

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.
Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024



Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors of Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets and statements of capitalization as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of income, of comprehensive income, of shareholders' equity and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
March 5, 2026

**Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.
Consolidated Financial Statements**

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Report of Independent Auditors	
Consolidated Financial Statements	Page
Consolidated Income Statement	1
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	2
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	3
Consolidated Balance Sheet	4
Consolidated Statement of Shareholder's Equity	6
Consolidated Statement of Capitalization	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	
Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	8
Note B - Regulatory Matters	14
Note C - Capitalization	24
Note D - Short-Term Borrowing	25
Note E - Pension Benefits	26
Note F - Other Postretirement Benefits	29
Note G - Environmental Matters	33
Note H - Income Tax	35
Note I - Revenue Recognition	38
Note J - Current Expected Credit Losses	39
Note K - Stock-Based Compensation	40
Note L - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities	43
Note M - Fair Value Measurements	46
Note N - Related Party Transactions	48
Note O - New Financial Accounting Standards	49

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. Consolidated Income Statement

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
OPERATING REVENUES			
Electric	\$934	\$852	\$764
Gas	331	273	297
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1,265	1,125	1,061
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Purchased power	379	290	253
Gas purchased for resale	129	75	111
Other operations and maintenance	380	387	375
Depreciation and amortization	127	117	105
Taxes, other than income taxes	96	95	91
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,111	964	935
OPERATING INCOME	154	161	126
OTHER INCOME			
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	6	5	4
Other income, net	40	27	45
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	46	32	49
INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND INCOME TAX EXPENSE	200	193	175
INTEREST EXPENSE (INCOME)			
Interest on long-term debt	64	55	50
Other interest expense	7	10	5
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(6)	(5)	(4)
NET INTEREST EXPENSE	65	60	51
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	135	133	124
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	27	29	28
NET INCOME	\$108	\$104	\$96

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
NET INCOME	\$108	\$104	\$96
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAXES			
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liability adjustments, net of taxes	—	(2)	(1)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAXES	—	(2)	(1)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$108	\$102	\$95

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$108	\$104	\$96
PRINCIPAL NON-CASH CHARGES (CREDITS) TO INCOME			
Depreciation and amortization	127	117	105
Deferred income taxes	18	42	34
Rate case amortization and accruals	(4)	22	20
Common equity component of allowance for funds used during construction	(6)	(5)	(4)
Other non-cash items, net	8	(2)	—
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Accounts receivable - customers, net	(7)	1	(12)
Unbilled revenue	(1)	11	17
Accounts receivables from (to) affiliated companies	22	(16)	(6)
Prepayments	(2)	(5)	(1)
Materials and supplies, including gas in storage	4	(10)	5
Revenue decoupling mechanism receivable	14	(14)	(11)
Other receivables, net and other current assets	(10)	(6)	5
Accounts payable	7	2	(4)
Accounts payable from (to) affiliated companies	4	3	(11)
Pensions and retiree benefits obligations, net	(29)	2	5
Accrued taxes	1	—	1
Accrued taxes from (to) affiliated companies	5	(10)	5
Accrued interest	4	—	—
Superfund and environmental costs, net	(1)	5	(1)
Deferred charges, noncurrent assets, leases, net and other regulatory assets	(31)	(111)	(55)
Deferred credits, noncurrent liabilities and other regulatory liabilities	29	28	16
Other current liabilities	(12)	(5)	12
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	248	153	216
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Utility capital expenditures	(433)	(314)	(294)
Cost of removal less salvage	(12)	(7)	(7)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(445)	(321)	(301)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net issuance (payment) of short-term debt	(108)	82	(13)
Issuance of long-term debt	250	125	50
Debt issuance costs	(2)	(1)	—
Capital contribution by Consolidated Edison, Inc. (Con Edison)	110	45	100
Dividend to Con Edison	(67)	(68)	(64)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	183	183	73
CASH, TEMPORARY CASH INVESTMENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH:			
NET CHANGE FOR THE PERIOD	(14)	15	(12)
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	38	23	35
BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD	\$24	\$38	\$23
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH INFORMATION			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest, net of capitalized interest	\$57	\$53	\$48
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INFORMATION			
Capital expenditures in accounts payable	\$83	\$40	\$34

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. Consolidated Balance Sheet

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and temporary cash investments	\$24	\$38
Accounts receivable – customers, net allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$6 and \$15 in 2025 and 2024, respectively	113	98
Other receivables, net allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$8 and \$3 in 2025 and 2024, respectively	18	11
Accrued unbilled revenue	48	41
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies	4	26
Gas in storage, at average cost	11	11
Materials and supplies, at average cost	42	46
Prepayments	39	37
Regulatory assets	7	35
Revenue decoupling mechanism receivable	11	25
Fair value of derivative assets	12	3
Other current assets	8	14
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	337	385
INVESTMENTS	22	23
UTILITY PLANT AT ORIGINAL COST		
Electric	2,635	2,459
Gas	1,260	1,174
General	350	331
TOTAL	4,245	3,964
Less: Accumulated depreciation	1,129	1,051
Net	3,116	2,913
Construction work in progress	424	253
NET UTILITY PLANT	3,540	3,166
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory assets	364	365
Pension and retiree benefits	116	92
Fair value of derivative assets	9	2
Other deferred charges and noncurrent assets	32	27
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	521	486
TOTAL ASSETS	\$4,420	\$4,060

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. Consolidated Balance Sheet

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Notes payable	\$20	\$128
Accounts payable	173	123
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	31	27
Customer deposits	17	15
Accrued taxes	4	3
Accrued taxes to affiliated companies	5	—
Accrued interest	17	13
Accrued wages	12	11
Fair value of derivative liabilities	5	9
Regulatory liabilities	44	62
System benefit charge	33	41
Other current liabilities	34	35
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	395	467
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Provision for injuries and damages	4	4
Pensions and retiree benefits	45	45
Superfund and other environmental costs	98	95
Deferred income taxes	496	467
Regulatory liabilities	491	502
Fair value of derivative liabilities	2	12
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	105	84
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	1,241	1,209
LONG-TERM DEBT	1,491	1,242
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Additional paid-in-capital	697	585
Retained earnings	583	542
Accumulated other comprehensive income	15	15
Capital stock expense	(2)	—
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	1,293	1,142
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$4,420	\$4,060

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Shareholder's Equity

<i>(In Millions, except share data)</i>	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Capital Stock Expense	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount					
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022	1,000	\$—	\$439	\$474	\$—	\$18	\$931
Net income				96			96
Common stock dividend to Con Edison				(64)			(64)
Capital contribution by Con Edison			100				100
Other comprehensive loss						(1)	(1)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023	1,000	\$—	\$539	\$506	\$—	\$17	\$1,062
Net income				104			104
Common stock dividend to Con Edison				(68)			(68)
Capital contribution by Con Edison			45				45
Other comprehensive loss						(2)	(2)
Stock awards			1				1
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024	1,000	\$—	\$585	\$542	\$—	\$15	\$1,142
Net income				108			108
Common stock dividend to Con Edison				(67)			(67)
Capital contribution by Con Edison			112		(2)		110
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025	1,000	\$—	\$697	\$583	\$(2)	\$15	\$1,293

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. Consolidated Statement of Capitalization

<i>(In Millions, except share data)</i>	Shares outstanding December 31,		At December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (See Consolidated Statement of Shareholder's Equity)	1,000	1,000	\$1,293	\$1,142
LONG-TERM DEBT (Millions of Dollars)			At December 31,	
Maturity	Interest Rate	Series	2025	2024
DEBENTURES:				
2027	6.50	1997F	\$80	\$80
2029	2.94	2019B	44	44
2030	2.02	2020A	35	35
2031	2.31	2021A	45	45
2032	5.70	2022A	100	100
2039	6.00	2009B	60	60
2039	3.46	2019C	38	38
2040	5.50	2010B	115	115
2045	4.95	2015A	120	120
2045	4.69	2015B	100	100
2046	3.88	2016A	75	75
2048	4.35	2018A	125	125
2048	4.35	2018B	25	25
2049	3.73	2019A	43	43
2050	3.24	2020B	40	40
2051	3.17	2021B	30	30
2053	6.59	2023A	50	50
2054	5.41	2024A	125	125
2055	5.99	2025A	250	—
TOTAL DEBENTURES			1,500	1,250
Unamortized debt expense			(8)	(7)
Unamortized debt discount			(1)	(1)
TOTAL			1,491	1,242
Less: Long-term debt due within one year			—	—
TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT			1,491	1,242
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION			\$2,784	\$2,384

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

General

These notes accompany and form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements of Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., a New York corporation, and its subsidiaries (the Company or O&R). The Company is a regulated utility, the equity of which is owned entirely by Consolidated Edison, Inc. (Con Edison). O&R has one regulated utility subsidiary: Rockland Electric Company (RECO). For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, operating revenues for RECO were 20.3 percent, 21.7 percent, and 19.4 percent, respectively, of O&R's consolidated operating revenues. O&R, along with RECO, provides electric service in southeastern New York and northern New Jersey, and gas service in southeastern New York.

The Company is subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the New York State Public Service Commission (NYSPSC) and the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) with respect to rates and accounting.

The Company has, pursuant to the accounting rules for subsequent events, evaluated events or transactions that occurred after December 31, 2025 through the posting on its website (March 5, 2026) of the Annual Financial Statements for potential recognition or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The Company's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of its subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Company conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). For the Company, these accounting principles include the accounting rules for regulated operations and the accounting requirements of the FERC and the state regulators having jurisdiction.

The accounting rules for regulated operations specify the economic effects that result from the causal relationship of costs and revenues in the rate-regulated environment and how these effects are to be accounted for by a regulated enterprise. Revenues intended to cover some costs may be recorded either before or after the costs are incurred. If regulation provides assurance that incurred costs will be recovered in the future, these costs would be recorded as deferred charges or "regulatory assets" under the accounting rules for regulated operations. If revenues are recorded for costs that are expected to be incurred in the future, these revenues would be recorded as deferred credits or "regulatory liabilities" under the accounting rules for regulated operations.

The Company's principal regulatory assets and liabilities are detailed in Note B. The Company is generally receiving or being credited with a return on its regulatory assets for which a cash outflow has been made and is paying or being charged with a return on its regulatory liabilities for which a cash inflow has been received. The Company is not receiving or being credited with a return on its regulatory asset for RECO's deferred storm

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

costs. The Company's regulatory assets and liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are recoverable from customers, or to be applied for customer benefit, in accordance with rate provisions that have been approved by state regulators.

Other significant accounting policies of the Company are referenced below in this Note A and in the notes that follow.

Revenues

O&R's New York electric and gas rate plans each contain a revenue decoupling mechanism, that covers all residential and most commercial customers, under which the Company's actual energy delivery revenues are compared with the authorized delivery revenues and the difference accrued, with interest, for refund to, or recovery from, customers, as applicable. See "Rate Plans" in Note B.

The NYSPSC requires utilities to record gross receipts tax revenues and expenses on a gross income statement presentation basis (i.e., included in both revenue and expense). The recovery of these taxes is generally provided for in the revenue requirement within each of the respective NYSPSC-approved rate plans. Total excise taxes (inclusive of gross receipts taxes) recorded in operating revenues were \$12 million, \$12 million and \$13 million, in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Plant and Depreciation

Utility Plant

Utility plant is stated at original cost. The cost of repairs and maintenance is charged to expense and the cost of betterments is capitalized. The capitalized cost of additions to utility plant includes indirect costs such as engineering, supervision, payroll taxes, pensions, other benefits and an allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC). The original cost of property is charged to expense over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Upon retirement, the original cost of property is charged to accumulated depreciation.

Rates used for AFUDC include the cost of borrowed funds and a reasonable rate of return on the Company's own funds when so used, determined in accordance with regulations of the FERC or the state public utility regulatory authority having jurisdiction. The rate is compounded semiannually, and the amounts applicable to borrowed funds are treated as a reduction of interest charges, while the amounts applicable to the Company's own funds are credited to other income (deductions). The AFUDC rates for the Company were 6.0 percent, 6.0 percent and 6.2 percent for 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The AFUDC rates for RECO were 6.9 percent, 6.9 percent and 6.7 percent for 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Company generally computes annual charges for depreciation using the straight-line method for financial statement purposes, with rates based on average service lives and net salvage factors. The average depreciation rates for the Company were 3.3 percent for 2025, 3.3 percent for 2024 and 3.1 percent for 2023.

