ENCAVIS

Annual Report

2025

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Group management report for the 2025 financial year

The Group

General information

The Group management report comprises ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG (hereinafter referred to as “ENCAVIS Management”) based in Hamburg, Germany, and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to collectively as “the Group” or “Encavis”). It was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and in application of German Accounting Standard (GAS) no. 20.

ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG was originally founded under the company name Blitz F24-417 GmbH with registered office in Frankfurt am Main by way of a partnership agreement dated 15 January 2024 and entered in the commercial register under commercial register number HRB 13385 with effect from 16 February 2024. The company was subsequently renamed Elbe MidCo GmbH. Based on the resolution of the shareholders’ meeting of 11 September 2024, the company was converted to Elbe MidCo GmbH & Co. KG with registered office in Frankfurt am Main. The company was entered in the commercial register on 20 September 2024 under commercial register number HRA 53913. The company was subsequently renamed ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG and the registered office was relocated from Frankfurt am Main to Hamburg. The company has been registered at Hamburg Local Court under HRA 133164 since 9 January 2026.

ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG acquired ENCAVIS GmbH (formerly Elbe BidCo AG, Blitz 21-823 AG) by way of a share purchase agreement dated 23 February 2024. The latter was founded under the company name Blitz 21-823 AG with registered office in Munich in accordance with the articles of association dated 21 January 2021 and entered in the commercial register on 3 February 2021. The company was subsequently converted to Elbe BidCo GmbH, the registered office was relocated to Hamburg and the company name was changed to ENCAVIS GmbH.

On 24 April 2024, ENCAVIS GmbH published a voluntary public takeover offer to acquire all registered shares in the then Encavis AG. ENCAVIS AG, with registered office in Hamburg, Germany, has been controlled by ENCAVIS GmbH since 4 December 2024. By merger agreement dated 3 June 2025, ENCAVIS AG, which was acquired at the end of 2024, was merged with ENCAVIS GmbH with effect from 1 January 2025.

ENCAVIS Management prepares the individual financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles set out in the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles set out in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Unless stated otherwise, all disclosures in this report relate to 31 December 2025 or the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025. Owing to the formation of the company on 15 January 2024, the comparative figures for the previous year cover the period from 15 January to 31 December 2024.

Basic information about the Group

Business model

Encavis utilises the many opportunities offered by electricity generation from renewable energies. As an independent operator of environmentally friendly and emission-free power plant capacities, Encavis continues to expand its generation portfolio. The company’s core business comprises the acquisition and operation of onshore wind and solar parks. In the acquisition of new installations, the company focuses on a mix of projects in development, ready-to-build and turnkey projects, or existing installations that have guaranteed feed-in tariffs or for which long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) have been concluded. The development projects or completed installations are generally located in geographic regions that stand out due to their stable political and economic conditions as well as reliable investment and framework conditions.

The rapidly growing business involving the technical operations and maintenance (O&M) of solar energy installations is run by the subsidiary Stern Energy S.p.A. The company, based in Parma (Italy), has already set up branches in Germany, The Netherlands, The United Kingdom, France and Denmark. This forms part of the company's strategy to further strengthen the Group's technical services and turn its O&M business into a leading platform for solar services for third-party customers in Europe.

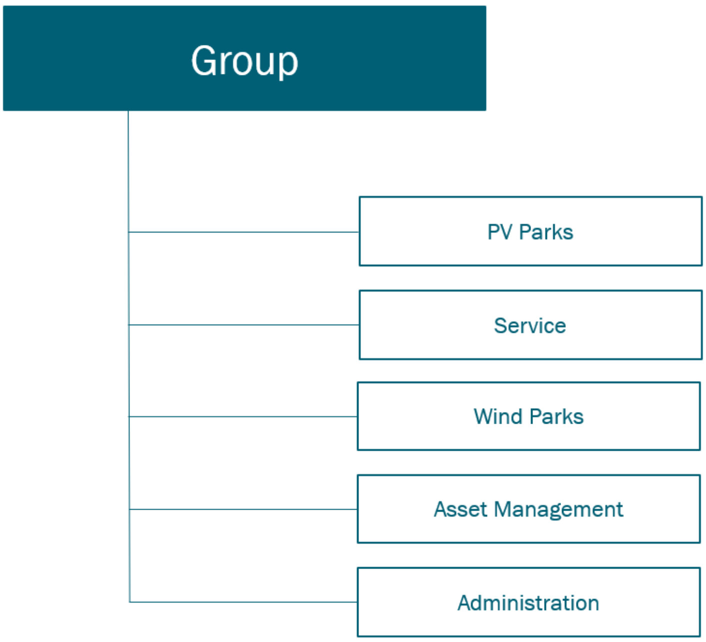
Through its subsidiary Encavis Asset Management AG, Encavis also offers institutional investors attractive opportunities to invest in installations that generate renewable energy. The Asset Management field covers all services in this area, i.e. the launching of funds, the individual design and structuring of other investments for professional investors in the field of renewable energy and the management of the investments held by these investors.

Encavis' portfolio currently includes solar and wind parks in its own portfolio with a total capacity of more than 3.3 gigawatts (GW) in ten European countries. Photovoltaics account for around 74 % and wind energy for around 26 % of installed capacity. There is a clearly defined focus on the core markets of Germany (1,045 MW), Spain (892 MW) and Italy (432 MW), which together form the backbone of the portfolio. In addition, the Group operates solar and wind parks with a total capacity of more than 1.5 GW for third parties as part of the Asset Management segment.

Group structure

ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG is the parent company of the Encavis Group. In addition to ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG, the consolidated financial statements included 354 subsidiaries held directly or indirectly as at 31 December 2025 (previous year: 332).

The diagram illustrates the Group's segments as at 31 December 2025:



PV Parks	This segment comprises all of the company's solar parks in Germany, Italy, France, The United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Spain, Denmark and Sweden, as well as any holding companies.
Service	The segment consists of Encavis Technical Services GmbH and the Italian company Stern Energy S.p.A., along with their national subsidiaries providing services in Germany, The United Kingdom, France, The Netherlands and Denmark. In addition, this segment includes other service companies and battery storage solutions, as well as the business transactions of Encavis GmbH allocated to this segment.
Wind Parks	This segment includes all of the company's wind parks in Germany, Italy, France, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania and Spain, as well as associated holding companies.
Asset Management	The segment comprises the business operations of Encavis Portfolio Management GmbH and Encavis Asset Management AG as well as other companies allocated to this business area.
Administration	This segment comprises the administrative transactions concluded by the parent company of the Group, ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG, and ENCAVIS GmbH. This segment also includes the financing subsidiary, Encavis Bridge Financing GmbH, and other companies allocated to Administration.

Economic report

Economic framework conditions

Stable global economy despite persistently challenging conditions

The global economy remained stable in 2025, despite an environment that continued to be characterised by geopolitical tensions and structural adjustment processes. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), global gross domestic product (GDP) rose by 3.3 % in the reporting year, thus matching the revised growth rate for the previous year. Global economic momentum thus remained robust. However, ongoing geopolitical conflicts, the unpredictable customs policy of the US government and the resulting countermeasures taken by affected countries, structural shifts in trade and fiscal consolidation measures in individual economies limited the global economy's potential to gain momentum.

Price trends continued to ease over the course of the year, with global inflation falling 1.7 percentage points from 5.8 % in 2024 to 4.1 % in 2025. This was largely due to the tight monetary policy measures taken in previous years, the impact of which increasingly began to weigh on economic growth. At the same time, energy and commodity prices stabilised, while global supply chains continued to return to normal. This provided major central banks the scope to ease monetary policy further. In the eurozone, the European Central Bank (ECB) continued the easing cycle it had begun the previous year and cut key interest rates several times during the year. The deposit rate of 3.0 %, which is key for the financial markets, was thus reduced to 2.0 % in four stages, with the final reduction taking place in June 2025. These interest rate cuts reflect, in particular, the decline in inflation and the weaker economic momentum. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) also continued its strategy of gradual monetary easing, cutting interest rates by a total of 75 basis points on three occasions in 2025 to a range of 3.50 % to 3.75 %.

According to the IMF, growth in what are known as advanced economies remained modest at 1.7 % in 2025. Differences in growth momentum observed in the past continued to be clearly evident. The US economy grew by 2.1 % (previous year: 2.8 %) and thus developed at an above-average rate, albeit at a slower pace than in the previous year. The economic recovery in the eurozone continued apace, with GDP growing by 1.4 %, up from the previous year's figure of just 0.9 %. In France, the economy grew only at a moderate rate, weighed down in particular by weaker industrial production and low levels of investment. Although the economy in Italy benefited from stable demand for services, it continued to face structural challenges in the manufacturing industry. Spain, by contrast, recorded comparatively robust growth momentum, underpinned by continued strong performance in the services sector and solid domestic demand.

According to calculations by the Federal Statistical Office (Destatis), economic output in Germany rose by 0.3 % in 2025, adjusted for price and calendar effects, after falling by 0.5 % in the previous year. This means that the German economy has grown slightly again after two years of recession. The main drivers of this growth were household and government spending. Price-adjusted private consumer spending rose by 1.4 %, due, in particular, to higher spending on healthcare and mobility. At a growth rate of 1.5 %, government spending rose by an even greater margin. In this case, too, higher spending in the healthcare sector was a key driver. In addition, employee compensation paid by the state increased. However, the situation in the manufacturing sector remained considerably more challenging. Key sectors such as mechanical engineering and the automotive industry suffered significant losses and faced stronger competition in their global sales markets. The chemicals and other energy-intensive industries also performed below their already low levels seen in previous years. On the whole, price-adjusted gross value added in the manufacturing sector fell by 1.3 %. Gross fixed capital formation fell by 0.5 % on the previous year. The fifth consecutive year of declining investment in residential construction had a negative impact in this context, as did the 2.3 % drop in investment in equipment such as machinery, appliances and vehicles. However, the significant rise in government investment spending – particularly on defence – was not enough to offset the sharp decline in business investment in equipment.

Unchanged GDP growth rate expected in 2026

The IMF forecasts an unchanged global GDP growth rate of 3.3 % for 2026. This means that the global economy remains on a stable, yet below-average, growth path. A return to the dynamic growth of the pre-pandemic years 2000 to 2019, when the economy grew at an average annual rate of 3.7 %, is still not in sight. According to the IMF, the economic environment continues to be marked by geopolitical uncertainty and structural adjustment processes. These factors are weighing on investment momentum in individual economies and restricting medium-term growth potential. Against this backdrop, global inflation is likely to continue its downward trend and fall by 0.3 percentage points to 3.8 %.

Industry-specific conditions

Renewable energies reach a new record level in 2025

The global expansion of renewable energies continued to grow rapidly in 2025. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), global capacity expansion already reached just under 685 GW in 2024. Under the baseline scenario, global capacity expansion is expected to reach over 750 GW by 2025, and under the accelerated scenario, it is projected to reach around 840 GW.

As in previous years, this growth was primarily driven by the Chinese market, where IEA experts expected additional renewable capacities of around 465 GW in the baseline scenario in 2025. Following the announcement of a switch from long-term fixed tariffs to an auction-based contract for difference system, an exceptionally large number of projects were completed in the first five months of 2025 until the new regulation came into force. However, this strong growth momentum eased off in the following months, meaning that further investment momentum is likely to depend largely on the predictability of revenue streams associated with the new remuneration system. In the European Union, by contrast, the IEA expects expansion to decline slightly by 1 % in 2025. As a result, growth slowed following the period of strong expansion in the wake of significant energy uncertainty between 2021 and 2023, although there were marked differences between individual countries. Consequently, the number of new installations is therefore likely to increase slightly in Germany and Spain. On the other hand, a noticeable slowdown in expansion is expected in Italy and Poland.

Political and public support for renewable energies remained high in 2025, although a certain shift in sustainability policy could be observed in some countries, such as the USA. Against this backdrop, the 30th UN Climate Change Conference (COP30) focused less on setting new quantitative targets and more on the consistent operational implementation of agreed climate protection measures, improving financing structures and removing infrastructure bottlenecks. COP30 was therefore positioned as a “conference of implementation” and focused on accelerating specific measures for decarbonisation. The “COP30 Action Agenda Outcome Report” published in December 2025 highlights, in particular, the need for grid infrastructure, energy storage and systemic integration. The expansion of transmission and distribution grids is cited as a key prerequisite for the continued scaling of renewable capacities.

Global expansion of renewable energies by around 4,600 GW between 2025 and 2030

In its report “Renewables 2025 - Analysis and forecasts to 2030” published in October 2025, the IEA forecasts an expansion of global renewable energy capacities of around 4,600 GW between 2025 and 2030 worldwide as part of its main scenario. This would roughly double the expansion compared to the period between 2019 and 2024. Photovoltaics continue to be the main growth driver, accounting for around 80 % of global capacity expansion. Decentralised applications, in particular, benefit from low module prices, relatively efficient approval procedures and broad public acceptance. In countries with unstable power supplies, the combination of photovoltaics and storage systems continues to grow. Wind energy also remains a key growth driver. The IEA expects an expansion of 732 GW for onshore wind power plants in the forecast period, which corresponds to an increase of 45 % on the previous five-year period. The expansion of offshore wind power plants is expected to reach 140 GW, which is over twice the amount seen between 2019 and 2024. However, political shifts, macroeconomic pressure, and challenges related to supply chains and regulatory approvals have led to the postponement of projects and auctions in several countries. The forecast was therefore revised downwards by 27 % compared to the previous year. Hydropower also accounts for a significant share of the renewable energy mix: global expansion in this area is expected to exceed 154 GW by 2030.

Although the IEA continues to expect renewable energies to expand at a robust pace, its analysts have revised their global growth forecast downwards by 5 %, which corresponds to a decline of 248 GW. The revision primarily concerns photovoltaic and wind power plants as well as bioenergy projects. The adjustment is particularly pronounced in the USA, where changes in the political landscape and regulatory constraints are having a significant impact on the prospects for expansion.

European market for private-sector power purchase agreements remains at a solid level in 2025

The growing competitiveness of renewable energies and the structural focus on decarbonisation among many companies continue to underpin demand for private-sector power purchase agreements (PPAs). Nevertheless, the European PPA market stagnated in 2025. According to an analysis by Veyt, 249 PPAs were concluded across Europe, 19 fewer than in the previous year. The contractually secured capacity amounted to 15.5 GW, which corresponds to a slight decrease of 4 % on 2024. The agreed total supply volume fell much more sharply to 26.3 terawatt hours (TWh) due to a lower number of offshore wind contracts. At 8.7 GW, more than half of the secured capacity was accounted for by photovoltaics, while 3.5 GW was attributable to onshore wind turbines and only 0.4 GW to offshore wind turbines. The situation varied from region to region. Spain remained the largest market with 46 contracts and 4.5 GW, whilst activity in Germany fell by almost half to 21 contracts and 1.2 GW. In its “Electricity 2025” report, the IEA underlines that PPAs continue to be a key element in securing project financing. At the same time, however, volatile market conditions are increasing the demands on contract structure and counterparty risk.

Significant capacity expansion for battery storage systems in the European market

The battery storage market continued to expand in 2025 and increasingly became an integral part of Europe’s energy infrastructure. The European Market Outlook for Battery Storage 2025–2029, published by ees Europe, forecasts that around 29.7 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of new storage capacity will be added in Europe in 2025. Therefore, this forecast highlights the continued strong momentum in this market segment. According to SolarPower Europe, growth was already around 15 % in 2024. The structural development is characterised in particular by the increasing significance of utility-scale systems. Germany remains one of the leading markets: According to pv magazine, the expansion of stationary battery storage systems will increase to around 6.6 GWh in 2025, which corresponds to growth of 8 %.

In parallel to the capacity expansion, the cost degression already observed in previous years continued. According to a lithium-ion battery price survey published by BloombergNEF, battery storage prices have fallen by 8 % to around USD 108 per kilowatt hour (kWh) since 2024, reaching a historic low. Key factors driving this trend were the persistent overcapacity in cell production, intense competition and the ongoing shift towards lower-cost lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries, which more than offset the rising costs of battery metals.

Against the backdrop of increasing shares of renewable energies in electricity generation and growing requirements for system flexibility and grid stability, battery storage systems are becoming even more strategically relevant. In this context, SolarPower Europe experts also highlight the need to further harmonise the regulatory framework in the European internal market in order to strengthen the investment environment in the long term.

Developments in European core markets

The European Union (EU) is and will remain one of the key players in the global energy transition. In its latest report “European Electricity Review 2026”, the think tank EMBER puts the share of renewable energies in net electricity generation in the EU in 2025 at around 48 % – up more than two percentage points on the previous year. With a share of 20%, wind energy (onshore and offshore) was once again the largest source of renewable energy. Photovoltaics achieved a share of 11 % of net electricity generation and thus once again recorded significant growth compared to the previous year. Run-of-river and storage hydropower contributed around 13 % to electricity generation, while bioenergy achieved a share of 4 %. In particular, the further expansion of photovoltaics and the stable development of energy generated from wind turbines meant that renewable energies were able to further extend their lead over fossil fuels and further increase their share of electricity generation.

The EU is continuously advancing the expansion of renewable energies via political measures. The key regulatory framework in this regard is the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III), which was amended in 2023. It sets out a binding EU-wide target of at least 42.5 % of total energy coming from renewable sources by 2030. The political goal is to increase this proportion to as much as 45 %. This would mean a significant increase on the current level. In order to achieve these targets, further measures were implemented in several member states in 2025 to accelerate planning and approval procedures and to expand the network infrastructure. The expansion of renewable energies and the associated grid infrastructure is still considered a project of overriding public interest. This allows procedures to be simplified and priority areas to be designated. By 2050, Europe intends to be the first continent in the world to be fully climate neutral and plans to have implemented the Green Deal.

The expansion trajectories for the individual technologies are ambitious, with a view to achieving the targets set out in the RED. For example, the EU's solar strategy envisages increasing photovoltaic capacity to 600 GW by 2030. In the same period, the installed capacity of wind turbines (onshore and offshore) is expected to grow to over 500 GW. The updating of the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) sets out these targets in concrete terms at the level of individual member states, thereby laying the foundation for a steady increase in the annual expansion of renewable energy capacity.

Germany

According to the German Federal Network Agency, renewable energies accounted for 58.8 % of net electricity generation in Germany in 2025. This remained virtually unchanged at 437.6 TWh (previous year: 437.7 TWh). This means that the share of renewable energies increased by 0.3 percentage points compared to the previous year. In total, around 257.5 TWh of electricity production came from renewable energies. At 132.6 TWh, wind turbines fed around 4.1 % less electricity into the public grid. Of the electricity generated by wind energy, 106.5 TWh was attributable to onshore wind turbines and 26.1 TWh to offshore wind turbines. As a result, wind energy therefore accounted for 30.3 % of net public electricity generation (previous year: 31.6 %). Photovoltaic installations contributed around 74.1 TWh to the result. This represents a 17.2 % increase on the previous year and is attributable to the above-average number of hours of sunshine during the summer, as well as the significant expansion of installed capacity. The share of photovoltaics in net public electricity generation was consequently 16.9 % (previous year: 14.4 %). The other two renewable energy sources, hydropower and biomass, contributed 3.2 % (previous year: 4.0 %) and 8.2 % (previous year: 8.4 %) respectively to electricity generation. Generation from conventional energy sources continued to decline in 2025, falling by 0.7 % to 180.1 TWh.

According to initial figures from the Federal Network Agency, the installed capacity of renewable energy sources in Germany increased by almost 21 GW to a total of around 210 GW in 2025. This equates to a growth rate of 11 % compared to the previous year. The increase in photovoltaic capacity reached 16.4 GW, just slightly below the previous year's record figure. This meant that, at the end of the year, the total installed capacity of photovoltaics was around 117 GW. In order to achieve the expansion target of 215 GW in 2030, an average annual increase in photovoltaic capacity of around 19.6 GW would be required in future. The expansion of wind power plants (onshore and offshore) has gained significant momentum. Onshore wind turbines with a capacity of 4.6 GW were commissioned in 2025, compared to 2.6 GW in the previous year. It should be noted that the expansion figure reported by the Federal Network Agency was adjusted for permanently decommissioned plants with a capacity of just under 0.6 GW. The total installed capacity of onshore wind turbines in operation totalled 68.1 GW at the end of the year. In order to achieve the target of 115 GW by 2030, an average expansion of around 9.4 GW per year would be required. At 0.3 GW, the installed capacity of offshore wind turbines was significantly below the previous year's level. It should be noted that two large wind parks in the Baltic and North Sea were commissioned in 2024. The total installed capacity in the North Sea and Baltic Sea increased accordingly to around 9.5 GW.

In 2025, the German government had further developed the existing regulatory framework to ensure the expansion of renewable energy through streamlined processes and efficient system integration. In February 2025, a set of laws came into force which, among other things, promotes the market integration of new photovoltaic systems. In future, new installations commissioned will no longer be eligible for subsidies when electricity prices are negative; at the same time, direct marketing will be made easier. In addition, the roll-out of smart metering systems was stepped up in order to improve the manageability of decentralised generation facilities. Against this backdrop, the quantitative expansion targets set out in the EEG remained the key basis for the federal government's continued management of energy policy. On this basis, the aim is to achieve an 80 % share of renewable energies in gross electricity consumption by 2030. This envisages a total installed capacity of 215 GW for photovoltaics, an installed capacity of 115 GW for onshore wind turbines and at least 30 GW for offshore wind turbines. The assessment of the energy transition published in September 2025 categorises progress in key areas of action, including the expansion of renewable energies and the grid infrastructure. It is clear that, in addition to high annual expansion rates, the synchronisation of capacity expansion, grid expansion and digitalisation is particularly important for achieving the target by 2030.

Denmark

Denmark continues to be one of the leading countries in the field of renewable energies and is consistently pursuing the goal of climate neutrality by 2045. With the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) submitted to the European Commission in June 2024, the Danish government confirmed its goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 70 % by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and further increasing the share of renewable energies. By 2050, greenhouse gas emissions are even expected to fall by 110 %. This means that not only should all of its own emissions be neutralised, but additional CO_2 reductions should also be achieved, e.g. through negative emissions such as carbon capture storage (CCS) or reforestation.

A key focus of Danish energy policy is the expansion of capacities for offshore wind parks. After no bids were submitted in December 2024 for a tender for three offshore wind parks with a total capacity of up to 3 GW, the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities (KEFM) announced a revised tender process. In January 2025, the current tender was formally cancelled and additional investments in offshore wind energy and green hydrogen were announced at the same time. As a consequence, in May 2025 the Danish government defined new framework conditions for offshore tenders, which include changes to risk distribution and state participation models. On this basis, the new tendering process for offshore wind parks with a total capacity of up to 3 GW was launched in November 2025 following a brief preparatory period. At the same time, the Danish government implemented the recommendations of the National Energy Crisis Task Force (NEKST). The “27 ways to more onshore solar and wind energy” report published in February 2024 contains concrete proposals for accelerating approval processes, optimising land use and strengthening municipal participation.

In 2025, renewable energy accounted for around 86 % of total electricity generation. Of this, 58.7 % was attributable to wind power (onshore and offshore), 14.2 % to biomass and 13.3 % to photovoltaic installations.

Finland

Finland continues to pursue one of the world’s most ambitious climate targets and is aiming to be climate-neutral 15 years ahead of the EU target, i.e. by 2035. This goal is enshrined in the Finnish Climate Act and is underpinned by the NECP, which was updated in July 2024 with specific targets and measures for the individual areas. Greenhouse gas emissions in the area of energy use are to be reduced by 50 % by 2030 compared to 2005 and the share of renewable energies in final energy consumption is to be increased to at least 62 %. At the same time, carbon emissions in the sectors not covered by emissions trading are to be significantly reduced. According to the IEA, Finland is one of the most highly electrified energy markets in Northern Europe. The ongoing expansion of wind energy is the key driver for the further expansion of the share of renewable energies in electricity generation. In addition, nuclear energy remains a key component of the Finnish electricity supply and ensures a high level of security of supply.

