - Management (2025-2028)	-	374	-	-	374
Total	28,503	11,636	(7,326)	(8,162)	24,651

HP: Holding Period

26. Financial income and expenses

Accounting policies

Financial income and expenses include interest on loans and bonds, leasing and retirement and other benefit plans. Other financial income and expenses from other financial assets or liabilities are not included in this caption.

The financial charges on loans obtained are recorded as financial expenses on an accruals basis.

Financial charges arising from general and specific loans obtained to finance investments in fixed assets are assigned to tangible and intangible assets in progress, in proportion to the total expenses incurred on those investments net of investment government grants, until the commencement of operations. The remainder is recognised under the heading of financial expenses in the income statement for the year. Any interest income from loans directly related to the financing of fixed assets which are in the process of construction is deducted from the financial charges capitalised.

Those financial charges included within fixed assets are depreciated over the useful lives of the respective assets.

	Notes	2025-12	2024-12
Unit: €k			
Financial income		28,456	14,418
Interest from bank deposits		15,456	9,549
Interest income and other income - Related companies	28	12,671	4,869
Results from derivative financial instruments	19	330	-
Financial expenses		(138,884)	(224,113)
Interest from loans, bank overdrafts and others		(99,801)	(112,331)
Interest on lease liabilities	6	(3)	(3)
Net income from exchange differences		(1,960)	(45,097)
Other interest and charges - Related companies	28	(27,354)	(48,934)
Other financial expenses		(9,766)	(17,747)
		(110,427)	(209,695)

27. Contingent assets and liabilities

Accounting policies

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities arise from unplanned or unexpected events that may cause economic inflows or outflows of the Company. The Company does not reflect these assets and liabilities on the financial statements as they may not become effective. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities

As part of its ongoing business operations, the Company has entered into agreements where commitments have been given for commercial, regulatory, or other operational purposes.

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the liabilities for guarantees provided are as follow:

	Unit: €k	
	2025-12	2024-12
Venture Global, LLC	1,702,128	1,925,113
FPSO Charter Agreement	922,314	1,834,953
Rio Grande LNG, LLC Agreement	1,844,407	2,086,031
Cheniere Marketing, LLC	1,021,277	1,155,068
Coral South FLNG Project	-	441,625
Grenergy	106,272	119,556
Cercena Investments, S.L.U.	15,943	18,267
TA - Mozambique	200,791	-
Direção Geral Impostos/Direção Geral do Tesouro (Government entities)	425,154	98,000
Others related to core activities	2,225,956	3.402.557
	8,464,242	11,081,170

Under the contracts with Venture Global LLC, Rio Grande LNG LLC and Cheniere Marketing LLC, related to the LNG Sales and Purchase Agreement, Galp provided a Parent Company Guarantee in the total amount of the contract €1,702,128 k (2024: €1,925,113 k), €1,844,406 k (2024: €2,086,031 k) and €1,021.277 k (2024: €1,155,068 k) respectively.

Related to the four charter agreements for FPSOs, Galp provided a Parent Company Guarantee amounting to €922,314 k (2024: €1,834,953 k), in the name of Tupi, B.V., which represents Galp's proportion of the BM-S-11 consortium.

The guarantees provided to Cercena Investments (also referred to as X-Elio) and to Grenergy relate to Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for the supply of solar energy, amounting to €15,943 k e €106,272 k, respectively (2024: €18,267 k e €119,556 k).

The guarantee provided to the Mozambican Tax Authority, in the amount of €200,791 k, is related to the litigation process concerning alleged capital gains arising from the disposal of Galp's interest in Area 4.

Other guarantees related to core activities are essentially in relation to commercial and oil trading activity. The decrease of the amount in guarantees is due to guarantees given for commercial activity.

Galp Group has financial debt that, in some cases, have covenants that can, if triggered by banks, lead to the early repayment of debt amounts. As of 31 December 2025, the total debt amounted to €3.7 bn, of which €1.8bn with covenants. The ratios used are Total Net Debt to consolidated RC EBITDA and consolidated RC EBITDA to Net Financial Expenses. As at 31 December 2025, these ratios stood at 0.44x and 166x, respectively, in accordance with the methodology defined in the financing agreements. As stipulated in the respective agreements, the Total Net Debt to consolidated RC EBITDA ratio must be equal to or lower than a threshold ranging between 3.25x and 3.75x, depending on the financing agreements, and the consolidated RC EBITDA to Net Financial Expenses ratio must be higher than 4.5x.