The estimated lives for utility plant for the Company range from 5 to 75 years for electric and gas and 5 to 50 years for general plant.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

The capitalized cost of the Company's utility plant (net of accumulated depreciation) at December 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024
Electric		
Transmission	\$377	\$369
Distribution	1,481	1,359
Energy Storage	6	—
Gas (a)	927	868
General	317	309
Held for future use	8	8
Construction work in progress	424	253
Net Utility Plant	\$3,540	\$3,166

(a) Primarily distribution

Under O&R's rate plans, the aggregate annual depreciation allowance for the period ended December 31, 2025 was \$125 million.

Prepayments and Other Deferred Charges and Noncurrent Assets

Prepayments and Other deferred charges and noncurrent assets of O&R, net of accumulated amortization, included \$4 million and \$20 million, respectively, at December 31, 2025, and \$3 million and \$11 million, respectively, at December 31, 2024 related to implementation costs incurred in cloud computing arrangements. Amortization on these assets is computed using the straight-line method for financial statement purposes over their estimated useful lives. Amortization expense related to these assets was \$2 million, \$1 million and \$1 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Accumulated amortization related to these assets was \$3 million and \$6 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company tests long-lived assets for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset with a definite life is deemed not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the assets. In the event a test indicates that such cash flows cannot be expected to be sufficient to fully recover the assets, the assets are considered impaired and written down to their estimated fair value. No material impairment charges on long-lived assets were recognized in 2025, 2024 or 2023.

Recoverable Energy Costs

O&R generally recovers all of its prudently incurred purchased power and gas costs, including hedging gains and losses, in accordance with rate provisions approved by the applicable state public utility regulators. If the actual energy supply costs for a given month are more or less than the amounts billed to customers for that month, the difference in most cases is recoverable from or refundable to customers.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

For each billing cycle, O&R bills its energy costs to customers based upon its estimate of the cost to supply energy for that billing cycle. Differences between actual and billed electric supply costs and costs of its electric demand management programs are generally deferred for charge or refund to customers during the next billing cycle (normally within one or two months). For O&R's gas costs, differences between actual and billed gas costs during the 12-month period ending each August are charged or refunded to customers during a subsequent 12-month period.

RECO purchases electric energy under a competitive bidding process supervised by the NJBPU for contracts ranging from one to three years. For RECO, approximately 90 percent of the energy supply is covered by fixed price contracts ranging from one to three years that are competitively bid through the NJBPU auction process and provided through the independent system operator, PJM Interconnection LLC (PJM). Basic Generation Service rates are adjusted to conform to contracted prices when new contracts take effect and differences between actual monthly costs and revenues are reconciled and charged or credited to customers on a two-month lag.

New York Independent System Operator (NYISO)

O&R purchases electricity for substantially all of its New York requirements and a portion of its New Jersey needs through the wholesale electricity market administered by the NYISO. The difference between purchased power and related costs initially billed to the Company by the NYISO and the actual cost of power subsequently calculated by the NYISO is refunded by the NYISO to the Company or paid to the NYISO by the Company.

Certain other payments to or receipts from the NYISO are also subject to reconciliation, with shortfalls or amounts in excess of specified rate allowances recoverable from or refundable to customers. The reconciliation of payments or receipts are recoverable from or refundable to the Company's customers.

Temporary Cash Investments

Temporary cash investments are short-term, highly-liquid investments that generally have maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase. They are stated at cost, which approximates market. The Company considers temporary cash investments to be cash equivalents.

Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value and include the Company's supplemental retirement plan assets.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

The accounting rules for retirement benefits require an employer to recognize an asset or liability for the overfunded or underfunded status of its pension and other postretirement benefit plans. For a pension plan, the asset or liability is the difference between the fair value of the plan's assets and the projected benefit obligation. For any other postretirement benefit plan, the asset or liability is the difference between the fair value of the plan's assets and the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation. The accounting rules generally require employers to recognize all unrecognized prior service costs and credits and unrecognized actuarial gains and

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

losses in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI), net of tax. Such amounts will be adjusted as they are subsequently recognized as components of total periodic benefit cost or income pursuant to the current recognition and amortization provisions.

For O&R's pension and other postretirement benefit plans, regulatory accounting treatment is generally applied in accordance with the accounting rules for regulated operations. RECO's pension and other postretirement benefits do not have regulatory accounting treatment. For benefits subject to regulatory accounting treatment, unrecognized prior service costs or credits and unrecognized actuarial gains and losses are recorded to regulatory assets or liabilities, rather than OCI. See Notes E and F.

The total periodic benefit costs are recognized in accordance with the accounting rules for retirement benefits. Investment gains and losses are recognized in expense over a 15-year period and other actuarial gains and losses are recognized in expense over a 10-year period, subject to the deferral provisions in the rate plans.

In accordance with the Statement of Policy issued by the NYSPSC and its current electric and gas rate plans, O&R defers for payment to or recovery from customers the difference between such expenses for the Company's New York business and the amounts for such expenses reflected in O&R's rates. RECO's rate plan does not have comparable deferral provisions for retirement benefits. See Note B.

The Company calculates the expected return on pension and other postretirement benefit plan assets by multiplying the expected rate of return on plan assets by the market-related value (MRV) of plan assets at the beginning of the year, taking into consideration anticipated contributions and benefit payments that are to be made during the year. The accounting rules allow the MRV of plan assets to be either fair value or a calculated value that recognizes changes in fair value in a systematic and rational manner over not more than five years. The Company uses a calculated value when determining the MRV of the plan assets that adjusts for 20 percent of the difference between fair value and expected MRV of plan assets. This calculated value has the effect of stabilizing variability in assets to which the Company applies the expected return.

Electricity and Gas Purchase Agreements

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (CECONY) and O&R have combined their gas requirements, and contracts to meet those requirements, into a single portfolio. The combined portfolio is administered by, and related management services are provided by, CECONY (for itself and as agent for O&R) and costs are allocated to the Company in accordance with provisions approved by the NYSPSC. See Note N. The Company has purchase agreements for generating capacity and gas purchases from CECONY for natural gas supply, transportation and storage. The Company recovers its purchased power and gas costs in accordance with provisions approved by the applicable state public utility regulators. Assuming performance by the parties to the electricity purchase agreements, the Company is obligated under the terms of the agreements to make fixed capacity payments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

The future capacity and other fixed payments under the electricity and gas purchase agreements are estimated to be as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	All Years Thereafter
Electricity power purchase agreements	\$3	\$1	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Natural Gas	56	1	—	—	—	—
Gas transportation and storage	71	71	56	40	28	290

For most of its gas purchases, the Company is obligated to pay variable prices. The Company's payments under the significant terms of the agreements for gas transportation and storage were \$71 million, \$50 million and \$45 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Federal Income Tax

In accordance with the accounting rules for income taxes, the Company has recorded an accumulated deferred federal income tax liability at current tax rates for temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. In accordance with rate plans, O&R has recovered amounts from customers for a portion of the tax liability it will pay in the future as a result of the reversal or "turn-around" of these temporary differences. As to the remaining deferred tax liability, the Company has established regulatory assets for the net revenue requirements to be recovered from customers for the related future tax expense pursuant to the NYSPSC's 1993 Policy Statement approving accounting procedures consistent with accounting rules for income taxes and providing assurance that these future increases in taxes will be recoverable in rates.

Accumulated deferred investment tax credits are amortized ratably over the lives of the related properties and applied as a reduction to future federal income tax expense.

The Company, along with Con Edison and its other subsidiaries, files a consolidated federal income tax return. The consolidated income tax liability is allocated to each member of the consolidated group using the separate return method. Each member pays or receives an amount based on its own taxable income or loss in accordance with a consolidated tax allocation agreement. Tax loss and tax credit carryforwards, as well as the corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT) liability, are allocated among members in accordance with consolidated tax return regulations.

State Income Tax

The Company, along with Con Edison and its other subsidiaries, files a combined New York State Corporation Business Franchise Tax Return. Similar to a federal consolidated income tax return, the income of all entities in the combined group is subject to New York State taxation, after adjustments for differences between federal and New York law and apportionment of income among the states in which the Company does business. Each member's share of the New York State tax is based on its own New York State taxable income or loss.

RECO files a New Jersey Corporate Income Tax Return. The income of RECO is subject to New Jersey State taxation, after adjustments for differences between federal and New Jersey law.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Reclassification

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current period presentation.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note B – Regulatory Matters

Rate Plans

The Company provides service to New York customers according to the terms of tariffs approved by the NYSPPSC. Tariffs for service to customers of RECO, the Company's New Jersey regulated utility subsidiary, are approved by the NJBPU. The tariffs include schedules of rates for service that limit the rates charged by the Company to amounts that recover from its customers' costs approved by the regulator, including capital costs, of providing service to customers as defined by the tariff. The tariffs implement rate plans adopted by state utility regulators in rate orders issued at the conclusion of rate proceedings. Pursuant to the Company's rate plans, there generally can be no change to the charges to customers during the respective terms of the rate plans other than specified adjustments provided for in the rate plans. The Company's rate plans each cover specified periods, but rates determined pursuant to a plan generally continue in effect until a new rate plan is approved by the state utility regulator.

Common provisions of the Company's New York rate plans include:

Base Rates are designed to recover core costs of providing electric or gas delivery service such as the costs of constructing, operating and maintaining a service's system.

Earnings sharing that requires the Company to defer for customer benefit a portion of earnings over specified rates of return on common equity. There is no symmetric mechanism for earnings below specified rates of return on common equity.

Negative revenue adjustments for failure to meet certain performance standards relating to service, reliability, safety and other matters.

Net utility plant reconciliations that require deferral as a regulatory liability of the revenue requirement impact of the amount, if any, by which actual average net utility plant balances are less than amounts reflected in rates. There is generally no symmetric mechanism if actual average net utility plant balances are more than amounts reflected in rates.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Other revenue adjustments that represent positive revenue adjustments, positive incentives, and earnings adjustments mechanisms for achievement of performance standards related to achievement of clean energy goals, safety and other matters.

Rate base as reflected in the rate plans, is, in general, the sum of the Company's net plant, working capital and certain regulatory assets less deferred taxes and certain regulatory liabilities. For each rate plan, the NYSPSC uses a forecast of the average rate base for each year that new rates would be in effect ("rate year"). The NJBPU uses the rate base balances that exist at the end of the historical 12-month period on which base rates are set.

Recoverable energy costs that allow the Company to recover on a current basis the costs for the energy it supplies with no mark-up to its full-service customers.

Regulatory reconciliations that reconcile pension and other postretirement benefit costs, environmental remediation costs, property taxes, and certain other costs (including late payment charges and write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances) to amounts reflected in delivery rates for such costs. In addition, changes in the Company's costs not reflected in rates, in excess of certain amounts, resulting from changes in tax or changes in legislation, regulation or related actions, are deferred as a regulatory asset or regulatory liability to be reflected in the Company's next rate plan or in a manner to be determined by the NYSPSC. Also, the Company generally retains the right to petition for recovery or accounting deferral of extraordinary and material cost increases and provision is sometimes made for the utility to retain a share of cost reductions, for example, property tax refunds.

Revenue decoupling mechanisms that reconcile actual energy delivery revenues to the authorized delivery revenues approved by the NYSPSC. The difference is accrued with interest for refund to, or recovery from customers, as applicable.