In 2025, renewable energies accounted for around 53 % of total energy generation in Finland. The main sources of renewable energy were onshore wind turbines (25.1 %), run-of-river hydroelectric power stations (14.0 %), biomass (11.6 %) and photovoltaic installations (1.5 %). With a share of 36.5 %, nuclear energy remained the most important source of energy.

France

France’s energy policy continues to favour a balanced mix of nuclear energy and renewable energies. With the NECP updated in July 2024, the French government reaffirms its goal of climate neutrality by 2050 and explicitly combines this with the aim of high energy security and industrial competitiveness. In addition to expanding renewable energy, plans are set to continue with the construction of at least six new nuclear power stations, with the prospect of up to 14 in the long term. The expansion targets for renewable energy envisage an increase in capacity to around 18 GW for offshore wind turbines and 40 to 45 GW for onshore wind turbines by 2035. Plans are in place for an annual increase in photovoltaic capacity, which is expected to result in an installed capacity of 75 to 100 GW by 2035. To realise these goals, further tenders for onshore wind and photovoltaic projects were carried out in 2025. According to the French regulatory authority CRE, the volume of onshore wind power capacity put out to tender in 2025 amounted to around 2.5 GW. A total of around 3.8 GW was put out to tender for photovoltaic systems in several rounds of tenders – covering both ground- and roof-mounted installations. According to preliminary figures provided by French grid operator RTE, approximately 4.7 GW of solar power capacity was added in 2025. The installed capacity thus exceeded the 20 GW mark. The expansion of onshore wind turbines also continued, although no major offshore wind turbines were commissioned.

In 2025, nuclear energy was by far the most important energy source in France, accounting for 69.6 % of total net electricity generation. The share of renewable energies was a mere 27.0 %. The main renewable energy sources were run-of-river hydropower (11.2 %), onshore wind (9.1 %), photovoltaic installations (5.7 %) and biomass (1.1 %).

United Kingdom

The Clean Power 2030 Action Plan, published by The United Kingdom government in December 2024, is the country's key energy policy instrument. In functional terms, it is equivalent to a NECP, which individual EU member states are required to develop and submit to the European Commission. The measures outlined in the plan aim to ensure that all electricity consumption in The United Kingdom can be met using renewable energy sources by 2030. To achieve this, the expansion of renewable energy capacity is to be accelerated significantly. Accordingly, the plan provides for an expansion of offshore wind power capacity to between 43 and 50 GW and onshore wind power capacity to between 27 and 29 GW. The target for photovoltaic installations is an installed capacity of 45 to 47 GW. In addition, flexible capacities, in particular battery storage with a capacity of 23 to 27 GW, are to be significantly expanded in order to optimise the integration of renewable energy sources within the system and increase security of supply. In 2025, the British government implemented further regulatory adjustments to speed up the planning and approval process. These include the easing of previous restrictions for onshore wind power projects and adjustments within the framework of contracts for difference (CfD) tenders.

According to the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, the share of renewable energy in The United Kingdom's electricity mix rose by 3.6 percentage points year on year to 54.7 % in the third quarter of 2025. This means that electricity generation from renewable energy sources was only just below the record level of the second quarter of 2025. Electricity generation from photovoltaic installations rose by 26 % to 6.6 TWh and accounted for 10.2 % of total generation. In addition to the expansion of capacity, this development reflects in particular the average daily sunshine duration in this quarter, which was significantly above the long-term average. The expansion of wind power plant capacity led to an increase of 7.3 % to 17.9 TWh at similarly high wind speeds as in the same quarter of the previous year. Offshore wind power plants generated around 11.0 % more at 10.9 TWh. Onshore wind turbines accounted for 7.0 %, which corresponds to an increase of 2.3 %. Bioenergy generation rose slightly by 1.0 % to 10.1 TWh. Newly installed capacities increased by 4.1 GW in the past twelve months, which equates to an increase of 6.8 %. Of this total, 2.9 GW – or around 70 % – was generated by photovoltaic installations, and 1.0 GW by offshore wind turbines.

Ireland

With the update to the Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24), published in December 2024, the Irish government took further steps to set out the measures it will take to achieve its climate targets. The goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 51 % by 2030 compared to 2018 and making the country climate-neutral by 2050 thus remains unchanged. A key component of this is the expansion of the share of renewable energies to 80 % of electricity generation by 2030. Specifically, the installed capacity by that time is set to rise to 9 GW from onshore turbines, 5 GW from offshore turbines and 8 GW from photovoltaic installations. In addition, the Irish government updated its Future Framework for Offshore Renewable Energy development plan in September 2024. This plan forms the strategic basis for the long-term expansion of offshore wind power plants and defines 29 key measures to better utilise offshore wind energy on an industrial scale. On this basis, the expansion of offshore wind turbines is to be advanced by 20 GW by 2040 and by at least 37 GW by 2050.

In 2025, renewable energies accounted for around 42 % of total net energy generation in Ireland. The most significant source of renewable energy was wind power (onshore and offshore), accounting for 31.8 %. Photovoltaic installations accounted for 4.0 % of electricity generation, biomass accounted for 3.8 % and hydropower for 2.6 %. Fossil fuels, in particular natural gas with a share of 38.5 % of total electricity generation, remained a significant component of the electricity mix.

Italy

By submitting an update to its NECP to the European Commission in June 2024, Italy has further clarified its energy and climate policy objectives. According to this, the share of renewable energies in energy consumption should increase to 55 % by 2030. In addition, the complete phase-out of coal-fired power generation and the associated achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050 were confirmed. In order to achieve these ambitious targets, the Italian government is planning to significantly expand installed wind power and photovoltaic capacity. The capacity of photovoltaic installations is set to increase from 21.7 GW in 2020 to 79.9 GW by 2030. Installed capacity from onshore and offshore wind turbines is expected to be increased from 10.9 GW to 28.1 GW during the same period. To support this capacity expansion, the Italian government has defined various priorities. These include, in particular, simplifying and shortening approval procedures for renewable energy projects, designating suitable land and offshore areas, strengthening tendering mechanisms and support schemes, and mobilising public and private investment in a targeted manner to accelerate capacity expansion. In addition, the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Energy (MASE) announced that it would support the planned capacity expansion with extensive investment programmes with a total volume of EUR 33.7 billion. According to the industry association Italia Solare, photovoltaic installations with a capacity of 6.4 GW were newly connected to the Italian grid in 2025. This brought the total installed photovoltaic capacity to 43.5 GW.

In 2025, renewable energy accounted for 35 % of total electricity generation in Italy. The most significant renewable energy source was photovoltaic power generation, accounting for 12.6 %, followed by hydroelectric power generation at 12.0 %, wind power generation (onshore and offshore) at 7.9 %, and biomass at 2.3 %.

Lithuania

By updating its NECP in October 2024, Lithuania further specified its energy policy objectives and established the expansion of renewable energy as a key element in securing energy independence. According to this, renewable energy sources are set to account for at least 55 % of total energy consumption by 2030, including 100 % of electricity demand and 90 % of district heating demand. By 2050, Lithuania should be energy-independent and have achieved climate neutrality. In order to achieve this goal, the expansion of capacity was further accelerated in 2025. According to the national grid operator Litgrid, installed wind power and photovoltaic capacity grew by 1.7 GW, bringing the combined output of both technologies to 5.5 GW at the end of the year. In order to compensate for fluctuating electricity generation, Lithuania is pressing ahead with the expansion of storage capacities. In addition to existing battery storage systems with a capacity of around 0.5 GW, the integration of ten further private storage systems into the existing grid is planned for 2026. The expansion of offshore wind power plants plays a central role with regard to the ambitious target. The Lithuanian Ministry of Energy has cleared another hurdle with the official launch of the tender process for the second offshore wind park in the Baltic Sea on 9 June 2025. The project provides for a capacity of 700 megawatts (MW) and is part of the 1.4 GW capacity from offshore wind turbines by 2030 included in the overall planning.

In 2025, renewable energies accounted for around 56 % of total net energy generation in Lithuania. The most important source by far was wind power (onshore and offshore) at 30.3 %, followed by solar power at 13.0 %, biomass at 7.1 % and hydroelectric power at 6.0 %.

The Netherlands

The changes of government in The Netherlands in 2024 and following the general election in autumn 2025 led to a period of political realignment that had a significant impact on the direction the country’s energy policy was taking. However, the Dutch NECP, which was updated in June 2024, remains the authoritative frame of reference for Dutch energy policy. This envisages a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55 % by 2030 compared to the reference year 1990 and climate neutrality by 2050. At the same time, the expansion of offshore wind power plants to around 21 GW of installed capacity by 2030 is being maintained. The basis for this is the offshore wind roadmap, which will be continued in 2025 and is intended to secure additional areas in the North Sea under planning law. The expansion in capacity continued in 2025, with photovoltaics remaining the dominant technology. According to estimates by the market research institute Dutch New Energy Research, the newly installed capacity from photovoltaic installations totalled around 2.1 GW, bringing the total capacity to 29.7 GW. Under the SDE++ funding scheme, a further 2025 projects received funding, particularly in the fields of photovoltaics and wind power. At the same time, the transmission and distribution grids were further expanded to ensure the integration of additional capacities from renewable energy sources.

According to the CBS, total electricity generation in The Netherlands in the first half of 2025 stood at around 63.6 TWh on a provisional basis. Electricity generation from renewable energies fell by around 1 TWh. In particular, generation from wind turbines fell by 3 TWh due to lower wind speeds at sea and on land. This decline could not be offset by the strong growth in photovoltaic installations, whose electricity generation exceeded the previous year’s level by around 2 TWh and reached a quarterly high of 10 TWh in the second quarter of 2025. This revealed a marked quarterly trend: the share of renewable energies was around 39 % in the first quarter, rising to around 59 % in the second quarter. However, fossil fuels remained a key component of the Dutch electricity mix – electricity generation from coal rose by 72 % year on year.

Austria

In 2025, Austria's energy policy remained clearly focused on the complete decarbonisation of the electricity sector. The main guidelines for the transformation are set out in the NECP, which was updated in August 2024. This confirms the goal enshrined in the Renewable Energy Expansion Act (EAG) of covering 100 % of national electricity consumption from renewable energy sources by 2030. At the same time, greenhouse gas emissions are to be reduced in line with European targets. Electricity generation from renewable energies is set to grow to 91 TWh by 2030 through the addition of further capacity – of which 11 TWh will come from photovoltaic installations, 10 TWh from wind turbines, 5 TWh from hydropower plants and 1 TWh from biomass. In 2025, the Austrian government's energy policy measures centred in particular on the implementation of the tendering volumes provided for in the EAG. The Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK) continued the proven funding instruments for photovoltaic, wind power and hydropower projects. According to the independent electricity and gas regulator E-Control, the expansion of photovoltaic installations reached a peak capacity of 367 MW in the first quarter of 2025 and a further 364 MW in the second quarter of 2025. Expansion in the wind power sector was significantly slower. After no expansion occurred in the first quarter of 2025, expansion in the second quarter of 2025 was only at a very low level and fell far short of plans.

Renewable energy accounted for over 79 % of Austria's total electricity generation in 2025. Of this, 51.5 % originated from hydropower, 13.6 % from onshore wind power, 9.0 % from solar power and 4.4 % from biomass.

Portugal

The Portuguese government has further clarified its energy and climate policy objectives in the NECP, which was updated in December 2024. On this basis, the share of renewable energies should increase significantly and greenhouse gas emissions should fall substantially in line with European requirements. Under what is known as the WAM (with additional measures) scenario, the development pathway for the electricity sector until 2030 envisages an increase in installed capacity from photovoltaic installations to 20.8 GW and from wind turbines (onshore and offshore) to 12.4 GW. In addition, 1.0 GW of battery storage capacity for system integration and 3.0 GW of electrolysis capacity for the production of green hydrogen are to be built. In April 2025, Portugal launched a centralised competitive tendering process for the development of offshore wind projects, thereby continuing to establish the regulatory framework for offshore wind turbines. In addition, the Portuguese government approved the Offshore Renewable Energy Allocation Plan (PAER), which provides for the expansion of offshore wind power plants with a capacity of 2 GW, among other things. However, no offshore wind turbines were actually commissioned in 2025.

In 2025, renewable energies accounted for around 70 % of total energy generation in Portugal. Hydropower made the largest contribution to the electricity mix at 31.8 %, followed by wind power (onshore and offshore) at 23.0 %, solar power at 10.5 % and biomass at 4.8 %.

Sweden

Sweden has been at the forefront of the energy transition in Europe for years and has an energy system that relies on low-carbon energy sources more than any other in the world. It is based both on the continuous expansion of renewable energies and on a stable base load from nuclear energy. The key plans for the future expansion of renewable energy are set out in the updated NECP. Accordingly, an increase in installed capacity from renewable energy sources to around 67 GW is planned. The installed capacity of wind turbines is set to increase by 13 GW by 2030, while installed photovoltaic capacity is expected to rise by just under 5 GW. In addition, the Swedish government aims to achieve electricity generation entirely free of fossil fuels by 2040.

In 2025, renewable energy accounted for around 69.4 % of electricity generation in Sweden. The most important energy source, hydropower, accounted for 43.4 %, followed by wind turbines with 24.6 % and photovoltaic installations with 1.4 %.

Spain

In the update to the NECP published in September 2024, the Spanish government set out its energy and climate policy targets in greater detail. Accordingly, the share of renewable energies in energy consumption is set to rise to 48 % by 2030 and to 81 % in electricity generation. Enhanced measures to promote flexibility and storage, as well as the expansion of renewable energy, are intended to help achieve these objectives. By 2030, the installed capacity of wind turbines is expected to rise to around 62 GW, whilst photovoltaic installations – including for personal consumption – are expected to reach a capacity of around 76 GW. According to the Spanish government's first concrete phase-out plan, the last nuclear and coal-fired power plants are to be decommissioned by 2035. The Spanish government plans to cover its entire energy requirements with renewable energies by 2050. The expansion of renewable energies continued at a rapid pace in 2025. According to Red Elétrica de Espana (REE), capacity expansion totalled around 8.9 GW, of which around 7.9 GW was attributable to photovoltaic installations and a further 1.0 GW to onshore wind turbines.

In 2025, renewable energies accounted for around 59.1 % of total energy generation in Spain. Onshore wind turbines accounted for the largest share at 21.5 %, followed by photovoltaic installations at 20.3 %, hydropower at 15.2 % and biomass at 2.1 %.

Significant events

Course of business

Significant events in the Group portfolio and in the project pipeline

Delisting of Encavis AG shares at the end of 31 January 2025

On 28 January 2025, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange informed Encavis AG that it was approving the company's application to revoke the admission of Encavis shares to trading on the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (General Standard) and in the sub-segment of the regulated market with additional post-admission obligations (Prime Standard). Previously, on 8 January 2025, the Hanseatische Wertpapierbörse Hamburg had already approved the company's parallel application to revoke the admission of Encavis shares to trading on the regulated market of the Hamburg Stock Exchange. The delisting from the regulated markets of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the Hamburg Stock Exchange has thus taken place with effect from the end of 31 January 2025, meaning that Encavis shares can no longer be traded on the regulated market since 1 February 2025.

ENCAVIS GmbH submits formal request to carry out a merger squeeze-out of the minority shareholders of Encavis AG

On 18 February 2025, ENCAVIS GmbH informed the Management Board of Encavis AG that, following the completion on the same day of the delisting takeover offer made to Encavis shareholders, it now holds a total of 94.15 % of the shares in Encavis AG. Against this background, Encavis GmbH, in accordance with its previous notification to the company dated 31 January 2025, repeatedly submitted to the company's Management Board the formal request to carry out a merger squeeze-out of the remaining minority shareholders of the company in return for an appropriate cash compensation in accordance with Section 62 (1) and (5) of the German Transformation Act (Umwandlungsgesetz) in conjunction with Sections 327a et seq. of the German Stock Corporation Act (Aktiengesetz). ENCAVIS GmbH again confirmed its previous proposal to enter into negotiations with the company's Management Board on a merger agreement. The squeeze-out of minority shareholders by way of a merger squeeze-out, as resolved by the Annual General Meeting of Encavis AG on 16 July 2025, became effective with the entry of the merger in the commercial register at the registered office of the main shareholder, ENCAVIS GmbH, as the acquiring legal entity on 10 September 2025. All shares held by minority shareholders have been transferred to ENCAVIS GmbH. The majority shareholder will pay the minority shareholders a cash settlement of EUR 17.23 per share held in Encavis AG. Following the acquisition of the remaining shares, Encavis AG was merged with ENCAVIS GmbH on 10 September 2025.

Encavis significantly expands its wind and solar portfolio in Europe in 2025

In the 2025 financial year, Encavis continued its accelerated growth trajectory by strategically acquiring several wind and solar projects in Germany and Europe. Several wind parks were acquired in Germany: The Bad Arolsen-Landau (Hesse) wind park with 12 MW was under construction at the time of acquisition in March 2025 and was connected to the grid in October 2025 (expected generation capacity of 30 GWh p.a.). The Bad Gandersheim wind park (Lower Saxony), which was acquired in May 2025, was commissioned in February 2024. It has a capacity of 5.6 MW and an expected annual output of 16.4 GWh. This was followed in June 2025 by the acquisition of the Zeven (Lower Saxony, 48 MW, expected generation capacity of 139 GWh p. a., commissioning in May and June 2025) and Raßlitz (Saxony, 11.1 MW, expected generation capacity of 36 GWh p.a., already in operation) wind parks. The Sundern-Allendorf wind park (North Rhine-Westphalia, 34 MW, 92 GWh p.a.), which was acquired in August 2025 whilst under construction, was connected to the grid on schedule in March 2026. In addition, the Schierenberg project (Brandenburg, 48 MW, 148 GWh p.a.), which is ready for construction, was acquired in September 2025 as the first of five wind projects agreed jointly with ABO Energy; it is scheduled to be connected to the grid in the first quarter of 2027. The Bebensee wind park (Schleswig-Holstein, 34 MW) acquired in December 2025 is already in operation and has been generating green electricity for around 33,000 households since autumn 2025. Galileo (7.5 MW) and Arion (36 MW), two solar parks that have been in operation since July 2024 and July 2025 respectively, were acquired from Trianel in October and December 2025. The Schnarup-Thumby (6 MW) and Oggelberg (6 MW) wind parks, which have been in operation since February 2025, were acquired from GP Joule in November.

Encavis also significantly expanded its international portfolio in 2025. The “Aragón” renewable energy portfolio, located near Zaragoza in northern Spain, was acquired in July 2025. It comprises a total of 199 MW, consisting of three wind parks (142 MW) and two PV installations (57 MW). The PV installations and one wind park were connected to the grid in December 2025, whilst the connection of the two further wind parks is scheduled for the second quarter of 2026; the expected annual output is 467 GWh. In France, the Vallée de Joie wind park in Mézières-sur-Oise (41 MW, 98 GWh p.a.), which is currently in the planning stage, was acquired in December 2025; it is scheduled for commissioning at the end of 2026. Encavis also strengthened its solar portfolio in Italy with the acquisition of the “Giotto” portfolio, comprising five solar parks in Lazio and Puglia with a total capacity of 265 MW (423 GWh p.a.), which are already generating electricity.

Significant developments in Group financing

Encavis secures EUR 200 million in non-recourse bridge financing for the acquisition of the Italian solar portfolio “Giotto” (265 MW)

Encavis successfully secured a EUR 200 million bridge financing on 10 December 2025 to finance the acquisition of the Italian solar park portfolio “Giotto” from EDP Renewables Italia Holding S.r.l. Four of the acquired solar parks are secured by long-term power purchase agreements with terms of 10 to 15 years, while the fifth project benefits from a 20-year bilateral contract for difference (CfD). UniCredit S.p.A., one of Europe’s leading banks, provided the non-recourse bridge financing.

Financial performance, financial position and net assets of the Encavis Group

Note on the comparability of the previous year’s figures

The year-on-year comparative figures presented below are of limited significance. The former Encavis AG and its subsidiaries were consolidated for the first time on 4 December 2024. This means that the figures for the previous year only include results for the period from 4 December to 31 December 2024 and do not, therefore, cover a full twelve-month period.

Note on recognising the partnership’s equity

The equity recognised in the consolidated balance sheet is reported less the liabilities attributable to the limited partners on the basis of the terms agreed in the partnership agreement (see also Note 6.13). To obtain a meaningful presentation of the financial position, these items should therefore be added together and treated as equivalent to equity for comparison purposes. This also means that the net result attributable to the limited partners is recognised in the item “Income from the valuation of the settlement payment obligation” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. To be able to derive a meaningful presentation of the consolidated financial figures, this management report contains explanations excluding the reclassification from equity to liabilities. In addition, the financial figures are also reported without the effect of the revaluation of the liability as at the reporting date in order to enable comparability with an imputed equity item that is not subject to revaluation.

Financial performance indicators

The financial and non-financial performance indicators used internally within the Group include:

- revenue
- operating cash flow
- technical availability (Wind Parks segment) or technical performance (PV Parks segment) of the plants

The outlook for the 2025 financial year in section Future outlook is based on these financial figures.

Operating cash flow is determined using the indirect method in accordance with IAS 7. Interest payments are reported in full in the cash flow from financing activities. Operating cash tax expenses are included in the operating cash flow.

Target/actual comparison 2025

As the 2024 and 2025 management reports were prepared simultaneously, the 2024 report does not contain an original forecast for the 2025 financial year. Instead, the actual figures for 2025 were already included in section Future outlook of the 2024 management report and supplemented by a forecast for the 2026 financial year, which is consistent with the forecast in the 2025 management report. Against this backdrop, a target/actual comparison between a forecast for 2024 and the actual figures for 2025 is not meaningful. Corresponding reporting will therefore only resume as of the 2026 financial year once an independent, forward-looking forecast is available.

Financial performance

In the 2025 financial year, the Group generated revenue of TEUR 444,542 (previous year: TEUR 20,019). Of this amount, TEUR 261,664 (previous year: TEUR 7,972) is attributable to the PV Parks segment, TEUR 86,145 (previous year: TEUR 8,050) to the Wind Parks segment, TEUR 85,160 (previous year: TEUR 3,007) to the Service segment and TEUR 11,573 (previous year: TEUR 990) to the Asset Management segment. Group revenue comprises revenue from feeding electricity into the grid, the operation of parks owned by third parties and additional revenue from the Asset Management and Service segments.

The Group generated other income of TEUR 92,561 (previous year: TEUR 747). This item includes non-cash income from the valuation of power purchase agreements totalling TEUR 66,923 (previous year: TEUR 565). In addition, income from insurance compensation in the amount of TEUR 5,646 (previous year: TEUR 0), non-period income in the amount of TEUR 7,079 (previous year: TEUR 0) and income from the release of deferred income (government grants) in the amount of TEUR 465 (previous year: TEUR 57).

The other own work capitalised reported in the 2025 financial year amounting to TEUR 10,474 (previous year: TEUR 208) arises in connection with the construction of a solar park in Italy by Stern Energy S.p.A., extensions provided by the service division for several solar installations in the company’s own portfolio and the capitalisation of internally generated software solutions via the subsidiary Asset Ocean GmbH.

The cost of materials in the reporting year amounted to TEUR 53,121 (previous year: TEUR 1,921). This primarily includes material consumption in the service business, expenses in connection with the direct marketing of the electricity produced, and expenses for purchased power at the wind and solar parks.

Personnel expenses in the 2025 financial year amounted to TEUR 51,347 (previous year: TEUR 3,493).

Besides the Management Board, the Encavis Group employed 489 people as at 31 December 2025 (previous year: 423). This rise in the number of employees was due to the growth-induced expansion of the Encavis team.