28. Transactions with related parties

Accounting policies

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity preparing its financial statement, as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person: (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity; (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity;

(b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies: (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others); (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member); (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party; (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity, and the other entity is an associate of the third entity; (v) The entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity; (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); (vii) a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

As at December 31, 2024, the balances and transactions with related parties were as follows:

Receivables

Unit: €k

	Current				Total
	Trade receivables (Note 11)	Accruals and deferrals	Other financial assets (Note 12)	Current tax (Note 16)	
Group companies	970	3,958	624,034	149,418	778,379
Joint ventures and associates	10	-	-	(1)	9
Assets:	980	3,958	624,034	149,417	778,388

For comparative information, please refer to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Payables

Unit: €k

	Current					Total
	Trade payables (Note 15)	Other payables (Note 15)	Other financial liabilities (Note 12)	Accruals and deferrals	Current tax (Note 16)	
Group companies	538	3	2,163,508	46	61,219	2,225,313
Liabilities:	538	3	2,163,508	46	61,219	2,225,313

For comparative information, please refer to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Transactions

Unit: €k

	Operating expenses (Note 24)	Operating income (Note 23)	Financial expenses (Note 26)	Financial income (Note 26)
Group companies	(3,427)	14,563	(27,354)	12,671
Joint ventures and associates	(69)	1	-	-
Transactions:	(3,495)	14,565	(27,354)	12,671

For comparative information, please refer to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

29. Environmental matters

Not applicable.

30. Subsequent event

Accounting policies

Events occurring after the date of the financial statements and which provide indications of conditions that exist after the date of the financial statements, if material, are disclosed in the Notes to the individual financial statements.

Negotiations with Moeve regarding a potential combination of downstream activities

On 8 January 2026, Galp and the shareholders of Moeve, Mubadala Investment Company and The Carlyle Group, announced that they had reached a preliminary and non-binding agreement to engage in detailed discussions regarding a potential combination of their Downstream portfolios, with the objective of creating two leading energy companies in the Iberian Peninsula: "RetailCo" and "IndustrialCo".

The potential transaction aims to consolidate the assets and capabilities of both companies, mainly in Portugal and Spain, strengthening scale, efficiency, and investment capacity, while supporting the energy transition and the competitiveness of the Iberian energy system, with a view to creating two platforms with European scale. During the ongoing negotiation process, which has been underway since the preliminary agreement, Galp and Moeve continue to operate as independent companies, ensuring full continuity of operations, supply, and customer service across all activities and geographies.

Any potential transaction will remain subject to the negotiation and execution of final and binding agreements, obtaining any necessary corporate approvals, and the receipt of any applicable regulatory authorisations. At this stage, no final decisions have been made and there are no impacts on the companies' ongoing operations, their employees, or existing commercial relationships.

Share capital reduction following completion of 2025 programme

Following the conclusion of the €250,000 k share buyback programme launched in 2025 for the purpose of capital reduction, on 2 March 2026, Galp informs that its Board of Directors has approved a reduction of the Company's share capital from €753,495,159 to €737,022,898. This reduction reflects the cancellation of 16,472,261 own shares, resulting in a total of 737,022,898 shares outstanding.

Shares buyback programme 2026

On 3 March 2026, Galp initiated a €250,000 k share repurchase of Galp Energia SGPS, S.A. shares with the purpose of reducing the Company's share capital, following the capital allocation guidelines related to the 2025 fiscal year and the authorisations in place. This programme is expected to run until November 27, 2026, at the latest, subject to the necessary regulatory and corporate approvals.

Dividends

On January 5 and March 5 2026, the Company received dividends from its subsidiary Galp Energia E&P BV, in the amounts of €278,635 k and €288,346 k, respectively.