Weighted average cost of capital is determined based on the authorized common equity ratio, return on common equity, cost of long-term debt and cost of customer deposits reflected in each rate plan. For each rate plan, the revenues designed to provide the utility a return on invested capital for each rate year is determined by multiplying its rate base by its pre-tax weighted average cost of capital. The Company's actual return on common equity will reflect its actual operations for each rate year and may be more or less than the authorized return on equity reflected in its rate plans (and if more, may be subject to earnings sharing).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

In March 2025, the NYSPSC approved the November 2024 Joint Proposal for new electric and gas rates. The following tables contain a summary of the Company's rate plans:

O&R New York – Electric		
Effective period	January 2022 – December 2024	January 2025 – December 2027
Base rate changes	Yr. 1 – \$4.9 million (a) Yr. 2 – \$16.2 million (a) Yr. 3 – \$23.1 million (a)	Yr. 1 – \$(13.1) million (b) Yr. 2 – \$24.8 million (b) Yr. 3 – \$44.1 million (b)
Amortizations to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	Yr. 1 – \$11.8 million (c) Yr. 2 – \$13.5 million (c) Yr. 3 – \$15.2 million (c)	Yr. 1 – \$(4.5) million Yr. 2 – \$(5.4) million Yr. 3 – \$(6.4) million
Other revenue sources	Potential earnings adjustment incentives for energy efficiency and other potential incentives of up to: Yr. 1 - \$3.3 million Yr. 2 - \$2.3 million Yr. 3 - \$4.0 million In 2022, 2023 and 2024, the Company recorded \$2.7 million, \$1.5 million and \$2.6 million of earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency, respectively.	Potential earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency and other potential incentives of up to: Yr. 1 – \$3.9 million Yr. 2 – \$4.7 million Yr. 3 – \$5.8 million In 2025, the Company recorded \$0.8 million of earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency.
Revenue decoupling mechanisms	Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized electric delivery revenues. In 2022 and 2023 the Company deferred \$6.9 million and \$3.4 million as regulatory assets, respectively. In 2024, the Company deferred \$18.6 million as regulatory liabilities.	Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized electric delivery revenues. In 2025, the Company deferred \$11.3 million as regulatory liabilities.
Recoverable energy costs	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.
Negative revenue adjustments	Potential charges if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 - \$4.3 million Yr. 2 - \$4.4 million Yr. 3 - \$5.1 million In 2022, 2023 and 2024, the Company did not record any negative revenue adjustments.	Potential charges if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 – \$7.6 million Yr. 2 – \$8.5 million Yr. 3 – \$11.5 million In 2025, the Company did not record any negative revenue adjustments.
Regulatory reconciliations	Reconciliation of late payment charges (d) and reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, environmental remediation costs, property taxes (e), energy efficiency program (f), major storms, uncollectible expenses and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates (g). In 2022 and 2023, the Company deferred \$9.4 million and \$15.4 million as net regulatory liabilities, respectively. In 2024, the Company deferred \$10.2 million as net regulatory assets.	Reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, environmental remediation costs, property taxes (e), energy efficiency program (h), major storms, low-income bill credits, uncollectible expenses (i), late payment charges (j), and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates. In 2025, the Company deferred \$8.9 million as net regulatory assets.
Net utility plant reconciliations	Target levels reflected in rates: Electric average net plant target Yr. 1 - \$1,175 million Yr. 2 - \$1,198 million Yr. 3 - \$1,304 million The Company did not record any regulatory liabilities in 2022, 2023 and 2024.	Target levels reflected in rates: Electric average net plant target: Yr. 1 – \$1,398 million Yr. 2 – \$1,471 million Yr. 3 – \$1,737 million The Company did not record any regulatory liabilities in 2025.
Average rate base	Yr. 1 – \$1,021 million Yr. 2 – \$1,044 million Yr. 3 – \$1,144 million	Yr. 1 – \$1,293 million Yr. 2 – \$1,393 million Yr. 3 – \$1,646 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – 6.77 percent Yr. 2 – 6.73 percent Yr. 3 – 6.72 percent	Yr. 1 – 7.25 percent Yr. 2 – 7.28 percent Yr. 3 – 7.31 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.2 percent	9.75 percent
Actual return on common equity (k)	Yr. 1 – 8.96 percent Yr. 2 – 8.73 percent Yr. 3 – 8.86 percent	Yr 1. – 8.98 percent

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Earnings sharing	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.7 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year. In 2022 and 2023, earnings did not exceed the earnings threshold. In 2024, actual earnings were \$1.2 million above the threshold.	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 10.25 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year. In 2025, the Company had no earnings above the threshold.
Cost of long-term debt	Yr. 1 – 4.58 percent Yr. 2 – 4.51 percent Yr. 3 – 4.49 percent	Yr. 1 – 4.95 percent Yr. 2 – 5.01 percent Yr. 3 – 5.08 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent

- (a) The base rate changes will be implemented with increases of: Yr. 1 - \$11.7 million; Yr. 2 - \$11.7 million; and Yr. 3 - \$11.7 million.
- (b) The base rate changes will be implemented with no change in Yr. 1 and increases of \$17.7 million in each of Yr. 2 and Yr. 3.
- (c) Reflects amortization of, among other things, previously incurred incremental deferred storm costs over a five-year period.
- (d) The rate plan includes certain COVID-19 provisions, such as: recovery of 2020 late payment charges over three years (\$2.2 million); reconciliation of late payment charges to amounts reflected in rates for years 2021 through 2024, with full recovery/refund via surcharge/sur-credit once the annual variance equals or exceeds 5 basis points of return on equity; and reconciliation of write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances to amounts reflected in rates from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024, with full recovery/refund via surcharge/sur-credit once the annual variance equals or exceeds 5 basis points of return on equity.
- (e) Deferrals for property taxes are limited to 90 percent of the difference from amounts reflected in rates, subject to an annual maximum for the remaining difference of not more than a maximum number of basis points impact on return on common equity: Yr. 1 - 10.0 basis points; Yr. 2 - 7.5 basis points; and Yr. 3 - 5.0 basis points.
- (f) Energy efficiency costs are expensed as incurred. Such costs are subject to a cumulative reconciliation that is evenly distributed over the term of the rate plan subject to the caps set forth in the January 2020 NYSPSC New Efficiency New York ("NENY") order. If the NYSPSC modifies O&R's NENY budgets during the rate term, such modifications will be reflected at the time of the cumulative reconciliations.
- (g) In addition, the New York State Department of Public Service (NYSDPS) continues its focused operations audit to investigate O&R's financial accounting for income taxes. Any NYSPSC ordered adjustment to O&R's financial accounting for income taxes is expected to be refunded to or collected from customers, as determined by the NYSPSC. See "Other Regulatory Matters," below.
- (h) Energy efficiency costs are deferred as regulatory assets and amortized over a 15-year period. Balances are reconciled to the revenue requirement effect of actual level of cost incurred to the rate plan targets. If the NYSPSC authorizes modified energy efficiency spending budgets over the course of the rate plan, O&R will defer the impact of any variance between the level in rates and the authorized budgets for collection or refund to customers in the next base rate case.
- (i) Reconciliation of uncollectible expenses and late payment charges are subject to a combined annual threshold of \$0.9 million. Once the threshold is met, O&R will defer the variance between actual uncollectible expense and late payment charge, and the level set forth in rates that is above the threshold. Recovery/refunds will be made via surcharge/sur-credit. Surcharge recovery is subject to an annual cap that produces no more than a 0.5 percent total customer bill impact.
- (j) Calculated in accordance with the earnings calculation method prescribed in the rate order.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

O&R New York – Gas

Effective period	January 2022 – December 2024	January 2025 – December 2027
Base rate changes	Yr. 1 – \$0.7 million (a) Yr. 2 – \$7.4 million (a) Yr. 3 – \$9.9 million (a)	Yr. 1 – \$3.6 million (b) Yr. 2 – \$18.0 million (b) Yr. 3 – \$16.5 million (b)
Amortization to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	Yr. 1 – \$0.8 million Yr. 2 – \$0.7 million Yr. 3 – \$0.3 million	Yr. 1 – \$8.4 million Yr. 2 – \$8.2 million Yr. 3 – \$8.0 million
Other revenue sources	<p>Potential earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency and other potential incentives of up to: Yr. 1 - \$0.2 million Yr. 2 - \$0.2 million Yr. 3 - \$0.4 million</p> <p>Potential positive rate adjustment for gas safety and performance of up to: Yr. 1 - \$1.2 million Yr. 2 - \$1.3 million Yr. 3 - \$1.4 million</p> <p>In 2022, 2023 and 2024, the Company recorded \$0.2 million, immaterial amounts, and \$1.4 million of earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency, respectively. In 2022, 2023 and 2024 the Company recorded \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million of positive incentives, respectively.</p>	<p>Potential positive rate adjustment for gas safety and performance of up to: Yr. 1 – \$1.0 million Yr. 2 – \$1.1 million Yr. 3 – \$1.2 million</p> <p>In 2025, the Company recorded \$0.3 million of earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency. In 2025, the Company recorded no positive incentives.</p>
Revenue decoupling mechanisms	<p>Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized gas delivery revenues.</p> <p>In 2022, 2023 and 2024, the Company deferred \$2.0 million, \$7.6 million and \$20.6 million as regulatory assets, respectively.</p>	<p>Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized gas delivery revenues.</p> <p>In 2025 the Company deferred \$5.9 million as regulatory assets.</p>
Recoverable energy costs	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased gas costs.	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased gas costs.
Negative revenue adjustments	<p>Potential charges if performance targets relating to service, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 - \$6.3 million Yr. 2 - \$6.7 million Yr. 3 - \$7.3 million</p> <p>In 2022, 2023 and 2024 the Company recorded immaterial negative revenue adjustments.</p>	<p>Potential charges if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 – \$8.4 million Yr. 2 – \$9.4 million Yr. 3 – \$11.1 million</p> <p>In 2025, the Company recorded no negative revenue adjustments.</p>
Regulatory reconciliations	<p>Reconciliation of late payment charges (c) and reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, environmental remediation costs, property taxes (d), energy efficiency program (e), major storms, uncollectible expenses and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates.</p> <p>In 2022 and 2023, the Company deferred \$3.4 million and \$12.1 million as net regulatory assets, respectively. In 2024, the Company deferred \$5.1 million as net regulatory liabilities.</p>	<p>Reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, environmental remediation costs, property taxes (d), energy efficiency program (f), low-income bill credits, uncollectible expenses (g), late payment charges (g), and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates.</p> <p>In 2025, the Company deferred \$4.4 million as net regulatory assets.</p>
Net utility plant reconciliations	<p>Target levels reflected in rates: Gas average net plant target: Yr. 1 - \$720 million Yr. 2 - \$761 million Yr. 3 - \$803 million</p> <p>The Company did not record any regulatory liabilities in 2022, 2023 and 2024.</p>	<p>Target levels reflected in rates: Gas average net plant target: Yr. 1 – \$877 million Yr. 2 – \$934 million Yr. 3 – \$1,010 million</p> <p>The Company did not record any regulatory liabilities in 2025.</p>
Average rate base	Yr. 1 – \$566 million Yr. 2 – \$607 million Yr. 3 – \$694 million	Yr. 1 – \$720 million Yr. 2 – \$791 million Yr. 3 – \$863 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – 6.77 percent Yr. 2 – 6.73 percent Yr. 3 – 6.72 percent	Yr. 1 – 7.25 percent Yr. 2 – 7.28 percent Yr. 3 – 7.31 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.2 percent	9.75 percent
Actual return on common equity (h)	Yr. 1 – 10.01 percent Yr. 2 – 10.40 percent Yr. 3 – 9.91 percent	Yr. 1 – 9.63 percent

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Earnings sharing	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.7 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year. In 2022, 2023 and 2024, actual earnings were \$1.1 million, \$2.8 million and \$0.9 million above the threshold, respectively.	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 10.25 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year. In 2025, the Company had no earnings above the threshold.
Cost of long-term debt	Yr. 1 – 4.58 percent Yr. 2 – 4.51 percent Yr. 3 – 4.49 percent	Yr. 1 – 4.95 percent Yr. 2 – 5.01 percent Yr. 3 – 5.08 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent

- (a) The gas base rate changes were implemented with increases of: Yr. 1 - \$4.4 million; Yr. 2 - \$4.4 million; and Yr. 3 - \$4.4 million.
- (b) The gas base rate changes will be implemented with increases of: Yr. 1 - \$10.4 million; Yr. 2 - \$10.4 million; and Yr. 3 - \$10.4 million.
- (c) The rate plan includes certain COVID-19 provisions, such as: recovery of 2020 late payment charges over three years (\$0.6 million); reconciliation of late payment charges to amounts reflected in rates for years 2021 through 2024, with full recovery/refund via surcharge/sur-credit once the annual variance equals or exceeds 5 basis points of return on equity; and reconciliation of write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances to amounts reflected in rates from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024, with full recovery/refund via surcharge/sur-credit once the annual variance equals or exceeds 5 basis points of return on equity.
- (d) Deferrals for property taxes are limited to 90 percent of the difference from amounts reflected in rates, subject to an annual maximum for the remaining difference of not more than a maximum number of basis points impact on return on common equity: Yr. 1 - 10.0 basis points; Yr. 2 - 7.5 basis points; and Yr. 3 - 5.0 basis points.
- (e) Energy efficiency costs are expensed as incurred. Such costs are subject to a cumulative reconciliation that is evenly distributed over the term of the rate plan subject to the caps set forth in the January 2020 NYSPSC NENY order. If the NYSPSC modifies O&R's NENY budgets during the rate term, such modifications will be reflected at the time of the cumulative reconciliations.
- (f) Energy efficiency costs are deferred as regulatory assets and amortized over a 15-year period. Balances are reconciled to the revenue requirement effect of actual level of cost incurred to the rate plan targets. If the NYSPSC authorizes modified energy efficiency spending budgets over the course of the rate plan, O&R will defer the impact of any variance between the level in rates and the authorized budgets for collection or refund to customers in the next base rate case.
- (g) Reconciliation of uncollectible expenses and late payment charges are subject to a combined annual threshold of \$0.5 million. Once the threshold is met, O&R will defer the variance between actual uncollectible expense and late payment charge, and the level set forth in rates that is above the threshold. Recovery/refunds will be made via surcharge/sur-credit. Surcharge recovery is subject to an annual cap that produces no more than a 0.5 percent total customer bill impact.
- (h) Calculated in accordance with the earnings calculation method prescribed in the rate order.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Rockland Electric Company (RECO)

In December 2021, the NJBPU approved an electric rate increase, effective January 1, 2022, of \$9.65 million for RECO. The following table contains a summary of the terms of the distribution rate plans.