Other operating expenses totalled TEUR 150,635 in the 2025 financial year (previous year: TEUR 51,557). This primarily includes legal and consultancy costs and third-party services totalling TEUR 48,599 (previous year: TEUR 37,249), expenses for repairs, maintenance and servicing totalling TEUR 24,341 (previous year: TEUR 1,272) and for technical and commercial management totalling TEUR 18,982 (previous year: TEUR 1,193), operating expenses totalling TEUR 7,527 (previous year: TEUR 388) and various other costs. The comparatively high legal and consultancy costs and external services in the previous year are mainly related to the acquisition of Encavis AG, in particular the structuring, implementation and finalisation of the transaction (in particular, legal and financial advice, due diligence services and other external consultancy costs). In accordance with IFRS 3.53, these incidental acquisition costs were not capitalised as part of the consideration transferred, but recognised as an expense in the income statement for the period.

In the 2025 financial year, the Group consequently generated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) in the amount of TEUR 292,476 (previous year: TEUR -35,997).

Depreciation and amortisation of TEUR 193,024 (previous year: TEUR 14,044) chiefly comprises depreciation of the photovoltaic and wind installations, as well as amortisation of intangible assets (electricity feed-in contracts and exclusive right-of-use assets). In addition, Encavis tested the Group's assets for impairment as at 31 December 2025, as an analysis of the indicators that are specific to Encavis' business model pointed to the existence of a triggering event for some national markets. The impairment test resulted in an impairment loss of TEUR 18,454 (previous year: TEUR 0), as a result of which impairment losses on property, plant and equipment of TEUR 14,431 (previous year: TEUR 0) and TEUR 4,023 (previous year: TEUR 0) on intangible assets were recognised. Furthermore, an impairment of goodwill in the amount of TEUR 212,001 (previous year: TEUR 643,058) was recognised during the impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December 2025.

EBIT amounts to TEUR -131,004 (previous year: TEUR -693,099).

Financial income amounted to TEUR 82,346 (previous year: TEUR 10,546) in the reporting year. This includes income in connection with changes in the market values of interest rate swaps totalling TEUR 27,768 (previous year: TEUR 7,184) and interest income from the reversal of step-ups on bank loans and lease liabilities amounting to TEUR 12,643 (previous year: TEUR 2,092). Financial expenses were incurred in the amount of TEUR 201,061 (previous year: TEUR 29,383). They include, in particular, the interest expenses for the non-recourse loans to finance installations at park companies, the interest expenses in connection with the mezzanine capital of Gothaer Versicherungen and interest expenses for further Group financing and various non-cash expenses. The financial result also includes earnings from financial assets accounted for using the equity method in the amount of TEUR -847 (previous year: TEUR -51).

The expenses from the valuation of the settlement payment obligation vis-à-vis limited partners amounted to TEUR 251,804 (previous year: income of TEUR 709,706).

The resulting earnings before taxes (EBT) amounted to TEUR -502,370 (previous year: TEUR -2,281). Adjusted for the expenses from the revaluation of the settlement payment obligation vis-à-vis limited partners, EBT would have amounted to TEUR -250,566 (previous year: TEUR -711,987).

The tax income reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income amounts to a total of TEUR 3,799 in the 2025 financial year (previous year: TEUR 2,020) and is attributable to non-cash deferred taxes and effective tax payments. The current tax expense amounts to TEUR 19,277 (previous year: TEUR 274). In the reporting year, deferred tax assets of TEUR 33,947 (previous year: TEUR 2,294) were recognised.

Overall, Encavis generated consolidated earnings of TEUR -498,572 (previous year: TEUR -261). Less the expense from the revaluation of the settlement payment obligation vis-à-vis limited partners, consolidated earnings would have been TEUR -246,768 (previous year: TEUR -709,967).

Consolidated earnings include the result attributable to the limited partners in the amount of TEUR -498,861 (previous year: TEUR 0) and the result attributable to non-controlling interests in the amount of TEUR 289 (previous year: TEUR - 261). Consolidated comprehensive income of TEUR -500,387 (previous year: TEUR 7) is made up of the consolidated earnings and changes in other reserves shown in equity in the form of the currency translation reserve of TEUR -1,815 (previous year: TEUR 268).

Financial position

Changes in cash and cash equivalents amounted to TEUR -87,884 in the reporting year (previous year: TEUR 372,144) and consisted of the following:

Net cash from operating activities increased by approximately TEUR 237,328 from TEUR -52,020 in the previous year to TEUR 185,308 in the reporting year. This consisted largely of cash inflows from the operating business of the solar parks and wind parks. Also included here were changes in assets and liabilities not attributable to investing or financing activities. The increase in net cash inflow from operating activities is mainly due to the fact that the cash inflow from the operating business of Encavis AG, which was acquired in December 2024, was only included pro rata temporis in the previous year. In addition, the operating cash flow in 2024 was impacted by one-off costs for the acquisition.

Cash flow from investing activities totalled TEUR -729,179 (previous year: TEUR -1,828,642) and mainly relates to payments for the acquisition of several solar parks and wind parks under development, construction or operation as well as the construction of several solar parks and wind parks in the Encavis Group's portfolio in Germany and abroad. The previous year's figure mainly relates to payments for the acquisition of 87.73 % of the shares in Encavis AG.

Cash flow from financing activities amounts to TEUR 457,049 (previous year: TEUR 2,252,664) and results primarily from newly disbursed loans less regular repayments and interest paid. This item also includes the change in restricted cash and cash equivalents. In 2025, a further TEUR 930,000 was drawn down from the credit facility concluded in 2024 at the ENCAVIS GmbH level. In this context, a credit line as well as several promissory note loans and investment loans were repaid. In addition, the hybrid convertible bond issued by the Dutch financing holding company Encavis Finance B.V. on the shares of Encavis AG was repaid in full in January 2025 (TEUR 237,400 nominal value). The mezzanine capital of TEUR 150,000 provided by Gothaer Versicherung was also repaid in January 2025 on the basis of a cancellation agreement signed in January 2025. The change in ENCAVIS Management's reserve accounts had an additional positive effect of TEUR 618,418, with TEUR 768,217 being transferred into these accounts and TEUR 149,799 withdrawn from them in the reporting period. This was offset by payments made in connection with the increase in the shareholding in Encavis AG to maintain a majority stake, which took place in 2025 through the acquisition of further shares and the squeeze-out of the remaining minority shareholders under merger law (totalling TEUR 374,734)

As at the balance sheet date, the Group had unused credit lines available in the amount of TEUR 406,625 (previous year: TEUR 1,285,053).

Net assets

As at 31 December 2025, equity in accordance with IFRS amounted to TEUR -491,631 (previous year: TEUR 9,150) and liabilities attributable to the limited partners amounted to TEUR 2,343,274 (previous year: TEUR 1,473,075). Both items totalled TEUR 1,851,643 as at the reporting date (previous year: TEUR 1,482,225). The ratio of capital provided by the shareholders was therefore 28.7 % as at the reporting date (previous year: 27.2 %). Both equity and the equity ratio based on the figures reported in accordance with IFRS are not representative due to the reclassification and revaluation effects reported. The increase in liabilities attributable to limited partners totalling TEUR 870,199 is mainly due to net contributions by shareholders of TEUR 618,418; a total of TEUR 768,217 was contributed and TEUR 149,799 was withdrawn during the reporting period. The valuation of the settlement payment obligation in the amount of TEUR 251,804 (previous year: TEUR -709,706) also had an additional positive effect.

The balance sheet total rose from TEUR 5,455,697 in the previous year to TEUR 6,452,079 in the reporting year.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group reported intangible assets in the amount of TEUR 642,035 (31 December 2024: TEUR 697,700).

As at 31 December 2025, goodwill amounted to TEUR 1,063,071 (31 December 2024: TEUR 1,275,072).

The increase in property, plant and equipment to TEUR 4,023,284 (31 December 2024: TEUR 2,735,873) is mainly due to the acquisition and construction of several wind and solar parks in Germany, Spain and Italy.

Deferred tax assets prior to offsetting primarily resulted from differences in property, plant and equipment in the comparison between IFRS and tax balance sheets, from differences in lease liabilities recognised exclusively in accordance with IFRS 16 as well as from tax loss carryforwards that are likely able to be utilised.

Current assets fell from TEUR 670,191 in the previous year to TEUR 591,869 as at 31 December 2025. This is mainly due to the decrease in cash and cash equivalents contained therein by TEUR 117,862 to TEUR 360,138 (31 December2024: TEUR 478,000).

Liquid assets include restricted funds in the amount of TEUR 72,157 (31 December 2024: TEUR 102,336) Of this, TEUR 47,588 (previous year: TEUR 76,782) is attributable to capital services and project reserves, and TEUR 24,569 (previous year: TEUR 25,554) to other restricted credit balances.

Liabilities to non-controlling interests decreased from TEUR 387,295 to TEUR 27,577 as at 31 December 2025. The previous year's figure mainly comprises the amount to be paid to non-controlling shareholders in connection with the acquisition of Encavis AG. In accordance with the delisting agreement concluded on 6 December 2024, the remaining shareholders of Encavis AG received an offer to sell their shares at a price of EUR 17.50 per share. As a result, the amount payable to non-controlling interests was reclassified to this item as at 31 December 2024. The acquisition of the remaining shares in Encavis AG in the 2025 financial year reduced liabilities by TEUR 374,734. Another reason for the reduction is essentially due to lower severance payment obligations resulting from the adjustment of the distribution forecasts of the relevant park companies.

The financial liabilities in the Group (primarily bank and lease liabilities) amounted to TEUR 3,981,357 as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TEUR 3,167,348). These are loans and leasing agreements to finance the wind and solar parks. Also included are liabilities from promissory note loans including accrued interest totalling TEUR 71,552 (previous year: TEUR 330,607) and liabilities from listed notes from the Grid Essence portfolio (UK) totalling TEUR 22,522 (previous year: TEUR 25,919) including accrued interest. Liabilities from listed notes are recognised under current liabilities due to a breach of a covenant clause. Liabilities from leasing obligations are included in the amount of TEUR 334,300 (31 December 2024: TEUR 247,396). Power purchase agreements recognised as derivatives are reported in the amount of TEUR 112,083 (31 December 2024: TEUR 27,616). The increase in negative market values is mainly due to the first-time recognition of newly concluded power purchase agreements or power purchase agreements added through acquisition; this was offset by the decline in the negative market values of existing PPAs due to lower electricity price forecasts. The previous year's figure still included the hybrid convertible bond (TEUR 237,400 nominal value) repaid in January 2025 and the mezzanine capital of TEUR 150,000 provided by Gothaer Versicherung, which was repaid early due to a cancellation agreement signed in January 2025.

Deferred tax liabilities primarily resulted from differences in the electricity feed-in contracts in the comparison between IFRS and tax balance sheets, from differences of the energy installations in the comparison between IFRS and tax balance sheets and right-of-use assets capitalised exclusively in accordance with IFRS 16. The change in deferred tax liabilities is mainly due to changes in these differences as a result of scheduled depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on power generation installations and electricity feed-in contracts.

Income tax liabilities increased from TEUR 11,686 as at 31 December 2024 to TEUR 14,177 as at 31 December 2025.

Current provisions as at 31 December 2025 amounted to TEUR 22,710 (31 December 2024: TEUR 17,155).

Trade payables increased by TEUR 159,665 year on year and amounted to TEUR 202,611 as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TEUR 42,946). The increase is mainly due to liabilities from investment activities in connection with the acquisition and construction of several wind and solar parks.

Supplementary report

Encavis finalises EUR 135 million non-recourse project financing for the acquisition of the 199 MW Aragón portfolio

Encavis announced on 14 January 2026 that it had successfully completed a project financing for the Aragón portfolio in the amount of EUR 135 million. The Aragón portfolio, which is located in northern Spain near Zaragoza, has a total capacity of 199 MW and consists of three wind parks with a total capacity of around 142 MW and two photovoltaic plants with a total capacity of 57 MW. The financing is being provided by a banking consortium consisting of Coöperatieve Rabobank U. A., NORD/LB and Siemens Financial Services via Siemens Bank and was structured and arranged by Encavis' internal project financing team. It comprises a term facility of EUR 117 million with a term until 30 June 2044, a debt service reserve facility of EUR 5 million and an LC facility of EUR 13 million.

Encavis secures a major contract under Italy's Energy Release 2.0 programme

On 18 February 2026, Encavis announced that it had secured one of the most significant allocations under the Italian Energy Release 2.0 mechanism. With contracts covering around 3.7 TWh, Encavis secured more than 16 % of the total available contract volume. The Energy Release 2.0 programme, launched by the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security, supports energy-intensive companies in hedging against significant price fluctuations in the electricity market, whilst also promoting the expansion of additional capacity for electricity generation from renewable energy sources. Encavis' successful performance highlights the company's growing presence in the Italian market and its contribution to the decarbonisation of the European industrial sector. As a commissioned third-party provider, Encavis has entered into direct agreements with energy-intensive companies and aggregators. This structure enables participants to purchase electricity at regulated prices under long-term, state-defined contracts for differences and at the same time commit to developing additional generation capacity in the coming years.

Encavis commissions 15 MW battery storage system in The Netherlands

On 15 April 2026, Encavis announced that the battery energy storage system (BESS) in Beemte Broekland, near Apeldoorn in The Netherlands, had successfully commenced commercial operations and is now fully operational. With an output of 15 MW and a storage capacity of 30 MWh, the battery strengthens the flexibility and stability of the Dutch electricity grid. The system delivers fast and reliable control performance and thus supports the efficient integration of renewable energies precisely when and where flexibility is needed. The BESS is located at the same site as the Bloemenkamp solar park, so that locally generated solar power can be stored and fed into the grid as required when demand is high or during periods of grid bottlenecks.

Encavis strengthens its financial flexibility by successfully refinancing its corporate debt and completing its first private IG placement

On 15 April 2026, Encavis announced that it had successfully completed the refinancing of its financial liabilities at the level of ENCAVIS GmbH. Encavis is thus strengthening its capital structure and creating the basis for the further expansion of its portfolio of renewable energy installations. The refinancing comprises an investment-grade-rated US private placement with a volume of EUR 485 million, which was placed with selected institutional investors, a syndicated credit facility totalling approximately EUR 1.4 billion and other bilateral guarantee credit lines. The US private placement marked Encavis' first foray into the North American private placement market, thereby broadening both its financing base amongst institutional investors and the maturity profile of its liabilities. The transaction was priced at the end of February 2026; KKR Capital Markets, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank and CIBC Capital Markets served as advisors and arrangers. The syndicated credit facility comprises a bullet loan and a revolving credit facility, which gives Encavis the flexibility to implement its robust project pipeline and ongoing acquisition activities. The refinancing package was supported by a broad-based international group of lenders, which included both existing principal banks and new financing partners. The transaction creates a solid foundation for the implementation of Encavis' strategic priorities. In particular, this includes the continued expansion of generation capacities from renewable energies, the development of battery energy storage systems and the consistent development of market-oriented optimisation activities in European core markets. At the same time, the refinancing strengthens the company's long-term focus on financial discipline, operating focus and sustainable growth by increasing financial flexibility and simplifying the capital structure.

Geopolitical developments in the Middle East

After the reporting date, there was a further escalation of the geopolitical conflict in the Middle East. The Encavis-Group operates exclusively in Europe with its solar and wind parks and has no operating activities, assets or supply chain relationships in the regions directly affected. Accordingly, there were no direct effects on the Group's financial performance, financial position and net assets at the time the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

However, indirect effects, in particular from developments on the international energy, raw materials and financial markets, cannot be ruled out completely. At present, the extent and duration of possible indirect effects and their influence on the Group's future financial performance, financial position and net assets cannot be estimated reliably.

Opportunities and risk report

Risk and opportunity management system

Risk and opportunity management is an essential component of all planning, controlling and reporting systems within the individual companies and at Group level and is a central element of reporting. It comprises the systematic identification, evaluation, control, documentation and monitoring of both risks and opportunities, which are controlled by a Group-wide risk management system. However, the effects of risks and opportunities are not offset against each other. The risk management system enables Group management to act and intervene quickly and effectively to take timely measures to minimise risks and to exploit opportunities for the benefit of the Group.

The objectives and strategies of the risk and opportunity management system are:

- to meet legal and regulatory requirements,
- to ensure the continued existence of the Encavis Group by means of early, sustainable and transparent identification of overall risks,
- to protect or increase the company's value through the holistic and active management of all risks and opportunities that could interfere with the achievement of the Group's commercial goals,
- to create added value by taking appropriate account not only of return but also of risks in relevant decisions and processes, including investment decisions, risk capital allocations and corporate planning.

Organisation of the risk and opportunity management system

Overall responsibility for monitoring and managing the overall risk of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG (hereinafter also referred to as "Encavis") lies with the management of the general partner, ENCAVIS Management General Partner GmbH. This sets out the overarching rules and minimum standards for risk management and defines the framework and risk management strategy at Group level. The company's proactive and efficient management of risks and opportunities is based on transparent, intelligible nomenclature as well as timely and targeted communication. Standardised communication across all divisions has been set out to ensure that pertinent information can be forwarded both to the management (decision maker) as well as the risk manager and/or the risk owner.

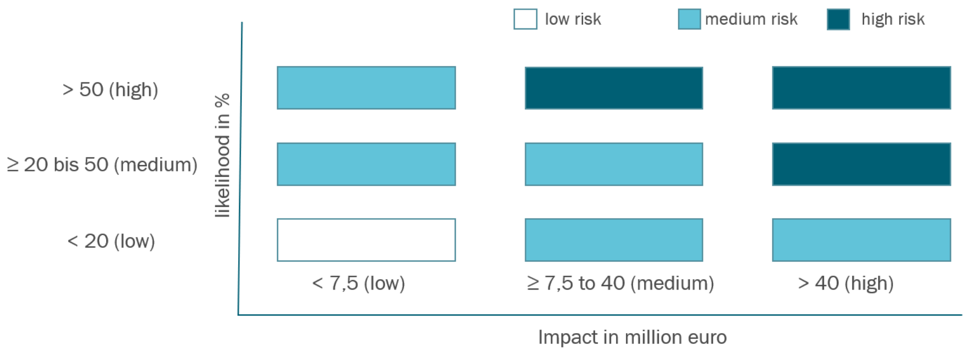
Risk management at Encavis is to be understood as an iterative process. This can be illustrated as follows:

The risk manager is responsible for the implementation, further development and coordination of the risk and opportunity management framework. They are supported by the risk owners in the following areas: Accounting, Controlling, Corporate Finance/Treasury/Insurance, Energy Portfolio Management, Energy Risk Management, Group Accounting, Investments, Investor Relations/Public Relations, IT, Operations, Asset Management, Project Finance, PPA Origination, Personnel, Legal, Sustainability & Communications, CEO Office and Tax. The risk owners are responsible for identifying any risks in their respective areas at an early stage, assessing them adequately and managing them in accordance with corporate guidelines. The risk manager reports to the management and is responsible for implementing the risk management system and reporting the Group's risk exposures to the management of Encavis.

Risk and opportunity management is a continuous process and is integrated into our operational procedures. Risks and opportunities – defined as having a negative or positive impact on corporate goals or at least one of the general project targets of time, costs, scope or quality – are reported quarterly. The risk situation is also monitored between the quarterly reporting dates, in relation to key projects and/or decisions for instance. Any material changes in risk exposure are reported to the management immediately.

Risk assessment

Uniform guidelines are in place to evaluate the risks inherent in the risk classes. Where risks cannot be evaluated quantitatively, they are evaluated at a qualitative level.



As a rule, a period of 12 months is generally considered when assessing the time horizon of a risk. However, individual cases involving longer-term significant risks may extend beyond this general period. Identified risks are evaluated based on their probability of occurrence and effect and assigned to risk classes using the combination (multiplication) of both factors. Both probability of occurrence and effect are allocated a score on a scale of 1 (very low) to 10 (very high). The values for probability of occurrence and impact are multiplied together. This results in a risk index of between 1 and 100. In this regard, an effect is evaluated as the estimated cost or income loss that would occur if the corresponding risk were to arise. Risks with a rating of up to 19 points are classified as "low risk". Moderate risks are those with a score of 20 to 50 points, and risks given scores of 51 to 100 are classified as high risks. The classifications "Fact" and "Growth" were also introduced. These indicate whether the identified risk affects existing business operations or the future growth prospects of the Encavis Group.

Risk class and Thresholds for risk assessment (1–100)	Description of risk class
Low 1–19	The risks have a low probability of occurrence combined with a low impact.
Medium 20–50	The risks have a high probability of occurrence combined with a low impact or a low probability combined with a high impact.
High 51–100	The risks have a high probability of occurrence combined with a major impact.
Fact	Risks have already occurred but do not necessarily have any major impact on the business.
Growth	Risks of this class may influence the future growth of the Encavis Group.

Particular attention is paid to the "growth", "high" and "medium" risk classes. The focus of the risk management strategies is on this area, so that these risks subsequently fall within the lower-middle risk range when assessed on a net basis. Inventory risks alone are assessed in terms of probability of occurrence and impact. Growth risks are only assessed in terms of probability of occurrence, as such risks have no influence on the existing business of the Encavis Group. Risks are presented on a net basis.

Risk actions

Both active and passive measures are available ("risk strategies") when it comes to managing risks using appropriate instruments. Significant risks are to be brought into acceptable ranges in as cost-optimised a way as possible. This is generally achieved through a mix of the measures and instruments described below.

Active measures have a direct effect on the probability of occurrence and the loss associated with the risk, thereby reducing the gross risk.

a) **Avoidance:** By avoiding activities in certain areas or projects, situations can be avoided whereby activities leading to risk are performed in the first place.

b) **Mitigation:** Risks are still taken, but are secured to a certain extent.

c) Diversification: This involves attempting to limit the risk by spreading the risk around or actively passing on losses to other parties.

Unlike active measures, passive measures do not impact the risk structures.

The objective of passive measures is to be able to react to risks at short notice, without delay and quickly by deploying sufficient resources and responding with an appropriate level of potential effectiveness. Passive measures include primarily the following:

d) Risk-taking This involves consciously taking and bearing risks. This can be done, for example, by making appropriate provisions/forming reserves.

e) Risk transfer: Risk can be transferred to another party by concluding agreements/contracts. In addition to the conclusion of insurance policies, this also includes the use of financial derivatives and the shifting of risks to customers or suppliers and financing banks by centring project financing solely on the project without recourse to the rest of the Encavis Group ("non-recourse"), or the active hedging of electricity price risks using PPAs.

Risk management

The Encavis Group pursues various strategies to minimise and avoid risks by taking appropriate countermeasures. A significant part is covered by the internal organisation. Additionally, Encavis works with highly respected business partners, law firms and consultants. In this context, care is taken to ensure that potential risks are not borne solely by Encavis. One element of risk management is also the consistent financing of projects by means of non-recourse project financing, based on which the banks only have to ensure the repayment of the financing from the financed project. This can be seen in particular in section Business risks.

Risk control

The objective of Encavis' approach is holistic risk management, in other words applying risk management at all levels and in all areas of the company. All employees are encouraged to actively engage with the topic of risk management. Each member of staff can and should report any newly identified risks, changes or revised estimates directly to the relevant risk owner. In preparation for these quarterly meetings, all risk owners review the risk assessment of their area/risks and formulate and present any appropriate measures they would like to suggest.

The entire risk inventory is presented at the end of the year and discussions are held on any revision of individual risk assessments and classifications as well as any changes to the previous year.

Information regarding material risk changes

Encavis identifies, analyses, assesses and monitors the relevant risks for the company on an ongoing and comprehensive basis. Material risks are listed, explained and classified in the following risk report. In addition, any measures and strategies employed by the company to avoid or mitigate these risks are also presented.

Opportunity management

The purpose of opportunity management is to secure the long-term success of the company. Opportunities are discussed and recorded at the same time as risks and, following their assessment, specific measures are decided on to take advantage of these opportunities. A distinction is made between two types of opportunity in the context of opportunity management:

- external opportunities which have causes we are unable to influence, for instance the retraction of a tax
- internal opportunities which arise within our company, for example as a result of achieving synergies

The opportunities identified within the Encavis Group are detailed in the report on opportunities.