Iran/U.S. and Israel Conflict

In March 2026, the conflict between the U.S., Israel, and Iran escalated, directly impacting oil shipments through the Strait of Hormuz, which accounts for approximately 20% to 27% of global maritime oil trade. This instability triggered immediate increases in oil and gas prices, exacerbating volatility in energy markets.

According to the International Energy Agency, the conflict represents one of the largest supply disruptions ever recorded, with estimated reductions of 8 million barrels of oil per day and a collapse of over 90% in tanker traffic in the region.

As of the date of these Financial Statements, the conflict has not resulted in a material impact on Galp's financial position and performance.

The above-mentioned events have no impact on the Financial Statements for the period ended 31 December, 2025.

31. Approval of the financial statement

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 March 2026. However, they are still subject to approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders, in accordance with the commercial law applicable in Portugal.

Board of Directs:

Chairperson:

Paula Amorim

Vice-Chairman and Lead Independent Director:

Adolfo Mesquita Nunes

Vice-Chairman:

Maria João Carioca

Members:

João Marques da Silva
Georgios Papadimitriou
Ronald Doesburg
Rodrigo Vilanova
Nuno Holbech Bastos
Marta Amorim
Francisco Rêgo
Carlos Pinto
Jorge Seabra
Rui Paulo Gonçalves
Diogo Tavares
Cristina Fonseca
Javier Cavada Camino
Cláudia Sequeira
Fedra Ribeiro
Ana Zambelli

Certified Accountant:

Cátia Cardoso

32. Explanation regarding translation

These financial statements are a translation of the financial statements originally issued in Portuguese in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, some of which may not conform to the generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.



Ernst & Young
 Audit & Associados - SROC, S.A.
 Avenida da Índia, 10 – Piso 1
 1349-066 Lisboa
 Portugal

Tel: +351 217 912 000
 www.ey.com

*(Translation from the original document in the Portuguese language.
 In case of doubt, the Portuguese version prevails)*

Statutory and Auditor's Report

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Galp Energia SGPS S.A. (the Entity), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025 (showing a total of 7.157.098 thousands of euros and a total equity of 1.226.273 thousands of euros, including a net profit for the year of 623.883 thousands of euros), the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of Galp Energia SGPS S.A. as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other technical and ethical standards and guidelines as issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section below. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the law and we have fulfilled other ethical requirements in accordance with the Institute of Statutory Auditors' code of ethics.

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. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters in the current year audit are the following:

Sociedade Anónima - Capital Social 1.340.000 euros - Inscrição n.º 178 na Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas - Inscrição N.º 20161480 na Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários
 Contribuinte N.º 505 988 283 - C. R. Comercial de Lisboa sob o mesmo número -
 A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



1. Recoverability of Investments in subsidiaries

Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement	Summary of our response to the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement
<p>As at 31 December 2025, Investments in subsidiaries recognized in the separate financial statements of Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. amounts to 5.601.769 thousand of euros (Note 9).</p> <p>Investments in subsidiaries are recorded at the acquisition cost net of impairment losses, being the impairment risk evaluated at the balance sheet date, to detect the existence of indicators of impairment.</p> <p>If indicators have been identified, the carrying amount of the related assets is tested by management, using a discounted cash flow model. Inputs for the value in use calculation are based on past performance and on the expectation of economic and market developments for each of the investments, based on cash flow projections, discount rates and growth rates in the perpetuity.</p> <p>The risk of impairment of investments in subsidiaries was considered a Key Audit Mater due to the significance of the carrying amount in the total assets, as well as the inherent complexity and judgment of the model adopted for the impairment assessment.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Assessing the existence of impairment indicators in the valuation of investments in subsidiaries, based on internal and external sources of information that could translate into potential negative impacts for the performance of each of the subsidiaries; ▶ Comparing the shareholders' equity of subsidiaries and the value in use calculated according to the valuation models prepared by management, with its carrying amount; ▶ Obtaining and analyzing, when applicable, the impairment tests prepared by management for to the most significant investments in subsidiaries, including its consistency with the business plans approved by the Board of Directors of Galp Energia SGPS, S.A.; ▶ Analyzing, with the support of our professionals with specialized knowledge in valuations, the assumptions and methodologies used by management, namely the model used for testing, the discount rates and the growth rates in perpetuity; ▶ Testing the mathematical accuracy of the models used; and ▶ Performing sensitivity tests on cash flows and discount rates used in the impairment analyses. <p>Additionally, we have verified the appropriateness of the applicable disclosures (IAS 27 and IAS 36), included in Note 9 of the Notes to the financial statements.</p>