RECO	
Effective period	January 2022
Base rate changes	\$9.65 million
Amortization to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	\$0.2 million over three years and \$9.2 million of deferred storm costs over a three-year period (excluding \$2.4 million of costs for Tropical Storm Henri which will be deferred over a three-year period in base rates) and continuation of \$10.0 million over three years
Recoverable energy costs	Current rate recovery of purchased power costs.
Cost reconciliations	Reconciliation of uncollectible accounts, Demand Side Management and Clean Energy Program.
Average rate base	\$262.8 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	7.08 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.6 percent
Actual return on common equity	Yr. 1 - 9.6 percent Yr. 2 - 9.7 percent Yr. 3 - 8.3 percent Yr. 4 - 7.5 percent
Cost of long-term debt	4.74 percent
Common equity ratio	48.51 percent

Effective July 2021, the NJBPU authorized a conservation incentive program for RECO, that covers all residential and most commercial customers, under which RECO's actual electric distribution revenues are compared with the authorized distribution revenues and the difference accrued, with interest, for refund to, or recovery from, customers, as applicable. The conservation incentive program is not permitted if RECO's actual return on equity exceeds the approved base rate filing return on equity by 50 basis points or more.

In December 2022, the NJBPU authorized a \$47.8 million Infrastructure Investment Program (IIP) over a five-year period (2023 – 2027). RECO's IIP provides accelerated infrastructure investments to enhance safety, reliability, and resiliency.

In November 2024, RECO filed a petition with the NJBPU for an order authorizing RECO to defer incremental preparation costs of \$5 million associated with six storms that occurred during 2023 and 2024 until RECO's next base rate case. In August 2025, the NJBPU issued an order authorizing RECO to defer such costs. The prudence of these costs, the manner and time period of recovery, along with carrying costs, are being considered in RECO's base rate case.

In September and October 2025, RECO issued credits of \$6.6 million in aggregate to its residential electric customers pursuant to an order issued by the NJBPU that established a residential universal bill credit funded by New Jersey.

In October 2025, RECO further updated its June and August 2025 requests to the NJBPU for an electric rate increase. The Company increased its requested rate increase to \$31.8 million and changed the common equity ratio to 50.04 percent. The October 2025 updated filing continues to reflect a return on common equity of

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

10.30 percent. Any change in rates would become effective following the issuance of a rate order by the NJBPU.

Other Regulatory Matters

In January 2018, the NYSPSC issued an order initiating a focused operations audit of the Company's financial accounting for income taxes. The audit is investigating the Company's inadvertent understatement of a portion, the amount of which may be material, of its calculation of total federal income tax expense for ratemaking purposes related to the calculation of plant retirement-related cost of removal. As a result of such understatement, the Company accumulated significant income tax regulatory assets (\$10 million and \$14 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively) which are not earning a return. While the Company has properly calculated and paid its federal income taxes and there is no uncertain tax position related to this matter, this understatement of historical income tax expense materially reduced the amount of revenue collected from the Company's customers in the past relative to what it should have been. The Company's rate plans have reflected the correct amount of federal income taxes recoverable from customers, including a proportionate recovery of the regulatory asset, beginning with the Company's rate plan effective November 2015. As part of the audit, the Company plans to pursue a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) confirming that the Company's inadvertent understatement of prior years' income tax expense constitutes a normalization violation that can be cured through an increase in future years' revenue requirements until such time as the regulatory asset is fully recovered in rates, and not through a write-down of all or a portion of the Company's regulatory asset. Under Accounting Standards Codification Topic (ASC) 740, the Company recorded an unfunded deferred federal income tax liability (with a gross-up amount) and a corresponding regulatory asset. The income tax regulatory assets are netted against the related regulatory liability for future income tax and are shown in the line "Future income tax" in the following table of Regulatory Assets and Liabilities and on the Company's consolidated balance sheet in the line "Regulatory liabilities." Management's assessment is that the income tax regulatory assets as of December 31, 2025 are probable of collection through future rates. The IRS provides safe harbor relief for inadvertent normalization violations through the jurisdictional rate setting process of including in rates adequate revenue to fully recover the deferred tax balance. However, the Company would record a liability or impair a portion of the regulatory assets associated with this understatement if the NYSPSC were to issue an order that required the Company to write off all or a portion of its existing regulatory asset. The Company is unable to estimate the amount or range of its possible loss, if any, related to this matter. At December 31, 2025, the Company has not accrued a liability related to this matter.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Regulatory assets and liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were comprised of the following items:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024
Regulatory assets		
Energy efficiency and other clean energy programs	\$100	\$88
Environmental remediation costs	92	85
Deferred storm costs (a)	84	94
Revenue taxes	27	23
Legacy meters (b)	13	14
Low income	12	13
Customer account deferrals (c)	5	16
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs	4	—
Deferred derivative losses - long-term	3	13
Other	24	19
Regulatory assets – noncurrent	364	365
Deferred derivative losses - short-term	6	10
Recoverable energy costs	1	25
Regulatory assets – current	7	35
Total Regulatory Assets	\$371	\$400
Regulatory liabilities		
Allowance for cost of removal less salvage (d)	218	205
Future income tax *	101	110
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs (e)	66	71
Pension and other postretirement benefit deferrals	43	64
Deferred derivative gains - long-term	10	2
System benefit charge carrying charge	8	5
Late payment charges/Customer account deferrals	1	6
Property tax reconciliation costs	1	4
Other	43	35
Regulatory liabilities – noncurrent	491	502
Refundable energy costs	18	41
Revenue decoupling mechanism	13	18
Deferred derivative gains short-term	13	3
Regulatory liabilities – current	44	62
Total Regulatory Liabilities	\$535	\$564

* See "Federal Income Tax" in Note A, "Other Regulatory Matters," above, and Note H.

- (a) Deferred storm costs represent response and restoration costs, other than capital expenditures, in connection with Tropical Storm Isaias and other major storms that were deferred by the Company.
- (b) Pursuant to its rate plan, the Company is recovering the costs of legacy meters over a 12-year period beginning January 1, 2022.
- (c) Customer account deferrals include (1) deferrals under O&R's electric and gas rate plans for the reconciliation of write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances to amounts reflected in rates as well as for increases to the allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable and (2) deferral related to the arrears relief programs. Amounts deferred under the arrears relief programs were \$0.8 million at December 31, 2025, and \$1.4 million at December 31, 2024 and receive a return at the pre-tax weighted average cost of capital.
- (d) Allowance for cost of removal less salvage represents cash previously collected from customers to fund future anticipated removal expenditures
- (e) Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs represent the deferrals associated with the accounting rules for retirement benefits. See Note A.

In general, O&R receives or is being credited with a return at the Other Customer-Provided Capital rate for regulatory assets that have not been included in rate base, and receives or is being credited with a return at the pre-tax weighted average cost of capital once the asset is included in rate base. Similarly, O&R pays to or credits customers with a return at the Other Customer-Provided Capital rate for regulatory liabilities that have not been included in rate base, and pays to or credits customers with a return at the pre-tax weighted average cost of capital once the liability is included in rate base. The Other Customer-Provided Capital rate for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was 4.75 percent and 5.95 percent, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

In general, O&R is receiving or being credited with a return on its regulatory assets for which a cash outflow has been made (\$226 million and \$247 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively). Regulatory liabilities are treated in a consistent manner. The recognition of the return on regulatory assets is determined by O&R's rate plans or orders issued by state regulators. Regulatory assets of RECO for which a cash outflow has been made (\$40 million and \$28 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively) are not receiving or being credited with a return. RECO recovers regulatory assets over a period of up to four years or until they are addressed in its next base rate case in accordance with the rate provisions approved by the NJBPU. Regulatory liabilities are treated in a consistent manner.

Regulatory assets that represent future financial obligations and were deferred in accordance with O&R's rate plans or orders issued by state regulators do not earn a return until such time as a cash outlay has been made. Regulatory liabilities are treated in a consistent manner. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, regulatory assets for O&R that did not earn a return consisted of the following items:

Regulatory Assets Not Earning a Return*

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024
Regulatory assets:		
Environmental remediation costs	\$92	\$85
Revenue taxes	27	24
Deferred derivative losses - short-term	6	10
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs	4	—
Deferred derivative losses - long term	3	13
Customer account deferrals	1	9
Other	12	12
Total	\$145	\$153

*This table presents regulatory assets not earning a return for which no cash outlay has been made.

The recovery periods for regulatory assets for which a cash outflow has not been made and that do not earn a return have not yet been determined, except as noted below, and are expected to be determined pursuant to O&R's future rate plans to be filed or orders issued by the state regulators in connection therewith.

The deferral for revenue taxes represents the New York State metropolitan transportation business tax surcharge on the cumulative temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities of O&R, as well as the difference between taxes collected and paid by the Company to fund mass transportation. O&R recovers the majority of the revenue taxes over the remaining book lives of the electric and gas plant assets.

O&R recovers unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs over 10 years, and the portion of investment gains or losses is recognized in expense over 15 years, pursuant to NYSPSC policy.

O&R recovers deferred derivative losses – short-term within one year, and long-term generally within three years.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Note C – Capitalization

Common Stock

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, 1,000 shares of the Company's common stock (\$5.00 par value) were outstanding, all of which were owned by Con Edison.

Dividends

In accordance with NYSPSC requirements, the dividends that the Company generally pays to Con Edison are limited to not more than 100 percent of its income available for dividends calculated on a two-year rolling average basis. Excluded from the calculation of "income available for dividends" are non-cash charges to income resulting from accounting changes or charges to income resulting from significant unanticipated events. The restriction also does not apply to dividends paid in order to transfer to Con Edison proceeds from major transactions, such as asset sales, or to dividends reducing the Company's equity ratio to a level appropriate to its business risk.

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt maturing in the period 2026-2030 is as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	
2026	\$—
2027	80
2028	—
2029	44
2030	35

The carrying amounts and fair values of long-term debt at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025		2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Long-Term Debt (including current portion) (a)	\$1,491	\$1,342	\$1,242	\$1,082

(a) Amounts shown are net of unamortized debt expense and unamortized debt discount of \$9 million and \$8 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Fair values of long-term debt have been estimated primarily using available market information and are classified as Level 2 liabilities (see the fair value hierarchy defined in Note M).

Significant Debt Covenants

O&R's debentures contain a negative pledge that, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits the Company from creating a lien or pledge upon the Company's property without securing its debt holders equally and ratably. There are no other significant debt covenants under the financing arrangements for the debentures of O&R, other than obligations to pay principal and interest when due and covenants not to consolidate with or merge into any other entity unless certain conditions are met, and no cross-default provisions. The Company was in compliance with its significant debt covenants at December 31, 2025.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

The failure to comply with debt covenants would, except as otherwise provided, constitute an event of default for the debt to which such provisions applied. If an event of default were to occur, the principal and accrued interest on the debt to which such provisions applied might and, in certain circumstances would, become due and payable immediately.

Note D – Short-Term Borrowing

In March 2023, O&R, along with CECONY, entered into a credit agreement, that replaced a December 2016 Credit agreement, under which banks are committed to provide loans and letters of credit on a revolving credit basis. In March 2024, O&R along with CECONY, also entered into a First Amendment to Credit Agreement (as so amended, the Credit Agreement) that, among other things, amended the mechanics relating to determining the interest rate to be paid with respect to a “Term SOFR Loan.” The Credit Agreement expires in March 2029, unless extended for up to one additional one-year term. There is a maximum of \$250 million of credit available to O&R, including availability for letters of credit. The Company has not borrowed under the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement supports the Company’s commercial paper programs. Loans and letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement may also be used for other general corporate purposes. Any borrowings under the Credit Agreement would generally be at variable interest rates.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, O&R had \$20 million and \$128 million of commercial paper outstanding, respectively. The weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2025 and 2024 was 3.9 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, no loans or letters of credit were outstanding for O&R under the Credit Agreement.