Risk report

As part of risk management, the risks listed below to which the Encavis Group is exposed have been assessed and classified according to probability of occurrence and impact and broken down into risk classes. For the purpose of the explanations in this risk report, we have limited ourselves to the risk categories that were material in the reporting year as well as to individual risks that were classified as moderate and high. Material risks not classified as moderate and high are those that, despite being classified as low, have an impact on Encavis' growth or are generally known, such as regulatory measures that cannot be anticipated or the growing shortage of skilled workers in Germany.

Overview of material risks in the reporting year

Strategic risks	Risk class	Change year on year
Political and regulatory risks	moderate	↗
Risks arising from the short- and long-term marketing of electricity	moderate	→
Market risks	growth	→
Operational risks		
Operating and business interruption risks	moderate	→
Meteorological risks from sun and wind	moderate	→
Financial risks		
Project financing risk	low	→
Risks associated with the Group's capital procurement	low	→
Risks from existing covenant agreements at holding company level	low	→
Currency risk	low	→
Interest rate risks	low	→
PPA risks	low	→
Risks in the Asset Management segment		
Investment risks	low	→
Market risks	moderate	→
Liability or reputation risks	moderate	↗
Compliance risks		
Tax compliance risks	moderate	→
Corporate compliance risks	low	→
Stricter sustainability reporting obligations	low	→
Organisational risks		
Personnel and organisational risks	low	→
IT risks (cyber risk and cybersecurity)	low	→

Legend:

→ unchanged risk class ↗ increase in risk class ↘ decrease in risk class

Disclosure of material risks

Strategic risks

Political and regulatory risks

As an internationally operating group, we are exposed to various political and regulatory changes in different countries and markets. The impact on Encavis was discussed regularly, and discussions on implementing measures to soften the impact on electricity prices were actively monitored.

In principle, it is also possible for regulatory interventions to be made retrospectively. The French Constitutional Council examined and largely confirmed the 2026 Budget Law on 19 February 2026, meaning that retroactive reductions in the feed-in tariffs (FiT) for parts of the French portfolio with the S06-S10 tariffs are once again to be expected. The law was ratified on 20 February 2026; the cuts are to take effect retroactively from 1 January 2025. Only a limited number of regulations in the Finance Act 2026 were declared unconstitutional.

The provisions relevant to Encavis regarding reductions in the feed-in tariff (Articles 183-185) were not subject to review by the Constitutional Council. These regulations were therefore neither confirmed nor cancelled. They are currently in force, but remain legally contestable. A constitutional review by way of a “question prioritaire de constitutionnalité” (QPC) is generally possible as soon as the associated implementing ordinances and decrees are published. These are not yet available. A QPC is therefore currently the central legal starting point for the sector; the chances of success depend largely on the specific content of the implementing regulations that are still outstanding. To the best of our knowledge, industry associations have not yet initiated any legal steps in this regard; it is currently not known whether formal notification has already taken place.

After the law comes into force, Encavis will continue to monitor regulatory developments and implementation at the level of the project companies concerned. A constitutional challenge by way of a QPC remains a possible option - depending on the final form of the implementing provisions. There were also signs of a further retroactive reduction in feed-in contracts at the end of the year.

There are also regulatory interventions in The United Kingdom: The government has confirmed that as part of its consultation on adjusting the RO/FiT indexation, the underlying inflation index will be changed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from April 2026. Encavis regularly obtains information on the background to relevant political and regulatory risks from local experts in all country markets. This also includes topics such as significant changes to existing subsidy programmes in relation to renewable energies.

Risks arising from the short- and long-term marketing of electricity

Encavis’ portfolio is exposed to two main risks: “market risk” and “credit risk”.

In terms of “market risk”, “market price risk” represents one of the most significant risks. Market price risk is defined as both positive and negative fluctuations in market prices that can change the value of energy positions (energy position is defined as the amount of energy, expressed in MWh, which is generated by an asset or portfolio from when it starts operation to end of life).

Credit risk, by contrast, relates mainly to “replacement risk”, which is the risk that arises if the counterparty defaults, resulting in all active contracts with that counterparty having to be concluded at current (unfavourable) prices instead of those stipulated in the original contracts.

In the countries in which Encavis operates, the energy sector is organised around free market pricing. Falling prices on the wholesale electricity markets can lead to a loss of profitability for power generation installations. This also applies to renewable energy installations that are not subsidised by fixed feed-in tariffs.

Short and medium-term market price risks are actively managed using a specific hedging strategy. The open price exposure for the coming twelve months is closed on an ongoing basis, as far as possible, in order to ensure price stability.

A PPA is one way of reducing the market price risk for a project/portfolio in the long term since a fixed electricity price or floor price can be agreed between the two contractual partners for the term of the PPA (usually ten to fifteen years).

To counter the replacement risk, guarantees or sureties are mutually agreed in long-term PPAs, for example, to cover the potential damage in the event of premature termination and to reduce the reasons for termination themselves to a minimum. There are also usually direct agreements between the PPA contracting parties and the project financing bank, under which there are further restrictions on the exercise of any grounds for cancellation under the PPA.

Market risks

The transition from a fossil fuel-based energy supply to more sustainable sources of energy, such as renewables like wind and solar power, means that renewables continue to be one of the world’s fastest growing industries. Operating wind parks and solar parks is subject to only minor economic fluctuations as a result of legally guaranteed feed-in tariffs, long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) or renewable purchase obligations (RPOs) such as those set out in the German Renewable Energy Act (EEG).

Encavis monitors the relevant markets on an ongoing basis in order to be able to react to market risks early and appropriately. This includes studying various specialist publications, attending congresses, trade fairs and specialist conferences as well as membership of industry associations such as the German Solar Industry Association. In addition, the company cultivates direct contacts and participates in regular discussions on relevant issues as part of a network of partners, experts and industry representatives.

Operational risks

Business risks

Technical faults in the installations or substations can bring wind parks and solar parks to a standstill, or they may be temporarily disconnected from the grid by energy suppliers so that necessary works can be undertaken. This carries the risk of prolonged downtimes if they are not detected early and any technical faults are not repaired in due time.

The Encavis Group mitigates the risk of downtimes in its wind and solar power plants at an early stage, as the management and monitoring of the installations are undertaken by experienced external partners. Online monitoring in real time ensures that technical issues are detected and investigated immediately. In 2025, Encavis increased its stake in the Europe-wide O&M service provider Stern Energy S.p.A., based in Italy, from 80 % to 100 %, thereby fully integrating Stern Energy S.p.A. within the Group. This company provides technical management services for a large number of the Group's own solar installations, as well as for many external customers. Consequently, Encavis has secured access to the relevant services required to mitigate risk and rectify damage. In addition, the development of the plants' performance is continuously monitored by the respective project managers and the Group's internal New Build & Technical Services department. All installations are insured against the economic consequences of business interruption due to external events. The insurance covers both the material damage to the onshore wind and solar parks caused by the external events and the losses arising from the interruption of operations for a period of up to 18 months. If there are differences of opinion between the insurer and the solar power plant affected by the damage regarding the cause and extent of the damage, there is a risk that the full repair costs and/or business interruption loss will not be compensated.

Meteorological risks from sun and wind

The output of solar parks (ground-mounted systems) depends on meteorological conditions, which may negatively impact the performance. Assessments of expected solar radiation may prove inaccurate, and climate changes and pollution could result in predicted weather conditions not occurring or deviating from both existing assessments and the meteorological mean.

Encavis looks to its own experience and external assessments of expected solar radiation as part of the economic efficiency calculation for the acquisition of new solar parks. These assessments are based on long-term historical data on the levels of sunshine and form median values for the forecast. The effects of deviations from these prognoses on the economic efficiency calculation are also tested with sensitivity analyses. In addition, diversification of the current portfolio of solar parks reduces dependence on the meteorological conditions in one region. It must also be considered that, due to changes in climate, the hours of sunshine in several European countries are regularly increasing and are well above the long-term average. This meteorological trend has been observed in recent years and is not factored into the evaluation of the parks.

Generally speaking, generation capacity in the Wind Parks segment is subject to greater fluctuations than the solar power sector. Fluctuations in the wind energy sector may be up to 25 % above or below the median value per year. Encavis mitigates the risk by factoring in the greater volatility in the wind segment in the economic efficiency calculation for the acquisition of new (onshore) wind parks in the form of haircuts and/or by simulating worst-case scenarios. Here, too, the Group relies on its own experience and external assessments of expected levels of wind.

However, such fluctuations cannot be completely ruled out, with the resulting risk that the performance of individual wind parks will fall below the values originally planned. Geographic diversification of the current portfolio of wind parks, as well as the lower share of individual parks in the Wind Parks segment in the Group's total revenue, makes the associated overall risk acceptable for the Encavis Group.

Price risks

In addition to the previously mentioned risks, Encavis is increasingly exposed to price risks. These arise primarily in non-subsidized projects, where production is not 100 % secured by long-term power purchase agreements or medium-term price fixes. Furthermore, the increasing number of hours during which the market electricity price is negative leads to additional risks, as during these hours, compensation (both from subsidy tariffs and PPAs) is often adjusted or completely eliminated because the plants are taken off the grid by us due to the negative prices.

Additional operational risks

For newly connected wind and solar parks, delays in commissioning can occur. Reasons for this can include regulatory hurdles due to delayed approval processes, as obtaining the necessary permits depends on local and national authorities. Technically induced delays can also arise from disruptions in the supply chain, such as shortages of photovoltaic modules or other critical components, further delaying the project schedule and potentially leading to higher costs. Additionally, revenues may not be realized as planned. Finally, challenges related to grid connection and securing long-term power purchase agreements can also lead to delays, affecting the overall feasibility and profitability of the wind or solar park.

Financial risks

Encavis is exposed to various financial risks (such as interest risks) and, due to its comprehensive business relationships, credit risks (such as counterparty default risks under project contacts such as PPAs or EPC agreements). With the exception of a revolving credit line with fluctuating utilisation, financing at holding company level is generally interest-hedged over the entire term. Market interest rates in the relevant European markets have fallen compared to the previous year and are at a moderate level by historical standards, with no clear signs of a turnaround towards rising market interest rates. There are no refinancing risks at project level, as the project financing is committed for the long term and is amortised over the long term of the loan, with no further final maturities. With regard to business relationships with third parties, Encavis obtains sufficient security guarantees where necessary in order to minimise risks.

Risks in the Asset Management segment

Adjustments to the business model

In the reporting year, the previous third-party funding business of Encavis Asset Management AG was fully integrated into the Encavis Group and gradually transferred to Encavis Portfolio Management GmbH (“EPM”). In future, the focus will no longer be on the creation and management of external fund structures, but on the sale of minority interests of up to 49 % in Encavis’ existing installations once the projects have been commissioned. This strategic change alters the segment’s earnings base and increases its dependence on the Group’s internal project pipelines and market demand for co-investments in ongoing solar and wind parks.

Investment and market risks

Under these conditions, there are risks in particular if project completions are delayed, the available portfolio is not suitable for minority sales to the extent expected or institutional investors show less interest in such investment models - for example due to the interest rate level, regulatory requirements or increased competition in the co-investment segment. This could lead to a decline in revenue from minority sales and accompanying services. At the same time, the repositioning of EPM requires an adjustment of processes, competences and regulatory structures, the implementation of which harbours temporary operational risks.

Against the backdrop of the ongoing transformation and the changed earnings mechanics, the sales and business model-related risks are currently categorised as a medium risk. However, the Encavis Group is confident that it will continue to develop the segment sustainably in the new structure and expand value creation through the marketing of existing installations.

Compliance risks

Tax compliance risks

The tax structures in Encavis’ national markets can be complex due to the application of rules for tax groups formed for income tax purposes or group taxation rules, along with different legal forms and the existence of holding structures for non-tax reasons. The risks of tax compliance violations resulting from this are mitigated by local tax consultants. They provide the companies with continuous support and coordinate with Encavis on issues relevant to the Group. Tax risks for Encavis’ German national market are managed by its own tax department together with external tax consultants. For the acquisition of new projects, tax risks are assessed by performing tax due diligence and an investment evaluation as well as, for foreign transactions, by involving experts in the respective national tax law.

In international tax law, risks are primarily dependent upon the transfer prices within the Group. Intra-Group services provided to subsidiaries are rendered through the provision of loans and, to a much smaller financial extent, in the form of services. Encavis has agreed target figures with experts in transfer pricing for the corresponding invoicing processes.

Even though the company is of the opinion that tax risks have been taken into account comprehensively with the tax provisions, it is not possible to rule out that taxes may become payable as a result of future tax audits in Germany and abroad. The Group ensures that all relevant tax-related issues and developments are regularly discussed with the tax advisers.

Corporate compliance risks

Business operations necessitate the assumption of legal risk. In addition to the possibility of court or arbitration proceedings, the Encavis Group is subject to other regulations and principles.

The Encavis Group companies are exposed to risks from current or possible future legal disputes. Such legal disputes may arise from ordinary activities, in particular from the assertion of claims resulting from failures relating to performance or delivery, or from payment disputes.

Encavis recognises provisions for litigation risks when an obligation is likely to arise and a reasonable estimate of the sum can be made. An actual claim may exceed the deferred amount under certain circumstances.

However, legal risks may also arise from infringements of internal guidelines by individual employees or from infringements other legal requirements. Encavis has a compliance management system in place to assess risks in the compliance topics defined by the management and to implement the necessary measures. The strict compliance requirements designed to protect all stakeholders prevent risks, especially those in the areas of anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, data protection and IT security, since these can have an enormous impact in terms of both financial losses and reputational damage. The Encavis Group has a training concept in place to provide employees with solutions and possible courses of action, so that the risks inherent in day-to-day business can be monitored, addressed promptly and mitigated in a timely manner.

With the introduction of the anonymous whistle-blower system, which applies not only to internal purposes but also to external business partners, any irregularities, in particular violations of applicable law and internal directives and processes, can be reported and tracked anonymously.

Stricter sustainability reporting obligations

The EU’s push in recent years to make its economy more climate-neutral and sustainable has led to a number of new regulations. Many have already been adopted, and some are in the final rounds of voting. Statutory disclosure obligations and regulations are becoming increasingly strict. An interdisciplinary Sustainability Committee has been established within the Encavis Group in order to effectively integrate the topic of sustainability into the various business areas and processes. Furthermore, Encavis places great value on social responsibility and ethical conduct and requires the same of its business partners. Encavis complies with regulations such as the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence in Supply Chains (Gesetz über die unternehmerischen Sorgfaltspflichten in Lieferketten), although Encavis itself is not governed by the Act. The Sustainability & Communications department is also working on processes and structures so that Encavis can fulfil the requirements of future mandatory sustainability reporting.

Organisational risks

Personnel and organisational risks

With regard to personnel, the Encavis Group competes with other companies for qualified technical staff and managers so that it remains well-equipped to tackle future challenges. There is a risk that it may not be possible to fill vacancies with adequately qualified professionals and managers. To fill vacancies and enable Encavis to continue to expand, it is also looking within the Group. Encavis offers individual guidance for employees and managers with regard to further training, thus ensuring quality assurance and the creation new potential in day-to-day business life.

IT risks (cyber risk and cybersecurity)

The business activities of the Encavis Group are characterised by the use and development of information technology. All essential operational processes are supported by IT and modelled with the help of modern software solutions. At the same time, however, the inherent systemic risk rises with the increasing complexity and the dependence on the availability and reliability of IT systems. The regulatory requirements for IT security are also increasing, especially with regard to cyberattacks, critical system failures and disruptions along digital process and supply chains.

Since the German implementing legislation for the NIS2 Directive came into force in December 2025, additional registration and implementation obligations have arisen, depending on the specific circumstances of individual companies or facilities. For parks registered in Germany, the registration with the BSI by 6 March 2026 and the implementation of the necessary cybersecurity and risk management measures must be addressed. Against this backdrop and in parallel with the requirements of the EU Critical Equipment Resilience Directive (CER), which focuses more strongly on physical resilience and the protection of critical facilities, Encavis is pursuing an integrated approach to further sharpen its security and resilience architecture.

Encavis is already working together with internal and external experts to assess and implement affected areas, country-specific implementation requirements and prioritised packages of measures for operating companies in a structured manner. The ongoing development of a Group-wide information security management system (ISMS) and the organisational anchoring of information security support the sustainable fulfilment of the increased requirements. In addition to technical and organisational measures, compliance, cost and liability dimensions must also be taken into account (including the risk of fines and possible implications for D&O cover and internal indemnification), which are continuously monitored and addressed as part of risk management.

Overall risk

During the reporting period, these risk exposures were continuously identified, analysed and managed by means of a proactive risk management system. The Encavis Group has implemented appropriate risk management measures as and when required. The risk assessment is underpinned by Encavis' overall risk-bearing capacity. At present, no risks have been identified that, either individually or in aggregate, could jeopardise the continued existence of Encavis.

Opportunity report

Balanced investment strategy

For many years, the continuous expansion of renewable energy has made a significant contribution to achieving national and global climate protection targets.

The dynamic and growing market for renewable energies is constantly opening up new chances and opportunities for Encavis. Systematic identification and exploitation of these opportunities, while recognising and minimising any potential risks, is the basis for the company's sustainable growth.

This includes taking advantage of any opportunities that arise within the company and increase the Encavis Group's efficiency and profitability, for example. The foundation for identifying, analysing and successfully exploiting these opportunities is the profile of Encavis Group employees, whose personal qualifications are compared with the job descriptions.

The Encavis Group will continue to primarily concentrate on ground-mounted PV installations and onshore wind parks in the future and will also be active in the Asset Management segment as a service provider for investments in the renewable energy sector. Encavis' business model remains risk-averse with a focus on existing installations and turnkey or ready-to-build projects (and also involves working with selective project development partners in the PV sector, including on projects that are not yet ready to build). Encavis currently operates wind and solar parks in the markets of Germany, France, The Netherlands, Lithuania, The United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Italy and Spain – all countries with an investment-grade rating.

Opportunities arising from meteorological conditions

The generation capacity of solar parks and wind parks is highly dependent on meteorological conditions. In view of this, Encavis generally takes a conservative approach to calculating the profitability of any solar parks and wind parks it plans to acquire. Any positive deviation from the predicted long-term mean of sunshine hours or wind levels has a direct short-term impact on the financial performance, financial position and cash flow of the company. The forecast accuracy for sunlight in particular is now very high, whereas wind forecasting remains more volatile. Encavis works on the general assumption that the differences between forecast and actual values will continue to fall on average in future, especially for newly acquired installations.

Opportunities arising from the regulatory environment and international developments

The various public support instruments are generally designed to strengthen the profitability of wind parks and solar parks. The global need to increase sources of renewable energy may therefore make new regions and countries attractive and worthwhile for Encavis and enable further geographical diversification.

At the European level, the regulatory framework has been significantly developed as part of the “Fit for 55” package and has already been transposed into binding law in key areas. Under the revised Renewable Energy Directive (RED III), the EU-wide binding target for the share of renewable energy by 2030 has been raised to at least 42.5 % (with an ambitious political goal of reaching 45 %). In addition, REPowerEU aims to further reduce dependence on fossil fuel imports and accelerate the expansion of renewable energies and the necessary investments and reforms. These European guard rails continue to open up opportunities for Encavis both in the domestic market and abroad, particularly due to the expected continued high demand for projects and investments in the EU.

Against the backdrop of the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, the accelerated conversion of the European energy supply to renewable energies remains particularly important in terms of energy and security policy. This accelerated expansion enhances security of supply, reduces dependence on fossil fuels and promotes innovation in the renewable energy sector – which may create further opportunities for projects along the value chain.

The Italian “Energy Release 2.0” programme offers energy-intensive companies electricity at a fixed price of 65 EUR/MWh for 36 months, in return for a commitment to offset the energy consumed over 20 years through newly built renewable energy capacity; following discussions with the European Commission, the mechanism was amended in 2025 to include, amongst other things, competitive procedures and a clawback mechanism in order to comply with state aid rules.

The mechanism is now in the realisation phase: by 31 January 2026, 476 contracts totalling 22.5 TWh had been concluded. The delegation of the obligation to establish or return to producers was possible between 16 February 2026 and 9 March 2026 via a three-page addendum on the GSE portal.

This presents Encavis with an opportunity for predictable, CfD-like revenue profiles and accelerated project commissioning, which we will actively leverage through targeted origination in Italy, aligning our pipeline with ER return obligations, and complementary route-to-market options via the transitional FER-X regime (20-year CfDs) and simplified approval processes (PAS/Autorizzazione Unica under Legislative Decree 190/2024).

In Germany, too, the expansion targets and implementation measures are now more specific and ambitious. The statutory photovoltaic expansion target is set at 215 GW of installed capacity by 2030; this will require a significantly higher annual expansion. This is flanked by political measures to accelerate PV expansion (PV strategy of the BMWK). For onshore wind energy, the current legal framework provides for a target of 115 GW by the end of 2030; at the same time, the provision of sufficient land (target: 2 % of the land area) is addressed as a central lever. The intensive expansion of wind and solar parks on newly designated areas in Germany may mean an increasing number of new projects being realised. This gives Encavis the opportunity to expand its portfolio further and to intensify its cooperation with project developers.

Opportunities arising from geographical diversification

Encavis constantly monitors and reviews the development of renewable energies and relevant opportunities in other regions. While this is intended to ensure a focused approach, these are also markets which, according to Encavis’ assessment and on the basis of objective criteria, have stable economic and regulatory conditions. Geographic diversification contributes to further reducing risk in the existing portfolio by decreasing dependence on the sunshine or wind in individual regions as well as theoretically plausible retroactive adjustments to the subsidy programmes and amounts.

Opportunities from large portfolio volumes in the core regions

Encavis operates in core European markets that have long been focused on renewable energy, among other things, and has a corresponding portfolio of wind and solar parks, which supports the future expansion and operation of the portfolio. In addition, Encavis’ own portfolio offers multiple opportunities for profitable investments that could enable the company to achieve long-term revenue and earnings growth in its existing projects.

Opportunities arising from innovation

The renewable energy sector is benefiting from continuous innovation. This not only leads to more efficient existing technologies, it also means that new technologies can be brought to market which, in turn, will increase or prolong the profitability of future projects (for example, bifacial PV modules that follow the position of the sun on trackers and use the reflection from the ground below it to generate energy). In many regions, the renewable energy sector has already achieved grid parity and is competing with conventional power stations. Technically and qualitatively superior installations are likely to increase the profitability and geographic usability of the technologies, opening up further opportunities for the Encavis Group. The establishment of new technologies – for example the use of battery storage systems or hydrogen and the application of existing technologies such as energy management systems – could also offer fresh business opportunities and greater independence from weather conditions for energy production while enabling more needs-based power generation and decentralisation.

Encavis also places great importance on the technical components of the parks, whose condition and construction are important for long-term operation.

Opportunities arising from business relationships and collaborations

Encavis is visible in the market thanks to the size of the company and the track record of its current portfolio. Depending on the market and project characteristics, the electricity generated is marketed via legally guaranteed feed-in tariffs or feed-in contracts, long-term power purchase agreements and direct marketing. Thanks in part to the expertise it has built up in recent years in the field of long-term power purchase agreements, Encavis is increasingly being approached as a partner for the implementation of project pipelines. In particular, PPAs structures with energy suppliers and major private sector customers, which typically include a multi-year price fixing and supply commitment, strengthen the company’s position as a reliable contractual partner and can open up additional pipeline opportunities.

Over time, the Encavis Group has built up a broad and reliable network - including project developers, general contractors, operators, service providers, brokers, consultants and banks - that supports transactions and project realisation. Opportunities also arise from the integration with the asset management business: The Group can offer institutional investors structured investment and co-investment opportunities and position itself as a “preferred partner” for institutional co-investments, which can open up further investment pipelines. The size of the power plant portfolio also makes Encavis attractive for energy suppliers and large electricity consumers with whom long-term power purchase agreements have already been concluded; this can support the development of additional partnerships and marketing options.