Responsibilities of management and the supervisory board for the financial statements

Management is responsible for:

- ▶ the preparation of financial statements that presents a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union;
- ▶ the preparation of the Integrated Management Report, the Corporate Governance Report and the remuneration report, in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements;
- ▶ designing and maintaining an appropriate internal control system to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- ▶ the adoption of accounting policies and principles appropriate in the circumstances; and
- ▶ assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The supervisory body is responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 ISAs, 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 Entity's internal control;
- ▶ evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- ▶ conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern;
- ▶ evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- ▶ communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory body, 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;



- ▶ from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, including the supervisory body, 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; and
- ▶ we also provide the supervisory body with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, which measures have been taken to eliminate the threats or which safeguards have been applied.

Our responsibility includes the verification of the consistency of the Integrated Management Report with the financial statements, and the verifications under nr. 4 and nr. 5 of article 451 of the Commercial Companies Code in matters of corporate governance, as well as the verification that the remuneration report has been presented.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

On the Integrated Management Report

Pursuant to article 451, nr. 3, paragraph e) of the Commercial Companies Code, it is our opinion that the Integrated Management Report was prepared in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements and the information contained therein is consistent with the audited financial statements and, taking into consideration our knowledge and the assessment over the Entity, we have not identified any material misstatement. Pursuant to article 451, nr. 7 of the Commercial Companies Code, this is not applicable to the statement of non-financial information included in the Integrated Management Report.

On the Corporate Governance Report

Pursuant to article 451, nr. 4, of the Commercial Companies Code, it is our understanding that the Corporate Governance Report, includes the information required to the Entity to provide as per article 29-H of the Securities Code, and we

have not identified material misstatements on the information provided therein in compliance with paragraphs c), d), f), h), i) and m) of the n^o1 of the referred article.

On the Remuneration Report

Pursuant to article 26-G, nr. 6, of the Securities Code, we inform that the Entity has included in an autonomous chapter in its Corporate Governance Report the information provided for in nr. 2 of the referred article.

On additional items set out in article 10 of the Regulation (EU) nr. 537/2014

Pursuant to article 10 of the Regulation (EU) nr. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 April 2014, and in addition to the key audit matters mentioned above, we also report the following:

- ▶ We were appointed as auditors of Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. for the first time in the shareholders' general meeting held on 12 April 2019 for the mandate from 2019 to 2022. We were reappointed in the shareholders' general meeting held on 3 May 2023 for a second mandate from 2023 to 2026;
- ▶ Management has confirmed that they are not aware of any fraud or suspicion of fraud having occurred that has a material effect on the financial statements. In planning and executing our audit in accordance with the ISAs we maintained professional skepticism and we designed audit procedures to respond to the possibility of material misstatement in the financial statements due to fraud. As a result of our work we have not identified any material misstatement to the financial statements due to fraud;
- ▶ We confirm that our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report that we have prepared and shared with the supervisory body of the Entity on 20 March 2026; and
- ▶ We declare that we have not provided any prohibited services as described in article 5, of the Regulation (EU) nr. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 April 2014, and we have remained independent of the Entity in conducting the audit.



Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.
Statutory and Auditor's Report
31 December 2025

European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A. financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 must comply with the applicable requirements set out in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 (ESEF Regulation).

Management is responsible for preparing and disclosing the annual report in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, included in the annual report, are presented in accordance with the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation.

Our procedures considered the Institute of Statutory Auditors' Technical Application Guide on ESEF reporting and included obtaining an understanding of the financial reporting process, including the presentation of the annual report in valid XHTML format.

In our opinion, the financial statements included in the annual report are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation.

Lisbon, 20 March 2026

Ernst & Young Audit & Associados – SROC, S.A.
Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas
Represented by:

(Signed)

Rui Abel Serra Martins - ROC n.º 1119
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