The banks’ commitments under the Credit Agreement are subject to certain conditions, including that there be no event of default or event which with notice or the lapse of time would become an event of default. The commitments are not subject to maintenance of credit rating levels or the absence of a material adverse change. Upon a change of control of, or upon an event of default by the Company, the banks may terminate their commitments with respect to the Company, declare any amounts owed by the Company under the Credit Agreement immediately due and payable and require the Company to provide cash collateral relating to the letters of credit issued for it under the Credit Agreement. Events of default include, among other things, the exceeding at any time of a ratio of consolidated debt to consolidated total capital of 0.65 to 1 (at December 31, 2025 this ratio was 0.54 to 1); having liens on its assets in an aggregate amount exceeding 10 percent of its consolidated net tangible assets, subject to certain exceptions; the Company or any of its material subsidiaries failing to make one or more payments in respect of material financial obligations (in excess of an aggregate \$150 million of debt or derivative obligations other than non-recourse debt) of the Company; the occurrence of an event or condition which results in the acceleration of the maturity of any material debt (in excess of an aggregate \$150 million of debt other than non-recourse debt) of the Company or enables the holders of such debt to accelerate the maturity thereof; and other customary events of default. Interest and fees charged for the revolving credit facilities and any loans made or letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement reflect the

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Company's credit ratings. The Company was in compliance with its significant debt covenants at December 31, 2025.

See Note N for information about short-term borrowing between related parties.

Note E – Pension Benefits

Substantially all employees of O&R are covered by a tax-qualified, non-contributory pension plan maintained by Con Edison, the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, which also covers substantially all employees of CECONY and Con Edison Transmission, Inc. The plan is designed to comply with the Internal Revenue Code and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Con Edison also maintains additional non-qualified supplemental pension plans.

The components of the Company's total periodic benefit costs (credits) for 2025, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Service cost – including administrative expenses	\$9	\$10	\$10
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	39	38	38
Expected return on plan assets	(49)	(53)	(53)
Recognition of net actuarial loss (gain)	(12)	2	(13)
Recognition of prior service costs	3	3	3
TOTAL PERIODIC BENEFIT COST (CREDIT)	\$(10)	\$—	\$(15)
Cost capitalized	(5)	(5)	(4)
Reconciliation to rate level	1	12	20
Total expense (benefit) recognized	\$(14)	\$7	\$1

Accounting rules require that components of net periodic benefit cost other than service cost be presented outside of operating income on the Company's consolidated income statement, and that only the service cost component is eligible for capitalization. Accordingly, the service cost components are included in the line "Other operations and maintenance" and the non-service cost components are included in the lines "Other income" or "Other deductions" in the Company's consolidated income statement. The rules also require disclosure of the weighted-average interest crediting rate used for cash balance plans for all periods presented, and a narrative description of significant changes in the benefit obligation which are included below and, as applicable, in Note F.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

The funded status at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, as related to O&R, was as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024	2023
CHANGE IN PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION			
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$703	\$730	\$713
Service cost – excluding administrative expenses	9	10	10
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	39	38	38
Net actuarial (gain) loss	30	1	27
Plan amendments	—	—	3
Benefits paid	(69)	(76)	(61)
PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION AT END OF YEAR	\$712	\$703	\$730
CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$679	\$722	\$723
Actual return on plan assets	71	32	59
Employer contributions	3	3	3
Benefits paid	(69)	(76)	(61)
Administrative expenses	(2)	(2)	(2)
FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$682	\$679	\$722
FUNDED STATUS	\$(30)	\$(24)	\$(8)
Unrecognized net loss (gain)	\$(9)	\$(30)	\$(51)
Unrecognized prior service costs	14	16	19
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$686	\$678	\$703

The decrease in the pension funded status at December 31, 2025 for O&R of \$6 million compared with December 31, 2024 was primarily due to an increase in the plan's projected benefit obligation as a result of a decrease in the discount rate. The decrease in the pension funded status at December 31, 2024 for O&R of \$16 million compared with December 31, 2023 was primarily due to a return on plan assets that was less than the expected return. See "Assumptions" below for further information on the change in the discount rate and determination of the discount rate assumption. The 2025 increase in the pension funded status liability corresponds with an increase to regulatory assets of \$16 million for unrecognized net gains and unrecognized prior service costs associated with O&R's New York utility business consistent with the accounting rules for regulated operations, a debit to OCI of \$3 million (net of taxes) for the unrecognized net losses, and an immaterial change to OCI (net of taxes) for the unrecognized prior service costs associated with RECO. The 2024 increase in the pension funded status liability corresponds with a decrease to regulatory liabilities of \$15 million for unrecognized net gains and unrecognized prior service costs associated with O&R's New York utility business consistent with the accounting rules for regulated operations, a debit to OCI of \$2 million (net of taxes) for the unrecognized net losses, and an immaterial change to OCI (net of taxes) for the unrecognized prior service costs associated with RECO. For 2023, included within the funded status are noncurrent liabilities of \$23 million.

O&R participates in the Con Edison Retirement Plan, the assets of which are held in a pension trust to be used for the exclusive purpose of providing retirement benefits to participants and beneficiaries and payment of plan expenses. In accordance with O&R's current rate plans, pension plan costs and liabilities are allocated to both CECONY and O&R based on plan participant-level data, while pension plan assets are allocated based on

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

historical and current amounts of contributions, if any, disbursements, and investment returns. Of the amounts held by Con Edison in the pension trust, approximately 5% are attributable to O&R.

The Company contributed \$3 million each year to the pension plans, including the non-qualified supplemental retirement plans, for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. Based on estimates as of December 31, 2025, O&R expects to make contributions to the pension plans during 2026 of \$4 million. O&R's policy is to fund the total periodic benefit cost of the qualified plan to the extent tax deductible.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's investments included \$22 million and \$23 million, respectively, held in external trust accounts for benefit payments pursuant to the supplemental retirement plans. See Note M. The accumulated benefit obligations for the supplemental retirement plans for the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, were \$26 million.

Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:			
Discount rate	5.50 %	5.70 %	5.15 %
Interest crediting rate for cash balance plan	4.50 %	4.30 %	4.20 %
Rate of compensation increase	3.45 %	3.20 %	3.20 %
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:			
Discount rate	5.70 %	5.15 %	5.45 %
Interest crediting rate for cash balance plan	4.30 %	4.20 %	4.00 %
Expected return on plan assets	6.75 %	6.75 %	6.75 %
Rate of compensation increase	3.45 %	3.20 %	3.20 %

The expected return assumption reflects anticipated returns on the plan's current and future assets. The Company's expected return was based on an evaluation of the current environment, market and economic outlook, relationships between the economy and asset class performance patterns, and recent and long-term trends in asset class performance. The projections were based on the plan's target asset allocation.

Discount Rate Assumptions

To determine the assumed discount rate, the Company uses a model that discounts plan specific cash flows with corresponding spot rates on a yield curve and determines the single discount rate that produces the same discounted value of cash flows. Term structures of interest rates are based on AA rated corporate bonds. Bonds with questionable pricing information and bonds that are not representative of the overall market are excluded from consideration. For example, the bonds used in the model cannot be callable unless accompanied by a make-whole provision or callable (single call) within 12 months of maturity. The spot rates defined by the yield curve and the plan's projected benefit payments are used to develop a weighted average discount rate.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Expected Benefit Payments

Based on current assumptions, the Company expects to make the following benefit payments over the next ten years:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	
2026	\$63
2027	60
2028	61
2029	59
2030	59
2031-2035	275

O&R also offers a defined contribution savings plan that covers substantially all employees and made contributions of \$7 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, \$6 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Note F – Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company currently has contributory comprehensive hospital, medical and prescription drug programs for eligible retirees, their dependents and surviving spouses. In addition, the Company has a non-contributory life insurance program for retirees. Programs include the Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. Hourly Retirees' Group Insurance Plan, and the Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. Management Retirees' Group Insurance Plan.

Total Periodic Benefit Credit

The components of the Company's total periodic other postretirement benefit credits for 2025, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Service cost – including administrative expenses	\$2	\$2	\$2
Interest cost on projected other postretirement benefit obligation	7	7	7
Expected return on plan assets	(14)	(13)	(14)
Recognition of net actuarial gain	(9)	(6)	(8)
Recognition of prior service credit	(1)	(1)	(1)
TOTAL PERIODIC OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT CREDIT	\$(15)	\$(11)	\$(14)
Cost capitalized	(1)	(1)	(1)
Reconciliation to rate level	2	3	5
Total credit recognized	\$(14)	\$(9)	\$(10)

For information about the presentation of the components of net periodic benefit cost and disclosure requirements, see Note E.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Funded Status

The funded status of the programs at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024	2023
CHANGE IN BENEFIT OBLIGATION			
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$123	\$138	\$136
Service cost	2	2	2
Interest cost on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	7	7	7
Net actuarial loss (gain)	(7)	(19)	1
Benefits paid and administrative expenses, net of subsidies	(8)	(6)	(9)
Participant contributions	—	1	1
BENEFIT OBLIGATION AT END OF YEAR	\$117	\$123	\$138
CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$188	\$177	\$150
Actual return on plan assets	28	14	31
Employer contributions	4	3	5
Employer group waiver plan subsidies	7	5	4
Participant contributions	—	1	1
Benefits paid	(15)	(12)	(14)
FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$212	\$188	\$177
FUNDED STATUS	\$95	\$65	\$39
Unrecognized net gain	\$(75)	\$(63)	\$(49)
Unrecognized prior service credits	(8)	(9)	(10)

The increase in the 2025 other postretirement benefits funded status asset for O&R of \$30 million compared to December 31, 2024, was primarily due to the actual returns on plan assets. Included within the funded status are noncurrent liabilities of \$18 million for 2025, \$22 million for 2024 and \$27 million for 2023. See "Assumptions" below for further information on the change in the discount rate and see Note E for determination of the discount rate assumption.

The increase in the 2024 other postretirement benefits funded status asset for O&R of \$26 million compared to December 31, 2023, was primarily due to larger net actuarial gains relative to 2023.

Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:			
Discount Rate	5.45 %	5.65 %	5.15 %
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:			
Discount Rate	5.65 %	5.15 %	5.45 %
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7.10 %	7.10 %	8.20 %

Refer to Note E for descriptions of the basis for determining the expected return on assets, and the assumed discount rate.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

The health care cost trend rates for covered medical and prescription medication expenses used to determine the accumulated other postretirement benefit obligations (APBO) at December 31, 2025 are assumed to increase each year, with the initial rate of increase gradually decreasing to the ultimate rate as follows:

	Initial Cost Trend Rate	Ultimate Cost Trend Rate	Year That Ultimate Rate is Reached
Pre-65 Medical	7.50%	4.50%	2038
Post-65 Medical	4.50%	4.50%	—
Prescription Medications	8.00%	4.50%	2040

Expected Benefit Payments

Based on current assumptions, O&R expects to make the following benefit payments over the next ten years, net of receipt of governmental subsidies and participant contributions:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	O&R
2026	\$8
2027	8
2028	8
2029	8
2030	8
2031-2035	39

Expected Contributions

Based on estimates as of December 31, 2025, O&R does not expect to make any contributions to the other postretirement benefit plans in 2026.

Plan Assets

The asset allocations for O&R's other postretirement benefit plans at the end of 2025, 2024 and 2023 and the target allocation for 2026 are as follows:

Asset Category	Target Allocation Range	Plan Assets at December 31,		
	2026	2025	2024	2023
Equity Securities	35%-55%	51%	51%	51%
Debt Securities	40%-60%	49%	49%	49%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

O&R has established postretirement health and life insurance benefit plan trusts for the investment of assets to be used for the exclusive purpose of providing other postretirement benefits to participants and beneficiaries.

Pursuant to resolutions adopted by Con Edison's Board of Directors, the Named Fiduciary Committee (the Committee) has general oversight responsibility for O&R's other postretirement benefit plans. The plans' named fiduciaries have been granted the authority to control and manage the operation and administration of the plans, including overall responsibility for the investment of assets in the trust and the power to appoint and terminate investment managers.

The investment objectives of O&R's other postretirement benefit plans are to maintain a level and form of assets adequate to meet benefit obligations to participants, to achieve the expected long-term total return on the

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

trust assets within a prudent level of risk and maintain a level of volatility that is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's expected contribution and expense or the Company's ability to meet plan obligations. The assets of the plan have no significant concentration of risk in one country (other than the United States), industry or entity.

The strategic asset allocation is intended to meet the objectives of the plans by diversifying funds across asset classes, investment styles and fund managers. An asset/liability study typically is conducted every few years to determine whether the current strategic asset allocation continues to represent the appropriate balance of expected risk and reward for the plan to meet expected liabilities. Each study considers the investment risk of the asset allocation and determines the optimal asset allocation for the plan.

Individual fund managers operate under written guidelines provided by Con Edison that cover such areas as investment objectives, performance measurement, permissible investments, investment restrictions, trading and execution, and communication and reporting requirements. The Committee regularly monitors asset class performance and total fund performance. Management changes fund managers and rebalances the portfolio as appropriate.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below as defined by the accounting rules for fair value measurements (see the fair value hierarchy defined in Note M).