Future outlook

The following statements contain forecasts and assumptions, the outcome of which is not certain. If one or more of these projections and assumptions do not materialise, actual results and developments may differ materially from those described.

Global economy remains on a moderate growth path in 2026

In its “World Economic Outlook Update” published in January 2026, the IMF expects the global economy to continue its moderate growth trajectory. With a forecast global GDP growth rate of 3.3 %, economic momentum is on a par with the previous year and therefore still below the long-term average of the pre-pandemic years 2000 to 2019. Despite the overall robust state of the economy, the general economic conditions remain characterised by increased uncertainty. These include, in particular, geopolitical tensions, trade policy risks and structural adjustment processes in individual economies. According to the IMF, the advanced economies continue to present a differentiated picture. While the US economy should benefit from a stable domestic economy and achieve a growth rate of 2.4 % in 2026, growth in the eurozone will be significantly lower with an increase in economic output of 1.3 %. Following the weak economic phase of previous years, slight GDP growth of 1.1 % is once again expected for Germany.

Ongoing geopolitical conflicts weigh on global growth momentum

The ongoing war in Ukraine and the conflicts and disputes in the Middle East continue to have no direct impact on the Encavis Group’s wind and solar park portfolio, which is focussed on core markets in Western Europe. There are currently no recognisable direct operational effects on electricity production or the marketing of the energy generated. However, indirect risks arise from possible further geopolitical escalations, trade policy restrictions or additional sanctions. In addition, there continues to be a general risk to critical infrastructure in Western Europe, particularly for electricity grids, electricity-producing facilities and the Encavis Group's IT systems. Encavis counters these risks with a modern IT infrastructure, regular external audits and security tests as well as a clear structural separation between the company's IT systems and the technical systems of the electricity-producing installations and the electricity grids. The same applies in reverse, meaning that an attack on Encavis' IT systems would have no impact on operations at the wind and solar parks.

However, debt financing for new projects could be indirectly influenced by changes in risk assessments in the banking sector. An increase in credit margins as a result of increased geopolitical uncertainties can generally put pressure on project calculations. However, Encavis remains independent of individual banks by regularly tendering new project financing at least throughout Europe and continues to benefit from the strong demand from banks for financing for renewable energy projects. At the same time, there is additional potential through the provision of equity by the major shareholder, KKR. Encavis is thus well positioned to successfully implement its growth strategy even under changed market conditions.

Declining inflation rates provide central banks with scope for further monetary easing

The IMF experts expect the global inflation rate to fall further by 1.7 percentage points to 4.1 % in 2026. Against this backdrop, there is some room for further easing of monetary policy - especially if the economic momentum should weaken due to external shocks.

Renewable energies remain on a dynamic growth trajectory

According to the IEA, the global expansion of renewable energies will continue at a rapid pace in 2026. Based on the report “Renewables 2025 – Analysis and Forecast to 2030”, industry experts expect global installed capacity from renewable energy sources to increase by around 4,600 GW between 2025 and 2030, mainly driven by the rapid expansion of photovoltaic and wind power plants (onshore and offshore), which account for the vast majority of this increase in capacity. According to the IEA, photovoltaics make the largest contribution to global capacity expansion and are becoming the most cost-effective form of electricity generation in many markets. If the assumptions that global annual new installations of renewable energy capacities will increase continuously are confirmed, the total global installed capacity of renewable energies would increase almost threefold by 2030. Nevertheless, the IEA points out that even if the current policy measures and announced expansion programmes are implemented, further efforts will be required to achieve the climate targets set at international level. The insufficient investment in grid infrastructure in particular must be increased, and the cumbersome administrative and authorisation procedures accelerated, in order to close the gap by 2030.

This is also reflected in the discussions of the international community at this year's COP30 climate conference. In order to achieve the threefold increase in global renewable energy capacity agreed upon in the COP28 decisions, national implementation plans must be fleshed out, barriers to investment must be removed and, in particular, grid expansion and the integration of flexible system components must be significantly accelerated. With the growing proportion of variable generation from wind and solar energy, the integration of these capacities into the existing electricity grids is becoming increasingly important. In this context, the IEA emphasises that, in addition to the accelerated expansion of the grid infrastructure, flexibility options such as storage, load management and cross-sector coupling are becoming increasingly important. This is the only way to avoid regional grid bottlenecks and the increasing need for curtailment. Against this backdrop, battery storage systems are becoming increasingly strategically important. Market analyses forecast a significant increase in installed storage capacity for stationary battery storage systems in the coming years, driven by rising flexibility requirements and regulatory clarifications at European and national level.

Private power purchase agreements remain important

The increasing competitiveness of renewable energies compared to conventional forms of generation and the commitment of numerous companies to a climate-friendly energy supply continue to ensure stable demand for long-term power purchase agreements. PPAs will continue to play an important role in the future as an instrument for price hedging and investment security. Industrial companies are acquiring shares in large renewable energy projects and signing PPAs to ensure a long-term supply of electricity to their sites. Technology companies – due in particular to the massive growth driven by the expansion of AI – continue to be some of the key clients for this type of contractual arrangement.

Overall assessment of future development

Based on the existing portfolio as at 29 April 2026 and in anticipation of standard weather conditions for the 2026 financial year, management expects revenue to increase to EUR 623 million (2025: EUR 445 million). Operating cash flow is expected to be around EUR 316 million (2025: EUR 185 million).

The technical availability (Wind Parks segment) and technical performance of the facilities (PV Parks segment) in operation is expected to be above 95 % in the 2026 financial year.

These predictions are based on the following assumptions:

- No significant retroactive changes to legislation
- No significant deviations from the multi-year weather forecasts

Hamburg, 9 June 2026

Management of ENCAVIS Management General Partner GmbH, general partner of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG

Mario Schirru

Consolidated financial statements of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

in TEUR	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue	3.21; 5.1	444,542	20,019
Other income	5.2	92,561	747
Of which income from the reversal of impairments for expected credit losses		*578*	*0*
Other own work capitalised	3.22; 5.3	10,474	208
Cost of materials	5.4	-53,121	-1,921
Personnel expenses	5.5	-51,347	-3,493
Other expenses	5.6	-150,635	-51,557
Of which impairment for expected credit losses	5.6	*-547*	*-271*
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**292,476**	**-35,997**
Depreciation and amortisation	5.7	-193,024	-14,044
Impairment losses	5.7; 6.2	-230,455	-643,058
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		**-131,004**	**-693,099**
Financial income	5.8	82,346	10,546
Financial expenses	5.8	-201,061	-29,383
Earnings from financial assets accounted for using the equity method	6.4	-847	-51
Result from the valuation of the settlement payment obligation	5.8	-251,804	709,706
Earnings before taxes (EBT)		**-502,370**	**-2,281**
Taxes on income	5.9	3,799	2,020
Consolidated earnings		**-498,572**	**-261**
Items that may be reclassified through profit or loss			
Currency translation differences	5.10	-1,815	268
Other comprehensive income		**-1,815**	**268**
Consolidated comprehensive income		**-500,387**	**7**
Consolidated earnings for the period			
Limited partners		-498,861	0
Attributable to non-controlling interests		289	-261
Consolidated comprehensive income for the period			
Limited partners		-500,678	269
Attributable to non-controlling interests		291	-262

Consolidated cash flow statement

in TEUR

	Notes	2025	2024
Consolidated earnings		-498,572	-261
Depreciation, amortisation and write-ups of non-current assets	5.7	423,479	657,102
Profit/loss from the disposal of fixed assets		24	0
Other non-cash expenses		9,021	4,601
Other non-cash income		-68,220	-713
Financial income	5.8	-82,346	-10,546
Financial expenses	5.8	201,061	29,383
Income taxes (recognised in profit or loss)	5.9	-3,799	-2,020
Income taxes (paid)		-18,408	-572
Earnings from deconsolidation	5.2	-348	0
Change in other assets not attributable to investing or financing activities		-9,532	-1,340
Changes in other liabilities not attributable to investing or financing activities		-18,857	-17,947
Change in the settlement payment obligation attributable to the limited partners		251,804	-709,706
Cash flow from operating activities		**185,308**	**-52,020**
Payments for the acquisition of consolidated companies less cash and cash equivalents acquired	4.2	-461,671	-1,801,406
Proceeds from the sale of consolidated entities	4.3	503	4,029
Payments for investments in property, plant and equipment		-262,907	-5,220
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment		38	0
Payments for investments in intangible assets		-11,277	-844
Payments for investments in financial assets		-1,684	-25,843
Proceeds from the sale of financial assets		7,712	642
Dividends received		107	0
Cash flow from investing activities		**-729,179**	**-1,828,642**
Loan proceeds		1,303,066	714,059
Loan repayments		-914,987	-235,311
Repayment of lease liabilities		-13,895	-653
Interest received		23,054	1,048
Interest paid		-212,407	-5,857
Contributions by shareholders	6.13	768,255	1,809,821
Payments for the acquisition of company shares without change of control	6.15	-374,734	0
Payments to shareholders	6.13	-149,799	0
Payments to non-controlling interests		-1,269	-189
Change in cash and cash equivalents with restricted access		29,764	-30,255
Cash flow from financing activities		**457,049**	**2,252,664**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		-86,822	372,001
Change in cash due to exchange rate changes		-1,062	143
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**-87,884**	**372,144**
As at 01.01.2025 (15.01.2024)	6.11	372,144	0
As at 31.12.2025 (31.12.2024)	6.11	284,261	372,144

Consolidated balance sheet

Assets in TEUR	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	3.5; 3.8; 6.1	642,035	697,700
Goodwill	3.6; 6.2	1,063,071	1,275,072
Property, plant and equipment*	3.7; 3.8; 3.24; 6.3; 6.16	4,023,284	2,735,873
Financial assets accounted for using the equity method	3.9; 6.4	21,590	18,670
Financial assets	3.10; 6.5	13,393	3,197
Other receivables	3.10; 3.11; 6.6	89,459	35,682
Deferred tax assets	3.14; 6.7	7,377	19,312
Total non-current assets		**5,860,210**	**4,785,506**
Current assets			
Inventories	3.13; 6.8	8,741	6,902
Trade receivables	3.10; 3.15; 6.9	85,783	74,195
Non-financial assets	3.15; 6.10	54,637	19,375
Receivables from income taxes	3.14; 6.10	25,393	22,420
Other current receivables	3.10; 3.15; 6.10	57,176	69,299
Liquid assets	3.16; 6.11	360,138	478,000
Cash and cash equivalents	3.16; 6.11	287,981	375,664
Liquid assets with restrictions on disposition	3.16; 6.11	72,157	102,336
Total current assets		**591,869**	**670,191**
Balance sheet total		**6,452,079**	**5,455,697**

* Property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets capitalised pursuant to IFRS 16. The right-of-use assets are recognised in the same balance sheet item as the underlying assets owned by Encavis.

Equity and liabilities in TEUR	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Equity			
Share capital	6.12	0	0
Reserves	6.12	-498,861	0
Other reserves (currency reserve)	6.12	-1,548	269
Equity attributable to shareholders		**-500,409**	**269**
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	6.12	8,778	8,881
Total		**-491,631**	**9,150**
Non-current liabilities			
Settlement payment obligation attributable to limited partners	3.17; 6.13	2,343,274	1,473,075
Total non-current liabilities attributable to limited partners		**2,343,274**	**1,473,075**
Non-current liabilities to non-controlling interests	3.20; 6.14	26,082	38,162
Non-current financial liabilities	3.18; 6.15	3,043,259	1,899,806
Non-current lease liabilities	3.23; 6.16	312,213	229,431
Other non-current liabilities	3.18; 6.19	30,501	2,873
Non-current provisions	3.19; 6.17	69,230	60,782
Deferred tax liabilities	3.14; 6.7	209,040	239,603
Total other non-current liabilities		**3,690,325**	**2,470,657**
Total non-current liabilities		**6,033,599**	**3,943,732**
Current liabilities			
Current liabilities to non-controlling interests	3.20; 6.14	1,495	349,133
Liabilities from income taxes	3.14; 6.19	14,177	11,686
Current financial liabilities	3.18; 6.15	603,797	1,020,145
Current lease liabilities	3.24; 6.16	22,088	17,965
Trade payables	3.20; 6.18	202,611	42,946
Other current liabilities	3.18; 6.19	43,233	43,785
Current provisions	3.19; 6.17	22,710	17,155
Total current liabilities		**910,111**	**1,502,815**
Balance sheet total		**6,452,079**	**5,455,697**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

in TEUR

	Share capital	Reserves	Other reserves (currency reserve)	Equity attributable to shareholders	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Total
As at 15.01.2024						
Consolidated earnings					-261	-261
Other comprehensive income			269	269	-1	268
Consolidated comprehensive income for the period			269	269	-262	7
Changes in the scope of consolidation					356,202	356,202
Shareholder contributions (paid in)	25	74,980		75,005		75,005
Dividend					-25	-25
Conversion	-25	-74,980		-75,005		-75,005
Transactions with non-controlling interests				0	-347,033	-347,033
As at 31.12.2024			269	269	8,881	9,150
As at 01.01.2025			269	269	8,881	9,150
Consolidated earnings		-498,861		-498,861	289	-498,572
Other comprehensive income			-1,817	-1,817	2	-1,815
Consolidated comprehensive income for the period		-498,861	-1,817	-500,678	291	-500,387
Dividend					-415	-415
Payments into non-controlling interests					21	21
As at 31.12.2025		-498,861	-1,548	-500,409	8,778	-491,631

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the 2025 financial year

1 General information

ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG ("ENCAVIS Management") was originally founded under the company name Blitz F24-417 GmbH with registered office in Frankfurt am Main by way of a partnership agreement dated 15 January 2024 and entered in the commercial register under commercial register number HRB 13385 with effect from 16 February 2024. The company was subsequently renamed Elbe MidCo GmbH. Based on the resolution of the shareholders' meeting of 11 September 2024, the company was converted to Elbe MidCo GmbH & Co. KG with registered office in Frankfurt am Main. The company was entered in the commercial register on 20 September 2024 under commercial register number HRA 53913. The company was subsequently renamed ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG and the registered office was relocated from Frankfurt am Main to Hamburg. The company has been registered at Hamburg Local Court under HRA 133164 since 9 January 2026. The company is a limited partnership. It is classified as a small limited partnership in accordance with Section 267 (1) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) in conjunction with Section 264a. The company is established for an indefinite period.

The personally liable partner of the limited partnership is ENCAVIS Management General Partner GmbH, with registered office in Frankfurt am Main and entered in the commercial register at Frankfurt am Main local court under HRB 133853. The general partner is authorised to manage and represent the company. It conducts the company's business with the diligence of a prudent business person. Mario Schirru was appointed Managing Director of ENCAVIS Management General Partner GmbH on 5 September 2025. Following the resignation of Marjan Fredericks on 16 December 2025, Mr Schirru is now the sole Managing Director.

ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG acquired ENCAVIS GmbH (formerly Elbe BidCo AG, Blitz 21-823 AG) by way of a share purchase agreement dated 23 February 2024. The latter was founded under the company name Blitz 21-823 AG with registered office in Munich in accordance with the articles of association dated 21 January 2021 and entered in the commercial register on 3 February 2021. The company was subsequently converted to Elbe BidCo GmbH, the registered office was relocated to Hamburg and the company name was changed to ENCAVIS GmbH.

On 24 April 2024, ENCAVIS GmbH published a voluntary public takeover offer to acquire all registered shares in the then Encavis AG. ENCAVIS AG, with registered office in Hamburg, Germany, has been controlled by ENCAVIS GmbH since 4 December 2024. By merger agreement dated 3 June 2025, ENCAVIS AG, which was acquired at the end of 2024, was merged with ENCAVIS GmbH with effect from 1 January 2025.

The consolidated financial statements include ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG and its affiliated companies (referred to together as the "Group"). Please refer to the list of shareholdings in note 16 for more information on the companies included in the scope of consolidation.

The business activities of ENCAVIS Management comprise the operation of installations for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources in Germany and abroad, either by the company itself or its subsidiaries, as an independent power producer.

Other business activities include the provision of commercial, technical or other services not subject to authorisation in connection with the acquisition, construction and operation of installations for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources in Germany and abroad, either by the company itself or its subsidiaries, as well as the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of equity interests. The Group also provides advisory and asset management services to institutional investors in the renewable energy sector.

The consolidated financial statements of ENCAVIS Management have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) – including the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) regarding the IFRS as adopted by the European Union and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) German Commercial Code (HGB) – and are published in the German electronic Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger).

To improve clarity, various statement of comprehensive income and balance sheet items have been combined. These items are disclosed separately and explained in the notes. The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared using the total-cost (nature of expense) method. The figures in the notes are given in euros (EUR), thousands of euros (TEUR) or millions of euros (EUR million). Rounding differences may occur in percentages and figures in this report.

As a rule, the consolidated financial statements are prepared using the cost principle. This does not apply to certain financial instruments that are measured at their fair value.

The Group's business activities are subject to seasonal influences that lead to fluctuations in revenue and earnings during the course of the year. Due to seasonal factors, revenue in the PV Parks segment is usually higher in the second and third quarters than in the first and fourth quarters of the financial year, while revenue and earnings in the Wind Parks segment are generally higher in the first and fourth quarters than in the second and third quarters of the financial year.

ENCAVIS Management's financial year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December, with the exception of the year it was founded, which began on 15 January 2024 when the company was established and ended on 31 December 2024.

The comparative figures for the previous year in the statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement presented in the following sections are only of limited informative value. The former Encavis AG and its subsidiaries were consolidated for the first time on 4 December 2024. The previous year's figures therefore only include their results for the period from 4 December to 31 December 2024 and therefore do not represent a full twelve-month period.

The company is not included in any other consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved for publication by the managing partner on 9 June 2026.

2 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The Group applied the following new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations, as adopted by the EU, in the financial year. This also includes the amendments published as part of the IASB's ongoing Annual Improvements to IFRS Project (AIP). Unless otherwise stated, the application of these amended standards and interpretations does not have any material impact on the presentation of the Group's financial performance, financial position and net assets.

The Group has applied the following new and/or amended standards and interpretations for the first time in the 2025 financial year:

New and amended standards and interpretations

		Required to be applied for financial years beginning on or after the specified date	EU endorsement status	Status of application at Encavis
IAS 21	Amendment – Effects of exchange rate changes due to lack of exchangeability of currencies	01.01.2025	Adopted	Applied

Standards, interpretations and amendments of standards and interpretations to be applied for the first time in the reporting period which had an impact on the amounts and disclosures reported in the period under review

The new and amended standards/interpretations have no significant impact on these consolidated financial statements.

The amendment to IAS 21 is not currently relevant for ENCAVIS Management.

New and amended IFRS and interpretations not yet required to be applied

In addition, the IASB or IFRS IC has published or amended the following new standards and interpretations which will either not be applicable until a later date or which have not yet been endorsed by the European Commission.

New and amended standards and interpretations

		Required to be applied for financial years beginning on or after the specified date	EU endorsement status	Status of application at Encavis
IAS 21	Amendment – Translation to a hyperinflationary presentation currency	01.01.2027	Not yet adopted	Not applied
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures	01.01.2027	Not yet adopted	Not applied
IFRS 18	Presentation and disclosures in the financial statements	01.01.2027	Adopted	Not applied
IFRS 9, IFRS 7	Amendment – Classification and evaluation of financial instruments	01.01.2026	Adopted	Not applied
IFRS 9, IFRS 7	Amendment – Contracts for nature-dependent power supply	01.01.2026	Not yet adopted	Not applied
IAS 7, IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10	Annual improvements to IFRS accounting standards (Volume 11) with amendments to IAS 7, IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 10	01.01.2026	Adopted	Not applied

The amendment to IAS 21 is not currently relevant for ENCAVIS Management.

Based on current information, the new IFRS 19 standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

The new standard IFRS 18, the amendment to the standards IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 and the annual improvements to IFRS accounting standards (Volume 11) are fundamentally relevant for ENCAVIS Management. ENCAVIS Management is currently examining the extent to which the new standard and the amendment to the existing standards will affect the Group.

3 Significant accounting policies and consolidation principles

3.1 Consolidation principles

ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG and all significant domestic and foreign subsidiaries under its control are included in the consolidated financial statements. Control exists if the company is exposed to, or has rights to, fluctuating returns on its investment and is able to influence the returns through its power of disposal. As a rule, control is exercised if a direct or indirect voting right majority exists. The profits and losses of subsidiaries acquired or sold during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the acquisition date or until their date of disposal. Intra-Group transactions are conducted on arm's-length terms.

The effects of intra-Group transactions are eliminated. Loans and other receivables and payables between consolidated companies are offset against each other. Inter-company profits and losses are eliminated and intra-Group income is offset against the corresponding expenses.

Companies over which ENCAVIS Management has a significant influence on the financial and operating policies (associated entities) are generally recognised using the equity method, as are joint ventures which are controlled together with other companies. A joint venture is then classified as such if the parties which jointly control the venture have rights to the net assets of the venture. Changes in the equity interest of the enterprise/joint venture that do not have to be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are recognised directly in equity. The same accounting policies are applied to determine ENCAVIS Management's interest in the equity of all companies using the equity method.

All consolidated subsidiaries, with the exception of Enertrag Aisne XII SAS, have the same reporting date as ENCAVIS Management. Enertrag Aisne XII SAS has a financial year from 1 April to 31 March. Interim financial statements were prepared as at 31 December 2025 for consolidation purposes.

The following table shows the main measurement principles underlying the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Balance sheet item	Measurement principle
Assets	
Intangible assets	Amortised cost (IAS 38)
Goodwill	Cost less possible impairment losses (IFRS 3)
Property, plant and equipment	Amortised cost (IAS 16)
Right-of-use assets	Detailed description in section 3.23 (IFRS 16)
Financial assets accounted for using the equity method	Development of pro rata net assets (IAS 28)
Financial assets	Detailed description in section 3.10 (IFRS 9)
Derivative financial instruments	Detailed description in section 3.11 (IFRS 9)
Other receivables	Amortised cost (IFRS 9)
Deferred tax assets	Detailed description in section 3.14 (IAS 12)
Inventories	According to the lower of cost or market principle (IAS 2)
Trade receivables	Amortised cost less expected credit losses (IFRS 9)
Non-financial assets	Amortised cost
Receivables from income taxes	At nominal value (IAS 12)
Other current receivables	Amortised cost (IFRS 9)
Cash and cash equivalents	At nominal value (IFRS 9)

Balance sheet item	Measurement principle
Liabilities	
Liabilities to non-controlling interests	Detailed description in section 3.19 (IFRS 9)
Financial liabilities	Amortised cost using the effective interest method (IFRS 9)
Derivative financial instruments	Detailed description in section 3.11 (IFRS 9)
Lease liabilities	Detailed description in section 3.23 (IFRS 16)
Other liabilities	Settlement value (IFRS 9)
Provisions	Settlement value (IAS 37)
Deferred tax liabilities	Detailed description in section 3.14 (IAS 12)
Trade payables	Amortised cost (IFRS 9)

3.2 Business combinations

To be classified as a business, an acquired set of activities and assets requires an input and a substantive process which, together, contribute to the capability to create output (production of goods or provision of services). If the significant portion of the fair value of the acquired gross assets is concentrated in a single identifiable asset, or a group of comparable assets, this does not constitute a business within the meaning of IFRS 3. The acquisition therefore does not constitute a business combination, but rather an acquisition of assets. These are measured at cost, whereby differences to the net assets acquired are allocated to the assets according to relative values. No recognition of goodwill takes place, nor does any negative goodwill arise.

The acquisition of businesses is recognised using the purchase method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is determined as the sum of the fair values of the assets transferred at the date of exchange, the liabilities assumed from the former owners of the acquired company, and the equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquired company. Costs associated with a business combination must, as a general rule, be recognised in profit and loss as they are incurred.

The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at fair value. The following exceptions apply in particular:

- Lease arrangements are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments in accordance with IFRS 16 “Leases”, as if the acquired lease were a new lease at the acquisition date. The right-of-use asset is adjusted to the amount of the lease liability to reflect favourable or unfavourable lease terms compared with market conditions.

- Deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities and assets or liabilities in connection with agreements for employee benefits must be recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 (Income Taxes) and IAS 19 (Employee Benefits).
- Liabilities or equity instruments that relate to share-based payments or to the replacement of share-based payments by the Group must be measured at the time of acquisition in accordance with IFRS 2 (Share-based Payment).
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale under IFRS 5 (Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations) are to be measured in accordance with IFRS 5.

Goodwill corresponds to the amount by which the total consideration transferred exceeds the sum of the amounts of any non-controlling interests in the acquired entity, the fair value of the acquirer’s previously held equity interest in the acquired entity (where applicable) and the difference between the amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. If, following a reassessment, the Group’s share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is greater than the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of the non-controlling interests in the acquired entity and the fair value of the acquirer’s previously held equity interest in the acquired entity (where applicable), the amount by which the total consideration transferred exceeds the sum of the amounts of any non-controlling interests in the acquired entity is to be recognised directly in profit or loss (under other operating income).

Non-controlling interests that currently confer ownership rights and entitle the holder to a proportionate share of the entity’s net assets in the event of liquidation are to be measured at either fair value or the corresponding proportion of the carrying amounts of the identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition. This option can be exercised anew for each business combination. Other components of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or at the values resulting from other standards.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete at the end of the financial year in which the business combination takes place, the Group discloses provisional amounts for the items with incomplete accounting. The amounts provisionally recognised must be adjusted during the measurement period or additional assets or liabilities must be recognised to reflect the new information on facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date and that would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognised at that date had they been known.

3.3 Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in euros. The euro is the functional and reporting currency of ENCAVIS Management. The annual financial statements of the consolidated subsidiaries prepared in foreign currencies are translated into euros using the functional currency concept as set out in IAS 21. The functional currency of foreign companies is determined by the primary economic environment in which they operate. Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate, while equity, with the exception of income and expenses recognised directly in equity, is carried at historical rates. Until the disposal of the subsidiary, any resulting currency translation differences are not recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and are reported as a separate item in equity. The statement of comprehensive income items are converted into euros using weighted average exchange rates.

Currency translation is based on the following exchange rates:

EUR 1 =	Closing exchange rates		Average exchange rates	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	2025	2024
British pound (GBP)	0.8726	0.8292	0.8566	0.8280
Danish krone (DKK)	7.4689	7.4578	7.4634	7.4589
Lev (BGN)	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558
Norwegian krone (NOK)	11.8430	11.7950	11.7169	11.7447
Swedish krona (SEK)	10.8215	11.4590	11.0646	11.5040
Swiss franc (CHF)	0.9314	0.9412	0.9371	0.9526

3.4 Significant accounting decisions and key sources of estimation uncertainties

Within the scope of preparing the consolidated financial statements, estimates and assumptions that affect how accounting methods are applied, as well as which amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are recorded, are made in certain cases. The actual values may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed continuously. The adapted estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

The following section lists the main assumptions for the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainties at the end of the reporting period which may give rise to a significant risk that calls for a material adjustment to assets and liabilities in the next financial year.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

When measuring property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, the expected useful life of the assets must be estimated while taking into account, in particular, contractual provisions, industry knowledge and assessments by management. Additional information is included in notes 3.5 and 3.7.

Lease terms

In order to measure lease liabilities and right-of-use assets under leases in accordance with IFRS 16, it is necessary to estimate the term of the lease; in particular, the probability of the utilisation of extension options must be estimated. Explanations on the estimates can be found in note 3.23 and note 6.16.

Impairment of goodwill

In order to determine whether goodwill is impaired, it is necessary to determine the fair value less costs of disposal of the group of cash-generating units to which the goodwill has been allocated. The calculation of fair value less costs of disposal requires estimates of future cash flows from the group of cash-generating units as well as an appropriate discount rate for the present value calculation. If the actually expected future cash flows are lower than previously estimated, a material impairment loss may arise. The annual impairment test of goodwill in accordance with IAS 36 is performed at the reporting date.

Compared with the previous year, there is a decrease in goodwill, which results from the impairment of the group of cash-generating units “Asset Management” following the annual goodwill impairment test. Further details can be found in section 5.7 Depreciation and impairment and in section 6.2 Goodwill.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As part of the impairment test triggered by the identification of one of a total of six triggering events applicable to all groups, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any potential impairment loss. When calculating the value in use, several input factors are subject to substantial estimation uncertainties and scope for discretion, in particular the estimated future cash flows of the assets, their estimated useful life and the capital market parameters used for discounting the cash flows. The analysis of the triggering events indicated that an impairment test was required for 33 cash-generating units, all of which are part of the “Solar” group. The impairment test conducted in the financial year resulted in an impairment requirement for property, plant and equipment of TEUR 14,431 (previous year: TEUR 0) and of TEUR 4,023 (previous year: TEUR 0) for intangible assets. This was recognised as a reduction in profit. For more details, please refer to section 5.7 Depreciation and impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment losses on financial assets are generally based on estimates for loan defaults and expected default rates based on the valuation parameters described above and, where appropriate, on individual estimates on a case-by-case basis in the case of items actually at risk of default. The Group exercises a certain degree of judgement when making this assessment. Even minor deviations in the valuation parameters – in interest rates, for example – used for calculation can lead to material deviations in the calculation, particularly due to the amount of trade receivables.

Business combinations and acquisitions of assets

All identifiable assets and liabilities are recognised at their fair values at initial consolidation in the context of business combinations and asset acquisitions, taking into account the exceptions described in section 3.2. The recognised fair values are subject to estimation uncertainty. If intangible assets are identified, the fair value must be estimated using generally accepted valuation methods. The valuations are based on the company's plans, which are based on estimates by management while taking contractual agreements into account. Any difference arising between the consideration transferred and the proportionate fair value of the identifiable net assets is recognised as goodwill in business combinations. Differences between identifiable assets and their fair values are recognised in the relevant assets of the company.

In particular, the determination of the fair value of contingent consideration is also subject to estimation uncertainties, as it depends on future events that are sometimes difficult to predict. The amount of contingent consideration recognised at the acquisition date can have a significant effect on the total purchase price, and consequently also on the difference calculated.

Valuation of minority interests in partnerships

Liabilities to co-shareholders with minority interests in partnerships are calculated on the basis of the present values of the future planned cash flows over the minimum term and the settlement claims. The calculation of cash flows, minimum term and amount of settlement claims are subject to estimation uncertainty because they are dependent on a large number of future events, some of which are difficult to predict, in particular the future earnings and liquidity performance of the partnerships, the availability of distributable funds, the exercise of termination rights, withdrawal or put options under the partnership agreements, the possibility of early maturity or extended terms, or the occurrence of settlement events and other legal or economic circumstances.

Valuation of the settlement payment obligation attributable to the limited partners

The calculation of the settlement obligation owed to the limited partners is based on a company valuation and depends on a number of input factors that are subject to considerable estimation uncertainty, in particular the Group's future payment surpluses and the capital market parameters used for discounting.

The valuation is performed using a discounted cash flow (DCF) method, whereby the Group's future net cash inflows are projected based on multi-year business plan. This plan includes, in particular, assumptions regarding revenue, operating expenses, capital expenditures and tax conditions, and reflects the expected economic development of the operating units. For periods beyond the detailed planning horizon, a terminal value is determined based on an assumed long-term growth rate. The projected cash flows are discounted to the valuation date using a risk-adjusted discount rate (weighted average cost of capital, WACC).

The amount of the compensation obligation is therefore significantly influenced by the determined enterprise value. Subsequent measurement is carried out at amortised cost, taking into account updated expectations regarding future cash flows and capital market parameters. Changes in these input factors are recognised in profit or loss within the financial result, as the result attributable to the limited partners is reflected through the remeasurement of the obligation.

The valuation is largely based on unobservable input factors (Level 3 measurement) that are subject to significant estimation uncertainty. The key input parameters include in particular:

- the projected future cash flows, which are significantly influenced by assumptions regarding electricity prices, meteorological conditions (wind and solar irradiation), regulatory frameworks and the technical availability of the facilities,
- the discount rate (weighted average cost of capital, WACC), which reflects current capital market conditions as well as the specific risk of the business model, and
- the long-term growth rate used to determine the terminal value.

Due to the high dependence of the valuation on these assumptions, even moderate changes in individual input factors may lead to significant variations in the carrying amount of the recognised compensation obligation.

In particular, the calculated values are sensitive to changes in the discount rate, the long-term growth assumption and the underlying cash flow projections.

Recognition of receivables for claims against insurance companies

The calculation of receivables from insurance compensation is based on the values which, in the opinion of the management, can probably be claimed on the basis of insurance policies taken out for business interruptions or damage to the systems. However, the actual reimbursements from the assertion of these claims cannot be precisely quantified, as they depend on the outcome of corresponding settlements with the insurance companies or proceedings before the courts. Accordingly, the claims are determined on the basis of an estimate of the probability of success of the respective proceedings.

Valuation of derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments (interest rate hedges, PPAs) are recognised at fair value. The recognised fair values are subject to estimation uncertainties with regard to the future cash flows used to determine the present value and the capital market parameters used to discount these cash flows. The future cash flows from the PPAs depend both on how electricity prices and the underlying electricity price curves develop, and on the actual volumes of electricity generated.

Valuation of restoration obligations

The recognition of provisions for restoration is associated with considerable estimation uncertainties resulting from various factors. These include the unpredictable future costs of dismantling, the uncertain timing of dismantling, possible technological developments, changes in the legal framework and the choice of the right discount rate. These uncertainties require a regular review and adjustment of the provisions for restoration in order to ensure reliable accounting.

3.5 Intangible assets

With the exception of goodwill, all intangible assets have a finite useful life and are measured at cost or production costs less straight-line amortisation. Amortisation is recognised in accordance with their useful lives. ENCAVIS Management recognises acquired project rights for power generation installations as intangible assets until the start of construction of the installation. At the start of construction, these are reclassified to property, plant and equipment as they flow into the energy generation plant. The Encavis Group mainly holds acquired intangible assets. Internally generated intangible assets, which are recognised to a lesser extent, are recognised at production costs. These consist of the internal and external costs that can be directly or indirectly allocated to the production of the intangible asset and are not part of research.

If the recoverable amount determined as part of the annual impairment test is lower than the carrying amount on the balance sheet date, the asset is written down to this value. If the reasons for previous impairments no longer apply, write-ups are recognised in profit or loss. Further information on this can be found in section 3.8.

Electricity feed-in contracts are usually amortised over the term of the statutory subsidy period for the respective wind parks or solar parks. The expected useful lives of the individual intangible assets are as follows:

Useful life in years	
Electricity feed-in contracts – solar and wind parks in Germany and Italy	20
Electricity feed-in contracts – solar parks in France	20
Electricity feed-in contracts – solar parks under feed-in tariffs (FiT) in The United Kingdom	20
Electricity feed-in contracts – wind parks in France	15
Electricity feed-in contracts – solar parks in The Netherlands	15
Electricity feed-in contracts – wind parks after the term of the bonus remuneration depending on the amount of kWh subsidised (Denmark)	Approx. 6 to 8
Electricity feed-in contracts – wind parks supported by renewable obligation certificates (ROC) in The United Kingdom	Max. 30
Project rights	18 to 30
Other intangible assets	3 to 5

3.6 Goodwill

The goodwill resulting from a business combination is accounted for at cost less impairment losses, if necessary, and is reported separately in the consolidated balance sheet.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups thereof) that are expected to be able to take advantage of the synergy effects resulting from the combination.

Cash-generating units (or groups thereof) to which part of goodwill has been allocated must be tested annually for impairment. If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is initially allocated to the carrying amount of any goodwill attributed to the unit and then proportionately to the remaining assets based on the carrying amount of each asset within the unit. Any impairment loss of the goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised on goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

If a cash-generating unit is sold, the amount of goodwill attributable to the unit is taken into account in the calculation of the gain or loss on deconsolidation.

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciation. Profits or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are included in other income or expenses. The depreciation period and the depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated pro rata temporis over their expected useful lives. The expected useful lives of the individual items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Useful life in years	
Photovoltaic and wind installations	18 to 30
Office equipment	2 to 15

In individual cases, the term of 30 years may be exceeded for new power generation installations if the agreed lease agreements permit this or if the project holds a plot of land in its own portfolio.

Assets from other own work capitalised are reported under property, plant and equipment. This mainly relates to the construction of the installation itself as well as extensions and upgrades to solar installations in the company's own portfolio, which are carried out by Encavis Group service companies. These were recognised at their production cost, which consists of the internal and external costs directly or indirectly attributable to the production of the asset.

3.8 Impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with the exception of goodwill

Impairment tests are carried out at least once a year to determine if there are indications of impairment. If such indications are discovered, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the amount of any impairment loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use of an asset or a cash-generating unit. To determine the value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the continued use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal are discounted using a pre-tax rate. This pre-tax rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of the individual asset cannot be estimated, the estimated value is the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is reduced to the recoverable amount. An impairment loss charged on a cash-generating unit first reduces the carrying amount of any goodwill that is allocated to the cash-generating unit and then reduces the value of the other assets of the unit on a pro rata basis according to the carrying amounts of each individual asset. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If the reasons for impairment losses previously charged no longer apply, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is increased to the most recent estimate of the recoverable amount, and the resulting amount is recognised in profit or loss. The increase in the carrying amount must not exceed the value that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised in previous years. A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated pro rata to the carrying amount of the assets of the unit, except for goodwill.

3.9 Financial assets accounted for using the equity method

Financial assets accounted for using the equity method are initially recognised at acquisition cost and in subsequent periods at amortised pro rata net assets. The carrying amounts are increased or reduced annually by the share of profits or losses, the distributions and all other changes in equity. Other changes in equity include, in particular, items recognised directly in equity (reserve from equity valuation) via other comprehensive income. Any goodwill is not reported separately but is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Financial assets accounted for using the equity method are written down if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount. Once the carrying amount is fully depleted by negative allocations of earnings and/or distributions, the allocations are transferred to any existing assets associated with the investment, such as loans to these entities.

3.10 Primary financial instruments

The accounting treatment of primary and derivative financial instruments is governed by IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”.

3.10.1 Financial assets

IFRS 9 sets out a uniform method for classifying financial assets, dividing them into the following three categories:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC)
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- financial assets (both equity and debt instruments) measured at fair value in other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets whose cash flows consist exclusively of interest and principal payments are classified according to Encavis’ business model. Financial assets held within a business model that provides for holding the asset in order to collect the contractual cash flows are measured at amortised cost. These business models are managed primarily on the basis of the interest rate structure and the credit risk. If the business model generally provides for holding the assets, but disposals are also made if necessary, for example to cover a certain liquidity requirement, these assets are measured at fair value in other comprehensive income. Financial assets that contain only interest and principal payments but are not held within one of the two aforementioned business models are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Encavis recognises standard market transactions on the settlement date.

Financial assets whose cash flows do not consist solely of interest and principal payments, such as interests in investment funds or mezzanine capital held, are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL category) at Encavis. For equity instruments, IFRS 9 optionally permits measurement at fair value in other comprehensive income. Encavis does not currently use this option.

Under IFRS 9, trade receivables, loans, other current receivables and liquid assets are classified as measured at amortised cost (AC) and are generally subject to the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss relate to derivatives (category FVPL).

Changes in the value of financial assets measured at fair value are recognised either under other reserves in other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or in consolidated earnings through profit or loss (FVPL).

Impairment model based on expected credit losses (ECL model)

IFRS 9 defines an impairment model based on expected credit losses which is applicable to all financial assets (debt instruments) that are either measured at amortised cost or at fair value in other comprehensive income. This approach takes into account not only credit losses that have already occurred, but also expectations about the future. The recognition of expected credit losses generally uses a three-step procedure for allocating impairments:

Level 1: Expected credit losses within the next 12 months

This includes all contracts without a material increase in credit risk since initial recognition and usually includes new contracts and those whose payments are not, or not materially, overdue. The portion of the expected credit losses over the term of the instrument that is attributable to a default within the next 12 months is recognised.

Level 2: Expected credit losses over the entire term – no impaired credit rating

A financial asset is allocated to this level if it has experienced a material increase in credit risk but its credit rating is not impaired. The expected credit losses over the entire term of the financial asset are recorded as an impairment.

Level 3: Expected credit losses over the entire term – impaired credit rating

A financial asset is allocated to this level if its credit rating is impaired or defaulted. The expected credit losses over the entire term of the financial asset are recorded as an impairment. From Encavis' point of view, objective indications that the credit rating of a financial asset is impaired include, for example, an overdue period of 90 days or more and further information on the debtor's material financial difficulties.

The determination of whether a financial asset has experienced a material increase in credit risk is based on an assessment of the probability of default, which is carried out at least quarterly and takes into account both external rating information and internal information on the credit quality of the financial asset. A material increase in credit risk is primarily determined on the basis of information regarding overdue payments. The Group usually assumes that the loans are past due from 30 days.

A financial asset is transferred to level 2 if the credit risk has materially increased compared to its credit risk at the time of initial recognition. Credit risk is estimated on the basis of the probability of default. For trade receivables, the simplified approach is applied, according to which the expected credit loss for these receivables is calculated over the entire term. Accordingly, no assessment of a material increase in credit risk is required. Encavis applies the simplified impairment model of IFRS 9 to trade receivables and thus recognises the expected losses over the entire term. Other receivables and loans, including interest receivables, are shown using the general approach.

Valuation of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are calculated based on the following factors:

a) credit risk broken down by country (based on the one-year CDS of the respective country);

b) credit risk divided into private and public or semi-public customers;

c) receivables divided according to the aforementioned aspects as at the balance sheet date;

d) the expected default loss rate; and

e) the time value of money.

A financial instrument is derecognised if it is reasonably unlikely that a financial asset can be fully or partially realised, for example after the end of insolvency proceedings or as a result of court decisions.

Material modifications (for example if the present value of the contractual cash flows changes by 10 %) of financial assets result in derecognition. The expectation is that this will usually not be relevant for Encavis. If the terms of the contract are renegotiated or modified and this does not result in derecognition, the gross carrying amount of the contract is recalculated and any difference is recognised in profit or loss.

For reasons of materiality, despite the classification in the AC category, no expected loss is determined for liquid assets and recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The following items are affected by impairment losses:

Trade receivables

The Group applies the simplified impairment model of IFRS 9 for trade receivables in accordance with the standard. This is based on the so-called lifetime expected loss.

In order to determine the expected credit defaults, trade receivables have been combined into largely homogeneous groups with similar characteristics with regard to their estimated default risks. In particular, there has been a separation between public and semi-public buyers, which account for the majority of buyers in the electricity production sector, and private buyers. The Encavis Group has private buyers mainly in the Asset Management segment and, to a lesser extent, also in the area of electricity buyers.

Loans to associated entities and other loans as well as other current receivables

The Group principally deems the default risk for loans issued and other current receivables to be low, which is why a risk provision in the amount of the expected 12-month losses on receivables has been formed for these items.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to cash inflows from the asset expire or the financial asset is transferred. The latter is the case if all material opportunities and risks associated with ownership of the asset are transferred or control over the asset is ceded.

3.10.2 Current financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, financial liabilities, liabilities to non-controlling interests, liabilities from put options, liabilities from settlement obligations attributable to limited partners and other financial liabilities. These are carried at amortised cost (AC). The liability for the put option constituted the repayment liability for the remaining minority interests in Stern Energy S.p.A. and was derecognised in September 2025 when the shares were purchased. This item is initially measured according to IAS 32, with Encavis electing to apply the anticipated acquisition method, Consequently, Encavis no longer recognised any non-controlling interests even before the actual acquisition. The subsequent measurement of the repayment liability was performed in accordance with IFRS 9. Interest was added to the liabilities for the put option through profit or loss. The forecast cash flows were also updated according to IFRS 9.B5.4.6. Lease liabilities are not allocated to any category of IFRS 9.

Financial liabilities are recognised if a Group company becomes a contractual party to the financial instrument. They are measured at amortised cost pursuant to the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a way of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and allocating the interest expenses to the respective periods. The effective interest rate is the rate at which estimated future cash payments (including all fees and payments which are an integral component of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) are discounted to the net carrying amount from the initial recognition over the expected lifetime of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if applicable.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group only derecognises a financial liability if the Group's corresponding liability (or liabilities) has (or have) been settled, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised financial liability and the consideration paid is to be recognised in profit or loss.

3.10.3 Fair value measurement

Calculating the fair values financial assets and liabilities requires a wide range of accounting and valuation methods and information from the Group.

To determine the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group relies as much as possible on observable market data (market or stock exchange price). If no active market value exists, the fair value is determined as far as possible using other observable input factors. If no observable input factors are available, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques, such as by discounting future cash flows at the market interest rate or by applying recognised option pricing models, and is verified as far as possible by confirmations from the banks settling the transactions. Depending on the availability of observable parameters and the significance of these parameters for measuring fair value as a whole, the fair value measurement is assigned to level 1, 2 or 3. This fair value hierarchy is defined as follows:

- Input parameters for level 1 are quoted prices (unadjusted) on active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access on the measurement date.
- Input parameters for level 2 are quoted prices other than those used for level 1, which can either be observed for the asset or liability directly or derived indirectly from other prices.
- Input parameters for level 3 are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Assets and liabilities consistently measured at fair value are reclassified from one level to another if, for example, an asset is no longer traded on an active market or is traded for the first time.

3.11 Derivative financial instruments

The Group only uses derivative financial instruments to hedge future cash flows (underlying transactions) against financial risks arising from commercial business or refinancing activities. These primarily comprise interest rate, price and currency risks. In accordance with the Group's risk management principles, generally 100 % of the forecast highly probable cash flows are hedged. Hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9 is not applied.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value upon initial recognition and on each subsequent balance sheet date. The fair value corresponds to their positive or negative market value. If no market values are available, they are calculated using recognised valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow models or option pricing models. Derivatives are recognised as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Interest rate and currency swaps and forward exchange contracts are used as hedging instruments. Interest rate swaps generally correspond to the conditions of the underlying transactions, in particular with regard to reference interest rates, payment and adjustment dates, terms and nominal amounts.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised upon conclusion of the hedging transactions and measured at fair value on an ongoing basis. Transaction costs are recognised directly in the financial result.

Changes in valuation and cash flows from interest rate and currency swaps are recognised in the financial result through profit or loss. Valuation gains and losses from PPAs are recognised in other income or other expenses.

3.12 Collateral

Financial liabilities from the solar parks and wind parks essentially comprise non-recourse loans. For these financial liabilities and, where appropriate, also contingent liabilities, the consolidated Group companies for the most part have provided collateral to the financing banks or creditors. As usual in this type of financing, property, plant and equipment and all rights, as well as future receivables, have been assigned to the banks. Consequently, the current amount of the collateral furnished corresponds to the carrying amount of the assets or the amount of the debt service and project reserves recognised (note 6.11), or constitutes intangible assets (such as the right to join feed-in contracts). The main forms of collateral are:

- enforceable land charges (property, plant and equipment)
- pledging of debt service and project reserve accounts (liquid assets with restrictions on disposition)
- assignment of the right to payment of the electricity feed-in tariff from the respective grid company and assignment of payment and remuneration claims against third parties from any direct marketing contracts (revenue)
- assignment of goods stored in a specific place (property, plant and equipment)

3.13 Inventories

Inventories mainly comprise replacement parts for power generation installations and merchandise. They are recognised at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is calculated from the expected selling price less the estimated costs until completion and the estimated necessary distribution costs.