The fair values of the plans' assets at December 31, 2025 by asset category are as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equity (a)	\$—	\$108	\$108
Other Fixed Income Debt (b)	—	102	102
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	1	1	2
Investments	\$1	\$211	\$212
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$212

- (a) Equity is comprised of passively managed commingled index fund benchmarked to the MSCI All Country World Index.
 (b) Other Fixed Income Debt is comprised of passively managed commingled index fund benchmarked to the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Long Credit Index and an active separately managed fund indexed to the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Long Credit Index.
 (c) Cash and Cash Equivalents are comprised of short-term investments and money markets.

The fair values of the plan assets at December 31, 2024 by asset category are as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equity (a)	\$—	\$96	\$96
Other Fixed Income Debt (b)	—	90	90
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	1	1	2
Investments	\$1	\$187	\$188
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$188

- (a) - (c) Reference is made to footnotes (a) through (c) in the above table of other postretirement benefit plan assets at December 31, 2025 by asset category.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Note G – Environmental Matters

Superfund Sites

Hazardous substances, such as asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and coal tar, have been used or generated in the course of operations of O&R and its predecessors and are present at sites and in facilities and equipment they currently or previously owned, including sites at which gas was manufactured or stored.

The Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and similar state statutes (Superfund) impose joint and several liability, regardless of fault, upon generators of hazardous substances for investigation and remediation costs (which include costs of demolition, removal, disposal, storage, replacement, containment and monitoring) and natural resource damages. Liability under these laws can be material and may be imposed for contamination from past acts, even though such past acts may have been lawful at the time they occurred. The sites at which O&R has been asserted to have liability under these laws, including its manufactured gas plant sites and any neighboring areas to which contamination may have migrated, are referred to herein as “Superfund Sites.”

For Superfund Sites where there are other potentially responsible parties and O&R is not managing the site investigation and remediation, the accrued liability represents an estimate of the amount O&R will need to pay to investigate and, where determinable, discharge its related obligations. For Superfund Sites (including the manufactured gas plant sites) for which O&R is managing the investigation and remediation, the accrued liability represents an estimate of the Company’s share of the undiscounted cost to investigate the sites and the cost to remediate the sites, if remediation is necessary and if a reasonable estimate of such cost can be made. Remediation costs are estimated in light of the information available, applicable remediation standards and experience with similar sites.

The accrued liabilities and regulatory assets related to Superfund Sites at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024
Accrued Liabilities:		
Manufactured gas plant sites	\$97	\$94
Other Superfund Sites	1	1
Total	\$98	\$95
Regulatory assets	\$92	\$85

The Superfund Sites have been investigated. However, for some of the sites, the extent and associated cost of the required remediation has not yet been determined. As information pertaining to the required remediation becomes available, the Company expects that additional liability may be accrued, the amount of which is not presently determinable but may be material. The Company defers prudently incurred site investigation and remediation costs as regulatory assets (for subsequent recovery through rates).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Environmental remediation costs incurred related to Superfund Sites were \$1 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

No material insurance or other third-party recoveries were received by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

O&R estimates that in 2026, it will incur costs for remediation of approximately \$1 million. The Company is unable to estimate the time period over which the remaining accrued liability will be incurred because, among other things, the required remediation has not been determined for some of the sites.

In 2025, O&R estimated that for its manufactured gas plant sites, each of which has been investigated, the aggregate undiscounted potential liability for the remediation of coal tar and/or other environmental contaminants could range up to \$160 million. These estimates were based on assumptions regarding the extent of contamination and the type and extent of remediation that may be required. Actual experience may be materially different.

Asbestos Proceedings

Suits have been brought in New York state and federal courts against O&R and many other defendants, wherein a large number of plaintiffs sought significant compensatory and punitive damages for deaths and injuries allegedly caused by exposure to asbestos and asbestos containing materials at various O&R premises. The suits that have been resolved, that are many, have been resolved without any payment by O&R, or for amounts that were not, in the aggregate, material to the Company. The amounts specified in all the remaining suits total billions of dollars; however, the Company believes that these amounts are greatly exaggerated, based on the disposition of previous claims. At December 31, 2025, the Company accrued its estimated aggregate undiscounted potential liability of \$1 million with a corresponding regulatory asset for these suits and additional suits that may be brought through 2040. The estimates were based upon a combination of modeling, historical data analysis and risk factor assessment. Courts have modified, and may continue to modify standards for determining liability in asbestos suits. As a result, the Company currently believes that there is a reasonable possibility of an exposure to loss in excess of the liability accrued for the suits. The Company is unable to estimate the amount or range of such loss. In addition, certain current and former employees have claimed or are claiming workers' compensation benefits based on alleged disability from exposure to asbestos. The Company defers as regulatory assets (for subsequent recovery through rates) costs incurred for asbestos claims by employees and third-party contractors relating to its divested generating plants.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Note H – Income Tax

The components of income tax for O&R are as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024	2023
State			
Current	\$(2)	\$(5)	\$(3)
Deferred	9	14	13
Federal			
Current	11	(8)	(3)
Deferred	9	28	21
Total income tax expense	\$27	\$29	\$28

For the year ended December 31, 2025, O&R implemented the provisions of ASU 2023-09—Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures and the incremental disclosure requirements therein, as applicable, are reflected in this note. These provisions were applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented.

Reconciliation of the difference between income tax expense and the amount computed by applying the prevailing statutory income tax rate to income before income taxes is as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars) (% of Pre-tax income)</i>	2025		2024		2023	
U.S. Federal Statutory Tax Rate (a)	\$28.4	21.0%	\$27.9	21.0%	\$26.1	21.0%
State Income Taxes:						
State income taxes, net of federal income taxes (b)	7.6	5.6	7.3	5.5	6.6	5.3
MTA Surcharge (Surcredit) amortization, net of federal income taxes	(1.9)	(1.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	1.0	0.8
Tax Credits	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.6)
Nontaxable or Nondeductible items	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Other Adjustments:						
Amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes	(8.4)	(6.2)	(6.9)	(5.2)	(6.9)	(5.5)
Allowance for uncollectible accounts, net of regulatory recovery	0.6	0.4	(1.2)	(0.9)	0.2	0.1
Cost of removal	3.2	2.4	3.6	2.7	3.1	2.5
Other	(1.2)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Effective tax rate	\$27.2	20.1 %	\$28.7	21.6 %	\$28.3	22.8 %

(a) Income before income tax expense is attributable to domestic operations.

(b) State income taxes in New York account for the majority of the tax effect in this category.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

The tax effects of temporary differences, which gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities, are as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property basis differences	\$587	\$568
Regulatory assets:		
Energy efficiency and other clean energy programs	28	25
Environmental remediation costs	26	24
Deferred storm costs	24	26
Legacy Meters	4	4
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs	1	—
Customer Account Deferrals	1	4
Other regulatory assets	13	23
Pensions and retiree benefits - asset	33	26
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$717	\$700
Deferred tax assets:		
Pensions and retiree benefits – liability	\$13	\$13
Regulatory liabilities:		
Allowance for cost of removal less salvage	61	58
Future income tax	28	31
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs	19	20
Other regulatory liabilities	42	49
Superfund and other environmental costs	28	26
Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax carryforward	14	7
Loss carryforwards	3	16
Other	13	13
Total deferred tax assets	\$221	\$233
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$496	\$467

At December 31, 2025, O&R has a deferred tax asset on its New York State net operating loss carryforward of \$3 million that will begin to expire, if unused, in 2044. No valuation allowance was provided, as it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized.

In April 2023, the IRS released Revenue Procedure 2023-15, which provides a safe harbor method of accounting that taxpayers may use to determine whether certain expenditures to maintain, repair, replace, or improve natural gas transmission and distribution property must be capitalized as improvements by the taxpayer or deducted for federal income tax purposes in the current tax year. This revenue procedure also provides procedures for taxpayers to obtain automatic consent to change their method of accounting to the safe harbor method of accounting. Con Edison adopted the safe harbor rules on its 2023 federal and state returns. As a result, O&R recorded a reduction in its current tax payable and an increase in accumulated deferred tax liabilities of \$39 million to reflect the cumulative impact of this change in accounting method.

One Big Beautiful Bill Act

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) was signed into law, containing a broad range of tax reform provisions, including extending and modifying certain key provisions of the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, as enacted on December 22, 2017 and expanding certain incentives under the federal Inflation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Reduction Act, as enacted on August 16, 2022 (IRA) while accelerating the phase-out of solar and wind credits. Con Edison and its subsidiaries (including O&R) have assessed the potential impacts of the OBBBA and any such assessments may be impacted by future guidance to be issued by the Department of Treasury. However, based on management's assessment, the provisions in the OBBBA are not expected to have a material impact on O&R's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax

On August 16, 2022, the IRA was signed into law and implemented a new corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT) that imposed a 15 percent tax on modified GAAP net income. Pursuant to the IRA, corporations are entitled to a tax credit (minimum tax credit) to the extent the CAMT liability exceeds the regular tax liability. This amount can be carried forward indefinitely and used in future years when regular tax liability exceeds the CAMT liability.

Beginning in 2024, based on the existing statute, Con Edison and its subsidiaries (including O&R) are subject to and report the CAMT in their Consolidated Income Statements, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2025, O&R has a CAMT credit carryforward of \$14 million (\$2 million of which is for RECO). For the year ended December 31, 2025 O&R accrued a CAMT liability of \$7 million (\$2 million of which is for RECO) before the application of general business tax credits, with an offsetting deferred tax asset representing the minimum tax credit carryforward. The deferred tax asset related to the minimum tax credit carryforward will be realized to the extent O&R's consolidated deferred tax liabilities exceed the minimum tax credit carryforward. O&R's deferred tax liabilities are expected to exceed the minimum tax credit carryforward for the foreseeable future and thus no valuation allowance is required. O&R is continuing to assess the impacts of the IRA on its financial statements and will update estimates based on future guidance to be issued by the Department of the Treasury.

On February 18, 2026, the IRS and the Department of Treasury issued Notice 2026-7, that provides additional interim guidance regarding the application of the CAMT and allows O&R to deduct certain repair expenditures as a reduction to its modified GAAP net income. This interim guidance is retroactive to the beginning of the IRA provisions in calculating O&R's CAMT liability.

As a result of implementing these new guidelines, Con Edison and its subsidiaries will file a quick refund claim by April 15, 2026 for the 2025 tax year and amend its federal tax return for the 2024 tax year. O&R expects to claim tax refunds of approximately \$8 million and will reduce its CAMT credit carryover by approximately the same amount. This guidance will significantly reduce O&R's CAMT liability going forward.

Cash paid for income taxes (net of refunds received):

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Federal	\$(7)	\$17	\$(9)
New York	(9)	(3)	(1)
New Jersey	—	1	2
Total cash paid for income taxes (net of refunds)	\$(16)	\$15	\$(8)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Uncertain Tax Positions

Under the accounting rules for income taxes, O&R is not permitted to recognize the tax benefit attributable to a tax position unless such position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities, including resolution of any related appeals and litigation processes, based solely on the technical merits of the position.

At December 31, 2025, the estimated uncertain tax positions for O&R were an immaterial amount. O&R recognizes interest on liabilities for uncertain tax positions in interest expense and would recognize penalties, if any, in operating expenses in O&R's consolidated income statement. In 2025, 2024 and 2023, O&R recognized no interest expense or penalties for uncertain tax positions in its consolidated income statement.

Con Edison and its subsidiaries' federal tax return for 2024 remains under examination. State income tax returns remain open for examination in New York State for tax years 2022 through 2024 and in New Jersey for tax years 2021 through 2024.

Note I - Revenue Recognition

The following table presents, for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, revenue from contracts with customers as defined in ASC Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," as well as additional revenue from sources other than contracts with customers, disaggregated by major source.

	2025			2024			2023		
	Revenues from contracts with customers	Other revenues (a)	Total operating revenues	Revenues from contracts with customers	Other revenues (a)	Total operating revenues	Revenues from contracts with customers	Other revenues (a)	Total operating revenues
<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>									
O&R									
Electric	\$956	\$(22)	\$934	\$865	\$(13)	\$852	\$751	\$13	\$764
Gas	345	(14)	331	250	23	273	287	10	297
Total O&R	\$1,301	\$(36)	\$1,265	\$1,115	\$10	\$1,125	\$1,038	\$23	\$1,061

(a) This includes primarily revenue from alternative revenue programs, such as the revenue decoupling mechanisms under the NY electric and gas rate plans, the conservation incentive program for RECO, negative revenue adjustments, and net earnings adjustment mechanisms (EAMs) and positive incentives primarily for achieving energy efficiency goals.