3.14 Income taxes

Income tax expenses are the sum of current tax expenses and deferred taxes.

Current and deferred taxes are recorded in the consolidated earnings, unless they are related to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current taxes

The actual tax refund claims and tax liabilities are valued at the expected amount of a reimbursement from or payment to the tax authorities. They are based on the tax rates and tax laws in effect as at the balance sheet date.

Changes in legal precedent and other circumstances could lead to a change in the interpretation of tax provisions by the tax authorities. Differences between the interpretation of tax provisions by Encavis and the tax authorities therefore cannot be ruled out. To reflect this uncertainty, tax refund claims and tax liabilities are regularly reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted accordingly.

Actual tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set them off and there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co KG and its subsidiaries do not fall within the scope of global minimum taxation rules (Pillar 2). The relevant revenue threshold of TEUR 750,000 is not exceeded and ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG is not and would not be included in any other consolidated financial statements whose revenue could lead to the application of global minimum taxation rules (Pillar 2).

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are calculated in relation to temporary recognition and measurement differences between the IFRS carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base. The tax base of an asset is the amount that will be deducted for tax purposes from any benefits accruing on realisation of the asset. The tax base of a liability is its IFRS carrying amount less all future deductible amounts related to this liability plus all taxable amounts. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they result from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred taxes are also not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not part of a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, do not affect accounting or tax profit, and does not result in the creation of deductible and taxable temporary differences of the same amount (initial recognition exemption, or IRE). This relates to temporary differences arising within the scope of the acquisition of new solar parks and wind parks that do not meet the definition of a business and are accounted for as acquisitions of assets. Despite the above, deferred taxes are recognised in connection with leases and dismantling obligations as part of such acquisitions of solar parks and wind parks that are not classified as business combinations, if the resulting temporary differences correspond in amount.

Deferred tax assets are recorded to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits in future that can be used for the deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets from unused loss carryforwards are recognised to the extent that it is likely within a planning period that is appropriate to the business model that they can be offset against available taxable income in the future. In addition, further requirements of IAS 12 must be observed if there is a surplus of deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are generally calculated using the respective individual corporate and country-specific tax rate of the company that is expected to be valid at the time the liability is settled or the asset is realised. For the German companies, a weighted tax rate that takes into account the various trade tax rates in Germany was used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented net, provided there is an enforceable right to offset the actual tax refund claims against tax liabilities and the deferred tax liabilities pertain to the same tax authority.

The tax reconciliation and additional information are provided in note 5.9.

3.15 Trade receivables and other assets

In accordance with IFRS 15, trade receivables are initially recognised at their transaction price. As a result, they are measured at amortised cost. Impairments are charged as at every reporting date on the basis of the expected credit loss model in accordance with IFRS 9.

3.16 (Restricted) cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and bank and deposit balances which have a high degree of liquidity and a total maturity of up to three months. They are not subject to any interest rate risk and are carried at nominal values. The debt service and project reserve accounts are an exception. They serve as collateral for the lending banks involved in the solar parks and wind parks and can only be used in agreement with the lending banks. To a lesser extent, another exception is restricted liquid assets at ENCAVIS GmbH and other Group companies. They are classified as restricted cash and cash equivalents but do not form part of cash and cash equivalents within the meaning of IAS 7.

3.17 Settlement payment obligation attributable to the limited partners

Under IAS 32.23, the settlement payment obligation attributable to the limited partners of ENCAVIS Management is recognised at fair value at the time of recognition in the balance sheet, based on a company valuation. This value may not be lower than the maximum amount to be repaid to the limited partners upon termination, discounted from the earliest date on which the amount would have to be repaid upon termination. It is subsequently measured at amortised cost, taking into account the expected payments

3.18 Financial liabilities and other liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at their fair value at the time they are carried in the balance sheet. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The financial liabilities from the solar parks and wind parks are essentially non-recourse loans; that is, the solar and wind installations are the collateral for each respective loan. Other liabilities are recognised at the amount required to settle the respective obligation if the time value of money is negligible given their short maturity (less than one year).

3.19 Provisions

Other current provisions are recognised at the expected settlement amount without a discount and take into account all liabilities identifiable at the balance sheet date that are based on past transactions or past events prior to the balance sheet date and whose amount or maturity is uncertain. The amount is calculated on the basis of the most likely settlement value.

Non-current provisions are discounted (risk-free) at an appropriate interest rate.

Provisions are only recognised if there is an underlying legal or constructive obligation towards third parties and the probability of occurrence is greater than 50 %. Recognising provisions presupposes that the settlement of the obligation is likely to result in the outflow of resources and a reliable estimate of the amount of the provision is possible.

3.20 Liabilities to non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests in partnerships are reported as non-current or current liabilities. Upon initial recognition, they are measured on a pro rata basis in accordance with the discounted projected distributions over the minimum term of the company plus the expected claims. The liabilities are continuously valued through the interest effect and by way of adjustments in line with the distribution projection (if applicable). They also include loans issued to non-controlling shareholders plus accrued interest.

3.21 Revenue

The core principle of IFRS 15 is the recognition of revenue in the amount that an entity can expect in return for the transfer of goods or services to a customer. Revenue is recognised when the customer has control over the goods or services. IFRS 15 also contains requirements for the disclosure of excess performance or of performance obligations at contract level.

To determine the timing (or period) and the amount of revenue to be recognised, IFRS 15 has introduced a five-step model, which Encavis uses in assessing its business transactions.

The goods transferred by Encavis (primarily the supply of electricity) and services offered in the Asset Management and Service divisions each represent individual performance obligations or performance obligation bundles.

Revenue from the supply of electricity is recognised over time. Power progress is measured on the basis of the energy units supplied. Revenue is generally recognised on the basis of market prices. Further income from certificate trading is recognised at a point in time when the certificates are sold.

In the Asset Management segment, revenue from project structuring, PPA structuring and financing structuring is recognised on a time basis when the agreed (partial) service is provided, while revenue from asset management and consulting as well as project development management is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

Revenue from O&M, C&I, new installations, revamping and repowering as well as the Service segment’s project development business is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract or according to the stage of completion of the respective project. If the transaction prices include variable remuneration components, these are estimated on the basis of past experience or taking into account the progress of the project.

Other technical and non-technical services are realised on a time basis after the agreed service has been provided.

3.22 Other own work capitalised

Other own work capitalised results primarily from capitalised services in the Encavis Group's solar parks, which are performed by service companies in the Service segment. These mainly relate to the construction of a solar park in Italy in addition to extensions and upgrades to multiple solar installations in the company's own portfolio. Other own work capitalised relates to software solutions developed in-house by Asset Ocean GmbH for the management of wind and solar parks.

3.23 Financial income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income must be recognised if it is likely that the economic benefit will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income must be accrued or deferred on the basis of the outstanding nominal amount using the applicable effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the exact rate by which the expected future payments over the lifetime of the financial asset will be discounted from the net carrying amount of that asset on initial recognition.

3.24 Leases

Because Encavis does not act as a lessor, the following statements are limited to the accounting methods used by a lessee.

At the start of each contract, an assessment is made as to whether the contract constitutes or contains a lease as defined by IFRS 16. A lease as defined by IFRS 16 exists when the agreement grants Encavis the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specified period in return for a fee.

If a lease has been identified, a right-of-use asset must be recognised in an amount equal to the acquisition cost at the commencement date (i.e. the date on which the asset is available for use by Encavis). This cost includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability,
- any initial direct costs incurred,
- any lease payments already made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received,
- all estimated asset retirement and comparable obligations.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less any straight-line depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any revaluations and modifications of the lease liability. The depreciation period is defined as the shorter of the useful life and the lease term. If the exercise of a call option is deemed sufficiently certain, the asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

At the commencement date, a lease liability must be recognised in the amount of the present value of the outstanding lease payments over the term of the lease. Encavis uses the incremental borrowing rate as the basis for discounting, provided that the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot otherwise be readily determined. Since the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot usually be readily determined, Encavis uses the incremental borrowing rate in most cases. The incremental borrowing rate is defined as the interest rate that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The estimate of Encavis' incremental borrowing rate is based on observable market yields from which effective interest rates are derived and which are subsequently adjusted for liquidity and country-specific risks.

The lease liabilities include:

- fixed payments (including de facto fixed payments) less lease incentives to be received,
- variable lease payments linked to an index or interest rate,
- amounts expected to be paid as part of residual value guarantees,

- exercise prices for call options, provided that their exercise is sufficiently probable,
- penalties for early termination of the lease, if it is reasonably certain that the termination will be exercised.

Variable lease payments not pegged to an index or interest rate are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. In the case of Encavis, these are mainly lease payments that are linked to the revenue or other earnings figures of the respective energy installation, for example.

The lease term consists of the binding term plus any extension options whose exercise is sufficiently likely as well as periods during which a termination option is granted, provided that this option is sufficiently unlikely to be exercised.

Interest is added to the lease liability over the term, and the lease liability is reduced by the payments made. In the event of any changes in the lease that affect future lease payments, the lease must be revalued. These changes include, for example, revised estimates regarding the exercise of extension and termination options or adjustments to the amount of the lease payments.

Encavis makes use of the option granted by the standard not to recognise short-term leases of up to 12 months and leases with low-value underlying assets (i.e. with an original value of up to USD 5,000) as assets or liabilities in the balance sheet. All related payments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. As Encavis primarily has long-term contracts due to its business model, these exceptions rarely occur within the Group and are not considered significant.

3.25 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred directly in connection with the creation of qualified assets from the start of production to commissioning are capitalised and then depreciated with the corresponding asset value. If the operating company does not have its own loan to finance the construction of the plant, the borrowing costs are capitalised using a weighted mixed interest rate from the superseding Group financing. The amount capitalised was TEUR 24,274 (previous year: TEUR 1,736); the underlying financing cost rate was 5.20 % (previous year: 5.00 %).

3.26 Government grants

The interest rate advantage of a government loan (such as a subsidised loan from the KfW Group) issued at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant and measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan determined at the market rate. The interest rate advantage is recognised as deferred income and reversed to profit or loss over the term of the subsidised fixed-interest rate for the loan. Encavis benefits from state feed-in tariffs for some of the power generation installations it holds, which can be higher than the prices achievable on the respective electricity market. These additional payments are recognised in revenue. Encavis reports on these grants in the notes to the revenue.

4 Subsidiaries

4.1 Disclosures on subsidiaries

Details of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 are listed below:

Segment	Country	Number of wholly owned subsidiaries	
		31.12.2025	31.12.2024
PV Parks	Germany	70	67
	Italy	85	73
	France	15	15
	United Kingdom	27	27
	Netherlands	12	12
	Ireland	1	1
	Spain	21	18
	Denmark	11	12
	Sweden	3	2
Wind Parks	Germany	39	27
	France	5	4
	Denmark	2	2
	Finland	2	2
	Lithuania	1	1
	Spain	3	0
Service	Germany	4	3
	Denmark	3	1
	Netherlands	2	1
	Italy	2	0
	United Kingdom	1	0
	France	1	0
Asset Management	Germany	9	17
Administration	Germany	8	10
	Netherlands	1	1
Total		328	296

Segment	Country	Number of non-wholly owned subsidiaries	
		31.12.2025	31.12.2024
PV Parks	Germany	7	7
	Netherlands	1	1
	Italy	3	7
	Sweden	3	3
Wind Parks	Germany	9	9
	Denmark	1	1
	Italy	1	1
Service	Germany	0	1
	Italy	1	1
	United Kingdom	0	1
	Netherlands	0	1
	France	0	1
	Denmark	0	1
Administration	Germany	0	1
Total		**26**	**36**

The following changes in the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements occurred in the 2025 financial year:

Changes in subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements	Domestic	Abroad	Total
Included as at 31 December 2024	142	190	**332**
Acquisition/foundation	20	17	**37**
Sale/merger/liquidation	-14	-1	**-15**
Included as at 31 December 2025	**148**	**206**	**354**

The following holding and service companies were founded or acquired in the financial year:

Foundation in the financial year	Segment
Brindisi ST Srl	Service
Encavis Giotto Raggio GmbH	PV Italy
Encavis Giotto S.p.A.	PV Italy
Encavis Giotto Sole GmbH	PV Italy
GreenGo Energy MB03 K/S	Service
Stern Engineering S.r.l.	Service

Encavis pressed ahead with its investments in battery storage solutions in the financial year by acquiring the Danish company GreenGo Energy MB03 K/S and the Italian company Brindisi ST Srl. At the time of preparing the financial statements, the projects had not yet commenced.

Encavis Nordbrise Beteiligungs AG & Co. KG and Encavis Wind Danmark Beteiligungs AG & Co. KG were merged during the financial year because they were no longer required within the Encavis structure. The Danish development company GreenGo Energy M111 K/S was liquidated in the financial year. Given that the project was still under development, this has no material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

The squeeze-out of minority shareholders resolved by the Annual General Meeting of Encavis AG on 16 July 2025 became effective upon entry in the commercial register on 10 September 2025. The former Elbe BidCo AG was converted into a limited liability company under German law and renamed ENCAVIS GmbH. The registered office was relocated to Hamburg. The former Encavis GmbH based in Neubiberg, which constitutes an investment holding company within the Encavis structure, was renamed Encavis Beteiligungs GmbH as part of the reorganisation.

Details of the significant transactions can be found in the following section of these notes.

Details on non-wholly owned subsidiaries which include significant non-controlling interests

The following table includes details on non-wholly owned subsidiaries which include significant non-controlling interests. Intra-Group transactions have not been eliminated from the specified amounts.

Subsidiaries	Equity interest and share of voting rights of non-controlling interests in %		Profit or loss for the year attributable to non-controlling interests in TEUR		Cumulative non-controlling interests in TEUR	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	2025	2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
DE Stern 11 S.R.L.	20.00	36.00	100	-15	943	898
DE Stern 14 S.R.L.	20.00	36.00	76	-7	650	628
Encavis Energieversorger I GmbH	49.00	49.00	-63	-309	4,936	4,999
EnSol Nordic AS	10.00	10.00	13	-2	464	453
Nørhede-Hjortmose Vindkraft I/S	18.50	18.50	142	50	1,243	1,327
Parco Eolico Monte Vitalba S.r.l.	15.00	15.00	10	8	230	302
UK Sol SPV 2 AB	10.00	10.00	-39	12	-119	-75
Varberg Norra 3 MW AB	46.00	46.00	2	1	191	179
Zonnepark Zierikzee B.V.	10.00	10.00	42	-3	232	190
Other immaterial subsidiaries			6	4	9	-19
Total amount of non-controlling interests			289	-261	8,778	8,881

None of these subsidiaries is material for the Group. The change in the proportion of non-controlling interests in DE Stern 11 S.R.L. and DE Stern 14 S.R.L. is the result of the increase in the shares in their parent company Stern Energy S.p.A. to 100 %.

4.2 Company acquisitions

Acquisition of subsidiaries that do not meet the definition of a business

In the 2025 financial year, thanks to a number of acquisitions, Encavis was able to significantly expand its international portfolio of solar and wind installations. Under IFRS 3, the following transactions do not fulfil the definition of an acquisition of a business. These acquisitions were consequently recognised as acquisitions of assets in the consolidated financial statements. Following a review into whether an input or substantive process exists to allow an output to be created, it was found that no business exists, as there is no organised workforce and the process of electricity generation is not unique. Given that this transaction constitutes the acquisition of assets and not the acquisition of a business, the difference between the purchase price and the revalued assets was allocated to acquired net assets and capitalised rather than being recognised as goodwill. Financial assets and liabilities were recognised at their fair values. In accordance with the provisions of IAS 12 on IRE, Encavis recognises deferred taxes at the time of acquisition, whereby these offset each other. The following tables do not contain non-netted figures. Detailed information is provided below for the acquisitions in the financial year which Encavis classifies as material.

Windpark Westliches Hügelland GmbH & Co. KG

On 29 January 2025, Encavis acquired a wind park with a capacity of 24 MW in Bonnhagen (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Germany), which has been under construction since July 2024. It was connected to the grid in the fourth quarter of 2025. The purchase price was TEUR 4,597. It will benefit from remuneration under the Renewable Energy Sources Act in the first 20 years.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Intangible assets	5,511
Installations under construction	45,965
Right-of-Use-Asset IFRS 16	8,332
Current assets	8,793
Cash and cash equivalents	1,418
Liabilities and provisions	57,091
Lease liability IFRS 16	8,332
Identified acquired net assets	**4,597**

Windpark Freiheit III GmbH & Co. KG

Also on 29 January 2025, Encavis acquired a wind park with a capacity of 12 MW in Roitzsch (Saxony-Anhalt, Germany), which has been under construction since April 2024. It was connected to the grid in the second quarter of 2025. The purchase price was TEUR 1,341. It will benefit from remuneration under the Renewable Energy Sources Act in the first 20 years.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Intangible assets	1,427
Installations under construction	24,493
Land	168
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	2,295
Current assets	4,752
Cash and cash equivalents	936
Liabilities and provisions	30,673
Lease liability IFRS 16	2,056
Identified acquired net assets	**1,341**

WP Bad Arolsen Landau GmbH & Co. KG

On 13 March 2025, Encavis acquired 100 % of the shares in a wind park in Bad Arolsen-Landau in the district of Waldeck-Frankenberg, Hesse, Germany. The park was acquired during construction and comprised two Vestas V-162 6.0 MW wind turbines with a total nominal output of 12 MW since it was commissioned in January 2026. It will benefit from remuneration under the Renewable Energy Sources Act in the first 20 years. The purchase price was TEUR 5.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Power generation installations	13,346
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	2,226
Current assets	471
Cash and cash equivalents	76
Liabilities and provisions	13,888
Lease liability IFRS 16	2,226
Identified acquired net assets	**5**

Bad Gandersheim II GmbH & Co. KG

On 12 May 2025, Encavis acquired all shares in the Bad Gandersheim II GmbH & Co. KG. wind park, located in Bad Gandersheim, Lower Saxony, Germany. The Bad Gandersheim wind park comprises an Enercon E160 wind turbine. The plant, which is currently in operation, has an installed capacity of around 5.56 MW and benefits from a 20-year feed-in tariff in accordance with the German Renewable Energy Sources Act. The purchase price was TEUR -198. The negative purchase price is the result of offsetting against the reduced loan purchase price provided for in the share purchase agreement.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Intangible assets	1,014
Power generation installations	13,124
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	1,604
Current assets	248
Cash and cash equivalents	515
Liabilities and provisions	15,306
Lease liability IFRS 16	1,397
Identified acquired net assets	**-198**

WP Zeven-Wistedt GmbH & Co. KG

On 30 May 2025, Encavis acquired a wind park in Zeven (Lower Saxony, Germany) with a capacity of around 48 MW. Two of the eight turbines were commissioned shortly before the acquisition. The remaining six turbines were connected to the grid shortly after acquisition in May and June 2025. The purchase price was TEUR 96. It will benefit from remuneration under the Renewable Energy Sources Act in the first 20 years. The purchase also included the infrastructure company Infra Zeven-Wistedt GmbH & Co. KG, which is also mentioned in the following details and in which WP Zeven-Wistedt GmbH & Co. KG holds 88.89 % of the shares.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Power generation installations	28,065
Installations under construction	84,127
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	8,841
Current assets	2,433
Cash and cash equivalents	8,309
Liabilities and provisions	123,289
Lease liability IFRS 16	8,390
Identified acquired net assets	**96**

Windpark Raßlitz II GmbH & Co. KG

On 23 June 2025, Encavis acquired a commissioned wind park in Raßlitz (Saxony, Germany) with a capacity of around 11 MW. It was connected to the grid shortly before the acquisition in June 2025. The purchase price was TEUR 47. It will benefit from remuneration under the Renewable Energy Sources Act in the first 20 years.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Intangible assets	66
Power generation installations	28,538
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	7,592
Current assets	1,689
Cash and cash equivalents	11
Liabilities and provisions	30,606
Lease liability IFRS 16	7,244
Identified acquired net assets	**47**

“Aragón” solar and wind park portfolio

On 28 July 2025, Encavis acquired the “Aragón” portfolio, which is located near Zaragoza in northern Spain. The portfolio is held via the holding company Acamba Renovables S.L.U., which holds all shares in the five project companies. These include the two solar parks Rueda Sur Solar 1 S.L.U. and Rueda Sur Solar 2 S.L.U. with a total nominal capacity of around 57 MW and the three wind parks Rueda Sur Wind 1 S.L.U., Rueda Sur Wind 2 S.L.U. and Rueda Sur Wind 3 S.L.U. with a total nominal capacity of around 142 MW. As part of the purchase price allocation, loans to associated companies totalling TEUR 8,583 were identified, which are due to the infrastructure company Gestion Rueda Promotores S.L. The loans are used to finance the infrastructure used jointly by all five parks. The total purchase price was TEUR 26,908.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Shares in associated entities	2,087
Loans to associated entities	8,583
Installations under construction	150,570
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	4,638
Non-current assets	298
Current assets	1,611
Cash and cash equivalents	284
Liabilities and provisions	136,525
Lease liability IFRS 16	4,638
Identified acquired net assets	**26,908**

PNE Windpark Sundern-Allendorf GmbH & Co. KG

On 5 August 2025, Encavis acquired 100 % of the shares in the Sundern-Allendorf wind park in the municipality of Sundern in the Hochsauerland district of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. The wind park, which is currently under construction, will comprise five Nordex N163-6.8 MW wind turbines with a total nominal output of 34 MW after its scheduled completion in April 2026. It will benefit from remuneration in accordance with the Renewable Energy Sources Act in the first 20 years. The purchase price was TEUR 135.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Power generation installations	55,711
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	6,477
Current assets	1,633
Cash and cash equivalents	266
Liabilities and provisions	57,475
Lease liability IFRS 16	6,477
Identified acquired net assets	**135**

WP Schierenberg GmbH & Co. KG

On 29 September 2025, Encavis acquired 100 % of the shares in the Schierenberg wind park in the municipality of Siehdichum in the district of Oder-Spree, Brandenburg, Germany. The wind park, which is currently under construction, will comprise eight Vestas V-150 6.0 MW wind turbines with a total nominal output of 48 MW after its scheduled completion in March 2027. It will benefit from remuneration under the Renewable Energy Sources Act in the first 20 years. The purchase price was TEUR 140.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Intangible assets	427
Power generation installations	34,338
Current assets	2,778
Cash and cash equivalents	565
Liabilities and provisions	37,968
Identified acquired net assets	**140**

TEP Galileo GmbH & Co. KG

On 9 October 2025, Encavis acquired 100 % of the shares in the Galileo solar park in the municipality of Idstein in the Rheingau-Taunus district of Hesse, Germany. The park, which has been commissioned since July 2024, has an installed capacity of 7.5 MW and will benefit from remuneration under the Renewable Energy Sources Act in the first 20 years. The purchase price was TEUR 151.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Intangible assets	115
Power generation installations	6,593
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	531
Current assets	282
Cash and cash equivalents	174
Liabilities and provisions	7,339
Lease liability IFRS 16	205
Identified acquired net assets	**151**

Windpark Schnarup-Thumby GmbH & Co. KG

On 25 November 2025, Encavis acquired 100 % of the shares in the Schnarup-Thumby wind park in the municipality of the same name in the Schleswig-Flensburg district of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The wind park, which has been commissioned since February 2025, comprises a Vestas V-150 6.0 MW wind turbine with a nominal output of 6 MW and will benefit from remuneration under the German Renewable Energy Sources Act in the first 20 years. The purchase price was TEUR 83.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Power generation installations	12,492
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	3,353
Current assets	424
Cash and cash equivalents	273
Liabilities and provisions	13,317
Lease liability IFRS 16	3,142
Identified acquired net assets	**83**

Windkraft Oggelberg GmbH & Co. KG

Also on 25 November 2025, Encavis acquired 100 % of the shares in the Oggelberg wind park in the municipality of Schleswig-Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The wind park, which has been commissioned since February 2025, comprises a Vestas V-150 6.0 MW wind turbine with a nominal output of 6 MW and will benefit from remuneration under the German Renewable Energy Sources Act in the first 20 years. The purchase price was TEUR 3,434.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Intangible assets	496
Power generation installations	10,023
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	211
Current assets	218
Cash and cash equivalents	699
Liabilities and provisions	8,213
Identified acquired net assets	**3,434**

ENERTRAG Aisne XII SAS

On 28 November 2025, Encavis acquired 100 % of the shares in the Vallée der Joie wind park in the Hauts-de-France region of northern France. The wind park, which is currently under construction, will consist of six wind turbines and have an installed capacity of around 40 MW when it is completed in early 2027. The park benefits from a feed-in tariff under French law. The purchase price was TEUR 10,449.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Intangible assets	5,791
Power generation installations	18,768
Current assets	2,925
Cash and cash equivalents	1
Liabilities and provisions	17,036
Identified acquired net assets	**10,449**

TEP Arion GmbH & Co. KG

On 4 December 2025, Encavis acquired 100 % of the shares in the Arion solar park in Brandenburg in the municipality of Schulzendorf in the Dahme-Spreewald district and Sternebeck, a district of Prötzel in the Märkisch-Oderland district, Germany. The park, which is currently in operation, has an installed capacity of around 36 MW and benefits from a feed-in tariff under the German Renewable Energy Sources Act. The purchase price was TEUR 742.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Intangible assets	472
Power generation installations	21,558
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	1,868
Current assets	1,590
Cash and cash equivalents	686
Liabilities and provisions	24,104
Lease liability IFRS 16	1,328
Identified acquired net assets	**742**

“Giotto” solar park portfolio

On 10 December 2025, Encavis expanded its Italian solar park portfolio by acquiring five solar park companies from EDP Renewables Italia Holding S.r.l. The “Giotto” portfolio has a total capacity of 248 MW. The parks are located in the regions of Lazio (three projects) and Puglia (two projects) and are expected to generate around 423 GWh of electricity per year in future. At the end of the year, the portfolio was also expanded by a further 17 MW. Three of the projects are secured by long-term PPAs with terms of 10 to 15 years and one project has a 10-year CfD (Contract for Difference). The acquisition comprises the fully consolidated solar parks Solar Italy I S.R.L. at a purchase price of TEUR 20,252, Solar Italy II S.R.L. at a purchase price of TEUR 19,989, Solar Italy IV S.R.L. at a purchase price of TEUR 15,620, Solar Italy XXIII S.R.L. at a purchase price of TEUR 13,540 and Boccadoro PV S.R.L. at a purchase price of TEUR 11,604. The acquisition was made via the holding company Encavis Giotto S.p.A., which was founded in August 2025, and will further strengthen the Italian portfolio.