Revenues are recorded as energy is delivered, generated or services are provided and billed to customers. Amounts billed are recorded in accounts receivable - customers, with payment generally due the following month. The Company's accounts receivable - customers balance also reflects the Company's purchase of receivables from energy service companies to support retail choice programs. Accrued revenues not yet billed to customers are recorded as accrued unbilled revenues.

O&R has the obligation to deliver electricity and gas to its customers. As the energy is immediately available for use upon delivery to the customer, the energy and its delivery are identifiable as a single performance obligation. The Company recognizes revenues as this performance obligation is satisfied over time as the

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Company delivers, and the customers simultaneously receive and consume, the energy. The amount of revenues recognized reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for delivering the energy. Under its tariffs, the transaction price for full-service customers includes the Company's energy cost and for all customers includes delivery charges determined based on customer class and in accordance with established tariffs and guidelines of the NYSPSC or the NJBPU, as applicable. Accordingly, there is no unsatisfied performance obligation associated with these customers. The transaction price is applied to the Company's revenue generating activities through the customer billing process. Because energy is delivered over time, the Company uses output methods that recognize revenue based on direct measurement of the value transferred, such as units delivered, that provides an accurate measure of value for the energy delivered. The Company accrues revenues at the end of each month for estimated energy delivered but not yet billed to customers. The Company defers over a 12-month period, net interruptible gas revenues, other than those authorized by the NYSPSC to be retained by the Company, for refund to firm gas sales and transportation customers.

Note J – Current Expected Credit Losses

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

The Company's "Account receivable – customers" balance consists of utility bills due (bills are generally due the month following billing) from customers who have energy delivered, generated, or services provided by the Company. The balance also reflects the Company's purchase of receivables from energy service companies to support the retail choice programs.

The "other receivables" balance generally reflects costs billed by the Company for goods and services provided to external parties, such as accommodation work for private parties and certain governmental entities, real estate rental and pole attachments.

The Company develops expected loss estimates using past events data and considers current conditions and future reasonable and supportable forecasts. Changes to the Company's reserve balances that result in write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances above existing rate allowances are not reflected in rates during the term of the current rate plans. For the Company's allowance for uncollectible accounts for customer accounts receivable, which includes accrued unbilled revenue, past events considered include write-offs relative to customer accounts receivable; current conditions include macro-and micro-economic conditions related to trends in the local economy, reconnection rates and current and aged customer accounts receivable balances, including final balances, among other factors; and forecasts about the future include assumptions related to the level of write-offs and recoveries. The aged customer accounts receivable balances decreased from December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2025, and increased from December 31, 2023 to December 31, 2024. The increases (decreases) in the allowance for customer uncollectible accounts were \$(9) million for the year ended December 31, 2025, and \$8 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. Generally, the Company writes off customer accounts receivable as uncollectible 90 days after the account is disconnected for non-payment, or the account is closed during the collection process.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

Other receivables allowance for uncollectible accounts is calculated based on a historical average of collections relative to total other receivables, including current receivables. Current macro- and micro-economic conditions are also considered when calculating the current reserve. Probable outcomes of pending litigation, whether favorable or unfavorable to the Company, are also included in the consideration.

Customer accounts receivable and the associated allowance for uncollectible accounts are included in the line “Accounts receivable – customers” on the Company’s consolidated balance sheet. Other receivables and the associated allowance for uncollectible accounts are included in “Other receivables” on the consolidated balance sheet.

The table below presents a rollforward by major portfolio segment type for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

For the Year Ended December 31,						
<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Accounts receivable - customers			Other receivables		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Allowance for credit losses						
Beginning Balance at January 1,	\$15	\$7	\$8	\$3	\$5	\$2
Recoveries	1	2	1	—	—	—
Write-offs	(9)	(9)	(6)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Reserve adjustments	(1)	15	4	6	(1)	4
Ending Balance December 31,	\$6	\$15	\$7	\$8	\$3	\$5

Note K - Stock-Based Compensation

O&R may compensate employees and directors under Con Edison’s stock-based compensation plans with, among other things, stock units, restricted stock units, contributions to the stock purchase plan and stock options. Long Term Incentive Plans that were approved by Con Edison’s shareholders in 2003 (2003 LTIP), 2013 (2013 LTIP), and 2023 (2023 LTIP) are collectively referred to herein as the LTIP. The LTIP provides for, among other things, awards to employees of restricted stock units. Existing awards under the 2003 LTIP and the 2013 LTIP continue in effect, however no new awards may be issued under either plan. The 2023 LTIP provides for awards for up to ten million shares of common stock.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, equity awards were granted under the 2013 and 2023 LTIP. Shares of Con Edison common stock used to satisfy O&R’s obligations with respect to stock-based compensation may be new shares (authorized, but unissued) or treasury shares (existing treasury shares or shares purchased in the open market). The shares used during the year ended December 31, 2025 were new shares. O&R intends to use new Con Edison shares to fulfill its stock-based compensation obligations for 2026.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense using a fair value measurement method. The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense recognized by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Performance-based restricted stock	\$4	\$2	\$4
Stock purchase plan	1	1	1
Total	\$5	\$3	\$5
Income tax benefit	\$1	\$1	\$1

Restricted Stock and Stock Units

Restricted stock and stock unit awards under the LTIP have been made as follows: (i) awards that provide for adjustment of the number of units (performance-restricted stock units or Performance RSUs) to certain officers and employees; (ii) time-based awards to certain officers and employees; and (iii) awards to non-employee directors. Restricted stock and stock units awarded represent the right to receive, upon vesting, shares of Con Edison common stock, or, except for units awarded under the directors' plan, the cash value of shares or a combination thereof.

The number of units in each annual Performance RSU award is subject to adjustment as follows: (i) 50 percent of the units awarded will be multiplied by a factor that may range from 0 to 200 percent, based on Con Edison's total shareholder return relative to a specified peer group during a specified performance period (the TSR portion); and (ii) 50 percent of the units awarded will be multiplied by factors that may range from 0 to 200 percent, based on determinations made in connection with O&R's annual incentive plans or, with respect to certain executive officers, actual performance as compared to certain performance measures during a specified performance period (the non-TSR portion). Performance RSU awards generally vest upon completion of the performance period.

Performance against the established targets is recomputed each reporting period as of the earlier of the reporting date and the vesting date. The TSR portion applies a Monte Carlo simulation model, and the non-TSR portion is the product of the market price at the end of the period and the average non-TSR determination over the vesting period. Performance RSUs are "liability awards" because each Performance RSU represents the right to receive, upon vesting, one share of Con Edison common stock, the cash value of a share or a combination thereof. As such, changes in the fair value of the Performance RSUs are reflected in net income. The assumptions used to calculate the fair value of the awards were as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Risk-free interest rate (a)	3.47% - 3.48%	4.23% - 4.25%	4.06% - 4.64%
Expected term (b)	3 years	3 years	3 years
Expected share price volatility (c)	18.21% - 19.80%	16.48% - 17.20%	17.88% - 19.92%

- (a) The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon yield curve.
 (b) The expected term of the Performance RSUs equals the vesting period. The Company does not expect significant forfeitures to occur.
 (c) Based on historical experience. The Company would reevaluate this assumption if market conditions or business developments would reasonably indicate that future volatility might differ materially from historical experience.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

A summary of changes in the status of the Performance RSUs' TSR and non-TSR portions during the year ended December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (a)		
	Units	TSR Portion (b)	Non-TSR Portion (c)
Non-vested at December 31, 2024	57,684	\$89.92	\$87.64
Granted (a)	26,914	107.18	99.02
Vested (b)	(18,602)	89.87	83.72
Forfeited (c)	(725)	99.14	95.06
Non-vested at December 31, 2025	65,271	\$96.95	\$93.37

(a) The TSR and non-TSR Portions each account for 50 percent of the awards' value.

(b) Fair value is determined using the Monte Carlo simulation described above. Weighted average grant date fair value does not reflect any accrual or payment of dividends prior to vesting.

(c) Fair value is determined using the market price of one share of Con Edison common stock on the grant date. The market price has not been discounted to reflect that dividends do not accrue and are not payable on Performance RSUs until vesting.

The total expense to be recognized by the Company in future periods for unvested Performance RSUs outstanding at December 31, 2025 is \$2 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of one year. The Company paid cash of \$2 million in 2025, \$3 million in 2024 and \$2 million in 2023 to settle vested Performance RSUs.

In accordance with the accounting rules for stock compensation, for time-based awards awarded to employees, the Company accrues a liability and recognizes compensation expense based on the market value of a common share throughout the vesting period. The vesting period for awards is three years and is based on the employee's continuous service to O&R. Prior to vesting, the awards are subject to forfeiture in whole or in part under certain circumstances. The awards are "liability awards" because each restricted stock unit represents the right to receive, upon vesting, one share of Con Edison common stock, the cash value of a share or a combination thereof. As such, prior to vesting, changes in the fair value of the units are reflected in net income.

The time-based awards awarded to officers are "equity awards" because each restricted stock unit represents the right to receive, upon vesting, one share of Con Edison common stock with no cash value options. As such, in accordance with the accounting rules for stock compensation, the value of the awards is measured at the estimated fair value on the date of grant. The cost is recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period. The vesting period for awards is three years and is based on each officer's continuous service to Con Edison.

A summary of changes in the status of time-based awards during the year ended December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	
	Units	
Non-vested at December 31, 2024	37,719	\$89.24
Granted	15,861	96.95
Vested	(11,391)	86.10
Forfeited	(476)	96.56
Transferred	—	—
Non-vested at December 31, 2025	41,713	\$92.95

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

The total expense to be recognized by the Company in future periods for unvested time-based awards outstanding at December 31, 2025 is \$2 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of one year. The Company paid an immaterial amount of cash in 2025, 2024 and 2023 to settle vested time-based awards.

Stock Purchase Plan

The Stock Purchase Plans, which were approved by Con Edison's shareholders in 2014 and 2024 (collectively, the Plan), provide for the Company to contribute up to \$1 for each \$9 invested by its directors, officers or employees to purchase Con Edison common stock under the Plan. Eligible participants may invest up to \$25,000 during any calendar year (subject to an additional limitation for officers and employees of not more than 20 percent of their pay). Dividends paid on shares held under the Plan are reinvested in additional shares unless otherwise directed by the participant.

Participants in the Plan immediately vest in shares purchased by them under the Plan. During 2025, 2024 and 2023, 757,757, 774,338, and 751,702 shares were purchased under the Plan, including those purchased by employees of other subsidiaries of Con Edison, at a weighted average price of \$100.46, \$94.71, and \$91.80 per share, respectively.

Note L – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company hedges market price fluctuations associated with physical purchases and sales of electricity, natural gas and, to a lesser extent, refined fuels by using derivative instruments including futures, forwards, basis swaps, options, transmission congestion contracts and financial transmission rights contracts. These are economic hedges, for which the Company does not elect hedge accounting. The Company uses economic hedges to manage commodity price risk in accordance with provisions set by state regulators. The volume of hedging activity at the Company depends upon the forecasted volume of physical commodity supply to meet customer needs, and program costs or benefits are recovered from or credited to full-service customers, respectively. Derivatives are recognized on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value (see Note M), unless an exception is available under the accounting rules for derivatives and hedging. Qualifying derivative contracts that have been designated as normal purchases or normal sales contracts are not reported at fair value under the accounting rules.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

The fair values of the Company's commodity derivatives, including the offsetting of assets and liabilities, on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025			2024		
Balance Sheet Location	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets (Liabilities)	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts of Assets (Liabilities) (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets (Liabilities)	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts of Assets (Liabilities) (a)
Fair value of derivative assets						
Current	\$14	\$(2)	\$12 (b)	\$4	\$(1)	\$3 (b)
Noncurrent	13	(4)	9	3	(1)	2
Total fair value of derivative assets	\$27	\$(6)	\$21	\$7	\$(2)	\$5
Fair value of derivative liabilities						
Current	\$(5)	\$2	\$(3) (b)	\$(9)	\$2	\$(7) (b)
Noncurrent	(4)	2	(2)	(13)	1	(12)
Total fair value of derivative liabilities	\$(9)	\$4	\$(5)	\$(22)	\$3	\$(19)
Net fair value derivative assets (liabilities)	\$18	\$(2)	\$16	\$(15)	\$1	\$(14)

- (a) Derivative instruments and collateral were offset on the consolidated balance sheet as applicable under the accounting rules. The Company enters into master agreements for its commodity derivatives. These agreements typically provide offset in the event of contract termination. In such case, generally the non-defaulting party's payable will be offset by the defaulting party's payable. The non-defaulting party will customarily notify the defaulting party within a specific time period and come to an agreement on the early termination amount.
- (b) At December 31, 2025, collateral and margin deposits for O&R were classified as derivative assets of an immaterial amount, and as derivative liabilities of \$(2) million. At December 31, 2024, collateral and margin deposits for O&R were classified as derivative assets of an immaterial amount, and as derivative liabilities of \$(2) million. These amounts are presented on the consolidated balance sheets, but not included in the table. Margin is collateral, typically cash, that the holder of a derivative instrument is required to deposit in order to transact on an exchange and to cover its potential losses with its broker or the exchange.

The Company generally recovers its prudently incurred fuel, purchased power and gas costs, including hedging gains and losses, in accordance with rate provisions approved by the applicable state utility regulators. See "Recoverable Energy Costs" in Note A. In accordance with the accounting rules for regulated operations, the Company records a regulatory asset or regulatory liability to defer recognition of unrealized gains and losses on its electric and gas derivatives. As gains and losses are realized in future periods, they will be recognized as purchased power, gas and fuel costs in the Company's consolidated income statement.

O&R and CECONY (together, the Utilities) have combined their gas requirements, and contracts to meet those requirements, into a single portfolio. The combined portfolio is administered by, and related management services (including hedging market price fluctuations associated with the physical purchase of gas) are provided by, CECONY (for itself and as agent for O&R) and costs (net of the effect of the related hedging transactions) are allocated between the Utilities in accordance with provisions approved by the NYSPSC. See Note N.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

The following table presents the realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivatives that have been deferred or recognized in earnings for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Balance Sheet Location	2025	2024
Pre-tax gains (losses) deferred in accordance with accounting rules for regulated operations:			
Current	Regulatory liabilities	\$9	\$—
Noncurrent	Regulatory liabilities	8	1
Total deferred gains (losses)		\$17	\$1
Current	Regulatory assets	\$4	\$5
Current	Recoverable energy costs	4	(25)
Noncurrent	Regulatory assets	10	3
Total deferred gains (losses)		\$18	\$(17)
Net deferred gains (losses) (a)		\$35	\$(16)

(a) Unrealized net deferred gains on electric and gas derivatives for O&R increased as a result of higher electric and gas commodity prices during the year ended December 31, 2025. Upon settlement, short-term deferred derivative losses generally increase the recoverable costs of electric and gas purchases.

The following table presents the hedged volume of the Company's commodity derivative transactions at December 31, 2025:

Electric Energy (MWh) (a)	Capacity (MW-mos) (a)	Natural Gas (Dt) (a)
2,330,110	10,200	19,310,000

(a) Volumes are reported net of long and short positions.

The Company is exposed to credit risk related to transactions entered into primarily for the various electric supply and hedging activities. Credit risk relates to the loss that may result from a counterparty's nonperformance. The Company uses credit policies to manage this risk, including an established credit approval process, monitoring of counterparty limits, netting provisions within agreements, collateral or prepayment arrangements, credit insurance and credit default swaps. The Company measures credit risk exposure as the replacement cost for open energy commodity and derivative positions plus amounts owed from counterparties for settled transactions. The replacement cost of open positions represents unrealized gains, net of any unrealized losses where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset.

At December 31, 2025, the Company had \$9 million of credit exposure in connection with open energy supply net receivables and hedging activities, net of collateral, related to investment-grade counterparties and exchange brokers.

The collateral requirements associated with, and settlement of, derivative transactions are included in net cash flows from operating activities in the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows. Most derivative instrument contracts contain provisions that may require a party to provide collateral on its derivative instruments that are in a net liability position. The amount of collateral to be provided will depend on the fair value of the derivative instruments and the party's credit ratings.

The following table presents the aggregate fair value of the Company's derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a net liability position, the collateral posted including cash and letters of

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

credit for such positions and the additional cash collateral that would have been required to be posted had the lowest applicable credit rating been reduced one level and to below investment grade at December 31, 2025:

(Millions of Dollars)

Aggregate fair value – net liabilities (a)	\$5
Collateral posted	2
Additional collateral (b) (downgrade one level from current ratings)	1
Additional collateral (b) (downgrade to below investment grade from current ratings)	6 (c)

- (a) Non-derivative transactions for the purchase and sale of electricity, gas and qualifying derivative instruments, that have been designated as normal purchases or normal sales, are excluded from the table. These transactions primarily include purchases of electricity from independent system operators. In the event the Company was no longer extended unsecured credit for such purchases, the Company would be required to post additional collateral of \$2 million at December 31, 2025. For certain other such non-derivative transactions, the Company could be required to post collateral under certain circumstances, including in the event counterparties had reasonable grounds for insecurity.
- (b) The additional collateral amounts shown above are based upon the estimated O&R allocation of the Utilities' collateral requirements. The Utilities measure the collateral requirements by taking into consideration the fair value amounts of derivative instruments that contain credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a net liability position plus amounts owed to counterparties for settled transactions and amounts required by counterparties for minimum financial security. The fair value amounts represent unrealized losses, net of any unrealized gains where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset.
- (c) Derivative instruments that are net assets have been excluded from the table. At December 31, 2025, if the Company had been downgraded to below investment grade, it would have been required to post \$8 million of additional collateral.

Note M – Fair Value Measurements

The accounting rules for fair value measurements and disclosures define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in a principal or most advantageous market. Fair value is a market-based measurement that is determined based on inputs, that refer broadly to assumptions that market participants use in pricing assets or liabilities. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or generally unobservable firm inputs. The Company often makes certain assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk, and the risks inherent in the inputs to valuation techniques. The Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The accounting rules for fair value measurements and disclosures established a fair value hierarchy, that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value in three broad levels. The rules require that assets and liabilities be classified in their entirety based on the level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input may require judgment considering factors specific to the asset or liability and may affect the valuation of the asset or liability and their placement within the fair value hierarchy. The Company classifies fair value balances based on the fair value hierarchy defined by the accounting rules for fair value measurements and disclosures as follows:

- Level 1 – Consists of assets or liabilities whose value is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets at the measurement date. An active market is one in which transactions for assets or liabilities occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. This category includes contracts traded on active exchange markets valued using unadjusted prices quoted directly from the exchange.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

- Level 2 – Consists of assets or liabilities valued using industry standard models and based on prices, other than quoted prices within Level 1, that are either directly or indirectly observable as of the measurement date. The industry standard models consider observable assumptions including time value, volatility factors, and current market and contractual prices for the underlying commodities, in addition to other economic measures. This category includes contracts traded on active exchanges or in over-the-counter markets priced with industry standard models.
- Level 3 – Consists of assets or liabilities whose fair value is estimated based on internally developed models or methodologies using inputs that are generally less readily observable and supported by little, if any, market activity at the measurement date. Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best available information and subject to cost benefit constraints. This category includes contracts priced using models that are internally developed and contracts placed in illiquid markets. It also includes contracts that expire after the period of time for which quoted prices are available and internal models are used to determine a significant portion of the value.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized below.

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025					2024				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment (d)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment (d)	Total
Derivative assets:										
Commodity (a)(b)(c)	\$—	\$22	\$3	\$(4)	\$21	\$—	\$6	\$—	\$(1)	\$5
Cash Value of Life Insurance Policies (a)(b)	—	7	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	6
Mutual Funds (a)(b)	15	—	—	—	15	17	—	—	—	17
Total assets	\$15	\$29	\$3	\$(4)	\$43	\$17	\$12	\$—	\$(1)	\$28
Derivative liabilities:										
Commodity (a)(b)(c)	\$—	\$2	\$5	\$—	\$7	\$1	\$12	\$9	\$(1)	\$21

- (a) The Company's policy is to review the fair value hierarchy and recognize transfers into and transfers out of the levels at the end of each reporting period. Transfers out of Level 3 represent assets and liabilities that were previously classified as Level 3 for which the inputs became observable for classification in Level 2. The inputs are now observable because of availability of observable market data due to the decrease in the terms of certain contracts from beyond three years to less than three years.
- (b) Level 2 assets and liabilities include investments held in the non-qualified retirement plans, exchange-traded contracts where there is insufficient market liquidity to warrant inclusion in Level 1, and certain over-the-counter derivative instruments for electricity, refined products and natural gas. Derivative instruments classified as Level 2 are valued using industry standard models that incorporate corroborated observable inputs; such as pricing services or prices from similar instruments that trade in liquid markets, time value and volatility factors.
- (c) The accounting rules for fair value measurements and disclosures require consideration of the impact of nonperformance risk (including credit risk) from a market participant perspective in the measurement of the fair value of assets and liabilities. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company determined that nonperformance risk would have no material impact on its financial position or results of operations.
- (d) Amounts represent the impact of legally-enforceable master netting agreements that allow the Company to net gain and loss positions and cash collateral held or placed with the same counterparties.

The employees in CECONY's risk management group develop and maintain the valuation policies and procedures for, and verify pricing and fair value valuation of, commodity derivatives for the Utilities. Under CECONY's policies and procedures, multiple independent sources of information are obtained for forward price curves used to value commodity derivatives. Fair value and changes in fair value of commodity derivatives are

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

reported monthly to the Utilities' risk committees, comprised of officers and employees of the Utilities that oversee energy hedging. The risk management group reports to CECONY's Vice President and Treasurer.

Commodity	Fair Value of Level 3 at December 31, 2025 (Millions of Dollars)	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range	Average Market Price
Electricity	\$(2)	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward capacity prices (\$/kW-month) (a)	\$1.36-\$8.37 per kW-month	\$4.07

(a) Generally, increases/(decreases) in this input in isolation would result in a higher/(lower) fair value measurement.

The table listed below provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending net balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024
Beginning balance as of January 1,	\$(9)	\$(2)
Included in earnings	(3)	(5)
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities	7	(8)
Settlements	3	6
Ending balance as of December 31,	\$(2)	\$(9)

Realized gains and losses on Level 3 commodity derivative assets and liabilities are reported as part of purchased power, gas and fuel costs. The Company generally recovers these costs in accordance with rate provisions approved by the applicable state public utilities regulators. See Note A. Unrealized gains and losses for commodity derivatives are generally deferred on the consolidated balance sheet in accordance with the accounting rules for regulated operations.

Note N – Related Party Transactions

The NYSPSC generally requires that the Company and Con Edison's other subsidiaries be operated as separate entities. The Company and Con Edison's unregulated subsidiaries are required to have separate operating employees and operating officers of the Company may not be operating officers of Con Edison's unregulated subsidiaries. The Company may provide administrative and other services to, and receive such services from Con Edison and its subsidiaries only pursuant to cost allocation procedures approved by the NYSPSC. Transfers of assets between the Company and Con Edison or its other subsidiaries may be made only as approved by the NYSPSC. The debt of the Company is to be raised directly by the Company and not derived from Con Edison. Without the prior permission of the NYSPSC, the Company may not make loans to, guarantee the obligations of, or pledge assets as security for the indebtedness of Con Edison or its other subsidiaries. The NYSPSC limits the dividends that the Company may pay Con Edison. See "Common Stock" in Note C. As a result, substantially all of the net assets of O&R (\$1,293 million at December 31, 2025) are considered restricted net assets. The NYSPSC may impose additional measures to separate, or "ring fence," the Company from Con Edison and its other subsidiaries. See "Rate Plans" in Note B.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

The costs of administrative and other services provided by the Company, and received from Con Edison and its other subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Cost of services provided	\$8	\$10	\$19
Cost of services received	\$83	\$72	\$77

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, O&R's net payable to Con Edison and its other subsidiaries associated with these services was \$11 million and \$12 million, respectively.

In addition, CECONY and O&R have joint gas supply arrangements, in connection with which O&R purchased from CECONY \$114 million and \$77 million of natural gas for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. These amounts are net of the effect of related hedging transactions. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, O&R's net payable to CECONY associated with these gas purchases were \$16 million and \$12 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's net receivable from (payable to) Con Edison for income taxes was \$(5) million and \$23 million, respectively.

FERC has authorized CECONY to lend funds to O&R for a period of not more than 12 months, in an amount not to exceed \$250 million, at prevailing market rates. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no outstanding loans to O&R.

Note O – New Financial Accounting Standards

In September 2025, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued amendments to the guidance on accounting for Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40) through ASU 2025-06. The guidance modernizes and clarifies the threshold for when an entity is required to start capitalizing software costs and is based on when (i) management has authorized and committed to funding the software project and (ii) it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used to perform the function intended. The amendments in ASU 2025-06 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, and interim reporting periods, with early adoption permitted as of the beginning of an annual reporting period. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of this new standard on its financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

In September 2025, the FASB issued amendments to the guidance on accounting for Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) and Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) through ASU 2025-07. The guidance refines the scope of Topic 815 to clarify which contracts are subject to derivative accounting. The guidance also provides clarification under Topic 606 for share-based payments in a revenue contract with a customer. The amendments in ASU 2025-07 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

reporting periods, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of this new standard on its financial position, results of operations and liquidity.