Solar Italy I S.R.L.

in TEUR

	Purchase price allocation
Land	6,207
Power generation installations	114,314
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	2,227
Non-current assets	188
Current assets	9,309
Cash and cash equivalents	1,180
Liabilities and provisions	112,574
Lease liability IFRS 16	598
Identified acquired net assets	**20,252**

Solar Italy II S.R.L.

in TEUR

	Purchase price allocation
Land	1,493
Power generation installations	51,628
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	2,840
Non-current assets	29
Current assets	4,889
Cash and cash equivalents	326
Liabilities and provisions	41,215
Identified acquired net assets	**19,989**

Solar Italy IV S.R.L.

in TEUR

	Purchase price allocation
Land	3,862
Power generation installations	90,302
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	1,098
Non-current assets	346
Current assets	5,470
Cash and cash equivalents	752
Liabilities and provisions	86,210
Identified acquired net assets	**15,620**

Solar Italy XXIII S.R.L.

in TEUR

	Purchase price allocation
Land	118
Power generation installations	50,999
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	10,349
Non-current assets	2,955
Current assets	4,392
Cash and cash equivalents	2,302
Liabilities and provisions	48,880
Lease liability IFRS 16	8,692
Identified acquired net assets	**13,540**

Boccadoro PV S.R.L.

in TEUR

	Purchase price allocation
Land	705
Power generation installations	12,646
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	157
Current assets	202
Cash and cash equivalents	107
Liabilities and provisions	2,214
Identified acquired net assets	**11,604**

WKN Windkraft Nord GmbH & Co. Windpark Bebensee KG

On 15 December 2025, Encavis acquired all shares in the wind park WKN Windkraft Nord GmbH & Co. Windpark Bebensee KG, located in Bebensee, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The Bebensee wind parks comprised five Nordex N163 wind turbines, which were installed in the municipalities of Mözen and Bebensee in the district of Segeberg, Germany. The turbines have a total nominal output of 34 MW and have been in regular operation since October 2025. The park benefits from a 20-year feed-in tariff under the Renewable Energy Sources Act. The purchase price was TEUR 96.

in TEUR	Purchase price allocation
Power generation installations	76,788
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	8,190
Current assets	2,487
Cash and cash equivalents	6
Liabilities and provisions	79,696
Lease liability IFRS 16	7,679
Identified acquired net assets	**96**

Acquisition of subsidiaries that meet the definition of a business

No subsidiaries that meet the definition of a business were acquired in the financial year.

Other acquisitions

Encavis also acquired or founded the following projects in various stages of development during the financial year. The majority of these additions were made via the Group’s existing or newly entered development partnerships.

GreenGo Energy S648 AB	PV Sweden
Innovar Solar Park 45 GmbH & Co. KG	PV Germany
Innovar Solar Park 60 GmbH & Co. KG	PV Germany
Innovar Solar Park 62 GmbH & Co. KG	PV Germany
Solar Park Seevetal GmbH & Co. KG	PV Germany

At the time of acquisition, all these companies represent energy generation plants in the very early or early stages of development and therefore do not yet have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in the scope of consolidation after the balance sheet date

The Italian solar park Nardo, which is currently under development, was acquired in March 2026. The grid connection with a total capacity of 67 MW is planned for Q2 2027. In the same month, another solar park under development was acquired via the Innovar pipeline. The grid connection with a total capacity of 100 MW is planned for Q1 2030. The Italian intermediate holding company Encavis Italia S.R.L., based in Milan, was also founded. The purpose of the company is to operate, develop and manage facilities for the generation and storage of renewable energy in Italy and other countries as an independent power producer, and also to market energy and maintain and manage relevant shareholdings.

Three British development projects within the Chiltern pipeline were wound up in February 2026 because the construction plans will no longer be carried out. In addition, UVG Umspannwerk Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, which is part of Asset Management, was merged with Encavis Asset Management AG with effect from 1 January 2026 because it is no longer required following the sale of the associated management companies in August 2025 (see section 4.3).

There were no other changes in scope of consolidation of Encavis at the time this report was published.

Business combinations in the previous year

In the 2024 financial year, the scope of consolidation was expanded due to the business combination with Encavis AG and its subsidiaries.

4.3 Disposals of subsidiaries and investments

In August 2025, all shares in the four German asset management companies Data Trust GmbH, DMH Treuhand Vermögensverwaltung GmbH, REM Renewable Energy Management GmbH and TC Wind Management GmbH were sold to CAV Betriebs GmbH. As part of the transaction, all associated agency agreements were also transferred to the buyer. Net assets amounting to TEUR 203 were disposed of through the sale. The disposal of cash and cash equivalents amounted to TEUR 118. The cash inflows from the sale are recognised in cash flow from investing activities and total TEUR 293. The Group realised income of TEUR 90 from the transaction.

In December 2025, all shares in the four German asset management companies Windpark Breberen GmbH, Windpark Lairg Management GmbH, Windpark Lairg Services GmbH and Windpark Lairg Verwaltungs GmbH were sold to the same buyer. As part of the transaction, all associated agency agreements were also transferred to the buyer. Net assets amounting to TEUR 194 were disposed of through the sale. The disposal of cash and cash equivalents amounted to TEUR 122. The cash inflows from the sale are recognised in cash flow from investing activities and total TEUR 451. The Group realised income of TEUR 258 from the transaction.

The Innovar Solar Park 39 GmbH & Co. KG, Innovar Solar Park 46 GmbH & Co. KG and Innovar Solar Park 5 GmbH & Co. KG were reversed in the financial year because the projects are no longer being implemented. It was possible to offset any payments already made against other projects in the Innovar pipeline.

5 Notes to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

5.1 Revenue

TEUR 444,542

Previous year: TEUR 20,019

The following table shows a breakdown of external revenue by the main geographical markets and the time of revenue recognition in order to illustrate the influence of economic factors on the type, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows:

in TEUR

	PV Parks	Wind Parks	Service	Asset Management	Total
Main geographical markets					
Germany	74,543	47,450	40,361	11,573	173,927
(previous year)	(947)	(5,658)	(1,253)	(990)	(8,848)
Italy	67,422	760	34,325		102,507
(previous year)	(2,763)	(130)	(1,279)		(4,172)
Spain	35,143				35,143
(previous year)	(2,118)				(2,118)
France	37,429	7,728	662		45,819
(previous year)	(1,016)	(703)	(0)		(1,719)
Denmark	4,652	19,348	339		24,339
(previous year)	(3)	(353)	(0)		(356)
Netherlands	19,859		1,465		21,325
(previous year)	(189)		(0)		(189)
United Kingdom	21,978		8,007		29,985
(previous year)	(935)		(475)		(1,410)
Finland		4,387			4,387
(previous year)		(572)			(572)
Sweden	638				638
(previous year)	(1)				(1)
Lithuania		6,473			6,473
(previous year)		(634)			(634)
Total	**261,664**	**86,146**	**85,160**	**11,573**	**444,542**
(previous year)	(7,972)	(8,050)	(3,007)	(990)	(20,019)
Time of revenue recognition					
Goods transferred/services rendered at a specific point in time	11,326	122	6,620	235	18,303
(previous year)	(554)	(1)	(81)	(12)	(648)
Services rendered over a certain period of time	250,338	86,024	78,539	11,338	426,239
(previous year)	(7,418)	(8,049)	(2,926)	(978)	(19,371)
Total	261,664	86,146	85,159	11,573	444,542
(previous year)	(7,972)	(8,050)	(3,007)	(990)	(20,019)

Of the revenue, TEUR 10,666 (previous year: TEUR 74) originates from curtailment. These are payments made to compensate for the shutting down of power generation installations by the grid operator (due to bottlenecks in the grid or for other technical reasons) or by the direct marketer (for example due to remuneration being temporarily too low on the electricity exchange).

Of the revenue generated by the PV Parks and Wind Parks segments, 40 % (previous year: 38 %) were collected via government subsidy programmes.

5.2 Other income

TEUR 92,561

Previous year: TEUR 747

This item comprises:

Type of income in TEUR	2025	2024
Non-period income	7,079	0
Income from the reversal of deferred income (government grant)	465	57
Income from the measurement of financial PPAs at fair value	66,923	565
Miscellaneous other income	18,093	125
Total	92,561	747

Miscellaneous other income includes income from deconsolidation in the amount of TEUR 348 (previous year: TEUR 0) and income from the reversal of imputed risk provisions (ECL) under IFRS 9 for receivables, loans and other assets in the amount of TEUR 578 (previous year: TEUR 0). In addition, income from on-charging in the amount of TEUR 5,291 (previous year: TEUR 0) and income from insurance compensation payments (TEUR 8,308; previous year: TEUR 0) were incurred in the financial year.

5.3 Other own work capitalised

TEUR 10,474

Previous year: TEUR 208

Other own work capitalised results from capitalised services in the Encavis Group’s solar parks, which are performed by companies in the Service segment. These mainly relate to the construction of solar parks in the company’s own portfolio as well as extensions and upgrades to the same (TEUR 8,894; previous year: TEUR 0). In particular, TEUR 4,394 of this amount is attributable to the construction of the Italian Stern PV 3 solar park, which is scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 2026 and has an expected grid capacity of 29 MW. In connection with the construction of the Aton 19 project, own work amounting to TEUR 2,815 was capitalised in the financial year. Commissioning is scheduled for the second quarter of 2027.

In addition, own work capitalised by Asset Ocean GmbH in the amount of TEUR 1,580 (previous year: TEUR 208) for internally generated software was recognised in the 2025 financial year. This software is used to monitor and analyse our own and third-party wind and solar parks.

5.4 Cost of materials

TEUR -53,121

Previous year: TEUR -1,921

These comprise both trading and direct marketing costs in the amount of TEUR 4,441 (previous year: TEUR 293) and the purchase of electricity from third parties for the operation of solar and wind parks in the amount of TEUR 3,956 (previous year: TEUR 582). It also includes costs incurred in the service business, network costs and, to a lesser extent, costs for infrastructure companies.

5.5 Personnel expenses

TEUR -51,347

Previous year: TEUR -3,493

Personnel expenses changed as follows:

in TEUR	2025	2024
Salaries	44,604	3,034
Social security contributions	5,708	452
Other personnel expenses	1,035	7
Total	**51,347**	**3,493**

In the 2025 financial year, there were an average of 472 employees at the Group (2024: 106 employees). The difference between the average number of employees in the 2025 financial year and the 2024 financial year is due to the acquisition of Encavis AG at the end of 2024, as a result of which all employees were included in the Group on a pro rata temporis basis.

At the end of 2025, there were 489 employees within the Group. The change in the number of employees is mainly due to the growth-induced expansion of the team at Encavis. The number of employees per function at the end of 2025 was as follows:

Number of employees per company and function at year-end	Finance	Operations	Staff	Investment	Corporate Finance/ Project Finance	Asset Management	Technology/ Administration	Total
ENCAVIS GmbH*	8	39	44	24	6			121
(previous year)	(24)	(34)	(45)	(21)	(8)			(132)
ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG*	14	1	9	1	2			27
(previous year)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)			(0)
Asset Ocean GmbH			12					12
(previous year)			(4)					(4)
Encavis Finance B.V.			1					1
(previous year)			(1)					(1)
UAB L-VĖJAS			1					1
(previous year)			(1)					(1)
Encavis Asset Management AG						64		64
(previous year)						(75)		(75)
Encavis Portfolio Management GmbH						2		2
(previous year)						(2)		(2)
Stern Energy S.p.A.							166	166
(previous year)							(132)	(132)
Stern Energy GmbH							29	29
(previous year)							(25)	(25)
Stern Energy Ltd.							49	49
(previous year)							(37)	(37)
Stern Energy B.V.							7	7
(previous year)							(6)	(6)
Stern Energy SAS							7	7
(previous year)							(7)	(7)
Stern Energy ApS							3	3
(previous year)							(1)	(1)
Total	22	40	67	25	8	66	261	489
(previous year)	(24)	(34)	(51)	(21)	(8)	(77)	(208)	(423)

* The employees of ENCAVIS GmbH were taken over by the former Encavis AG as part of the merger on 10 September 2025. Some of these employees were transferred to ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG following the merger.

As at 31 December 2025, there was one member of the management body serving at each company: a managing director at ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG and a Management Board member at Encavis Asset Management AG.

Salaries also include expenses for employee bonuses and other payments.

In the 2025 financial year, payments of the employer's shares of statutory German pension insurance contributions amounted to TEUR 1,631 (previous year: TEUR 130) and to foreign statutory pension insurance TEUR 1,835 (previous year: TEUR 107).

5.6 Other expenses

TEUR -150,635

Previous year: TEUR -51,557

This item comprises:

Type of expense in TEUR	2025	2024
Legal and consulting costs, third-party services	48,599	37,249
Repairs, maintenance and servicing	24,341	1,272
Technical and commercial management	18,982	1,193
Other tax expenses	9,957	620
Operating expenses	7,527	388
Expenses from the measurement of financial PPAs at fair value	7,291	4,018
Insurance	5,050	278
IT expenses	4,339	243
Fees, incidental costs and expenses	4,238	166
Alarm and security costs	2,937	121
Costs for the preparation and audit of the annual financial statements	2,409	550
Lease, rent and cost of premises	1,924	194
Due diligence and transaction costs	889	4,539
Impairment for expected credit losses	547	271
Other	11,605	455
Total	**150,635**	**51,557**

Of the legal and consulting costs and third-party services, TEUR 27,764 (previous year: TEUR 596) are attributable to regular service business and TEUR 10,288 (previous year: TEUR 36,121) to the holding companies in Administration. The comparatively high costs in the previous year are mainly due to the acquisition of Encavis AG. Expenses from the addition of the imputed loss allowance (ECL) in accordance with IFRS 9 for receivables, loans and other assets are reported under “Impairment for expected credit losses”.

5.7 Depreciation and impairment

TEUR -423,479

Previous year: TEUR -657,102

This item comprises:

Depreciation and amortisation in TEUR	2025	2024
Amortisation of intangible assets	68,380	5,730
– of which electricity feed-in contracts/project rights	*64,573*	*5,438*
Impairment losses on intangible assets	4,023	0
– of which electricity feed-in contracts/project rights	*4,023*	*0*
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	124,644	8,315
– of which power generation installations	*107,754*	*7,312*
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	14,431	0
– of which power generation installations	*14,431*	*0*
Impairment of goodwill	212,001	643,058
Total	**423,479**	**657,102**

The impairment losses on property, plant and equipment were recognised in the wake of the asset impairment test. This resulted, for certain cash-generating units of the “Solar” Group, in a shortfall of the value in use, which is why the energy generation assets recognized in the balance sheet were impaired to the lower value in use as of the reporting date.This is due to changes in capital market conditions and changes in electricity price forecasts. The impairment losses on intangible assets were recorded at the same time and relate to electricity feed-in contracts and project rights. The following disclosures relate to all units or assets for which an impairment loss was recognised in the 2025 financial year.

The value-in-use concept is utilised in this connection as part of the asset impairment test to calculate the recoverable amount. The relevant post-tax discount rate for the affected cash-generating units ranges between 3.38 % and 7.19 % (pre-tax discount rate between 3.7 % and 14.7 %).

The value in use of the assets in question totals TEUR 131,717. The carrying amount of the assets before impairment losses amounts to TEUR 150,171.

A sensitivity analysis was also carried out in addition to the asset impairment test. In the first scenario, the after-tax discount rate was increased by 75 basis points. In this scenario involving an increased after-tax discount rate, the hypothetical impairment loss is TEUR 4,875 higher. In the second scenario, the after-tax discount rate was lowered by 75 basis points. In this scenario of the reduced after-tax discount rate, the hypothetical impairment loss is TEUR 4,991 lower.

The impairment losses on goodwill amounting to TEUR 212,001 relate to an impairment loss recognised by the Asset Management cash-generating units resulting from the impairment test as at 31 December 2025.

Details on the procedure for the annual impairment test are presented in note 3.8.

Additional information on the impairment of goodwill is provided in Note 6.2.

5.8 Financial result

TEUR -371,366

Previous year: TEUR 680,272

This item comprises:

in TEUR	2025	2024
Interest and similar income	67,185	10,546
- of which interest income from effective interest valuation	*12,643*	*2,092*
- of which interest income from SWAP settlements	*18,963*	*442*
- of which interest income from SWAP valuation	*27,768*	*7,184*
Income from investments	107	0
Income from the amortisation of liabilities to non-controlling shareholders	15,054	0
Financial income	**82,346**	**10,546**
Interest and similar expenses	-225,152	-30,863
- of which interest expenses from SWAP valuation	*-5,369*	-18,438
- of which expenses from currency translation	*-6,058*	0
- of which interest expense from effective interest calculation	*-9,653*	-2,317
- of which compounding of lease liabilities (IFRS 16)	*-11,891*	*-759*
- of which expenses from the valuation of the put option	*-12,458*	*-3,932*
- of which interest expenses from SWAP settlements	*-23,570*	*-44*
- of which interest expenses for medium-term liabilities	*-73,805*	*-2,038*
- of which interest expenses for non-current liabilities	*-57,041*	*-5,961*
Expenses from the amortisation of liabilities to non-controlling shareholders	-184	-256
Financial expenses	**-225,335**	**-31,119**
Capitalised borrowing costs	24,274	1,736
Recognised financing expenses	**-201,061**	**-29,383**
Earnings from financial assets accounted for using the equity method	**-847**	**-51**
Result from the valuation of the settlement payment obligation	**-251,804**	**709,706**
Total	**-371,366**	**680,272**

The “Income from the amortisation of liabilities to non-controlling shareholders” item (TEUR 15,054) includes reductions in the liabilities attributable to non-controlling interests in partnerships.

The earnings from financial assets accounted for using the equity method is used to adjust the originally recognised carrying amounts in profit or loss.

The expenses from the valuation of the put option arise in connection with the acquisition of the remaining 20 % of the shares in Stern Energy S.p.A.

The “Result from the valuation of the settlement payment obligation” item arises in connection with the classification of the limited partnership capital as a liability. The liability is recognised at fair value in profit or loss as at the balance sheet date, based on a company valuation.

5.9 Income taxes

TEUR 3,799

Previous year: TEUR 2,020

The reconciliation of expected to actual expenses for income taxes can be seen in the following table:

in TEUR	2025	2024
Earnings before income taxes (EBT)	-502,370	-2,281
Expected income taxes (29.27 %; previous year: 29.03 %)	**147,044**	**662**
Differences due to deviating local tax rates	-5,576	1,193
Differences arising from changes in tax rates due to legislative amendments	3,847	0
Effect of tax rate changes resulting from transition to a tax group with a partnership	13,608	0
Taxes relating to other periods	1,682	0
Effects from tax-exempt income	84	0
Effects from non-tax-deductible operating expenses	-8,867	-1,436
Effects due to the utilisation or value adjustment of loss carryforwards of the current year	-8,110	-17,860
Effects from the initial recognition exemption	103	0
Effects from financial assets accounted for using the equity method	-243	-15
Effects from trade tax additions and deductions	-3,303	0
Effects of non-tax-deductible depreciation and amortisation of goodwill under IFRS	-62,040	-186,680
Effect of the settlement payment obligation to shareholders	-73,703	206,028
Other	-726	128
Income taxes	**3,799**	**2,020**

With an actual tax liability of TEUR 13,632 (previous year: TEUR 274) and deferred tax income of TEUR 17,431 (previous year: deferred tax expense of TEUR 2,294), the tax income recognised in the consolidated result for 2025 amounts to TEUR 3,799 (previous year: TEUR 2,020).

The effect from differences arising from changes in tax rates due to legislative amendments in the amount of TEUR 3,847 (previous year: TEUR 0) results from the staggered reduction in the corporate tax rate in Germany from 15 % to 10 % in the period from 2028 to 2032.

The effect from the elimination of deferred German corporate tax in the amount of TEUR 13,608 (previous year: TEUR 0) results from the fact that ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG will be the parent company of the German tax group for income tax purposes with effect from 2026. The corporate tax incurred within the tax group will therefore in future be incurred by the shareholders of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG and as such outside the Group. This meant that the deferred corporate income tax liabilities recognised to date had to be reversed.

A tax-increasing effect of TEUR -73,703 (previous year: tax-reducing effect of TEUR 206,028) results from the measurement of the settlement obligation attributable to the limited partners without the corresponding change in deferred taxes (see note 6.7). This settlement obligation exists at the level of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG, which is subject to trade tax of 13.05 % only. For reasons of clarity, both the trade tax effect and the effect of the difference in the Group tax rate have been summarised in this item in the reconciliation.

5.10 Other comprehensive income

TEUR -1,815

Previous year: TEUR 268

Other comprehensive income exclusively comprises currency translation differences in the amount of TEUR -1,815 (previous year: TEUR 268) from the translation of subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies.

6 Notes to the consolidated balance sheet

6.1 Intangible assets

TEUR 642,035

Previous year: TEUR 697,700

Changes in intangible assets were as follows:

in TEUR	Other intangible assets	Electricity feed-in contracts/project rights	Total
Cost			
As at 15.01.2024	0	0	0
Additions	208	636	844
Changes in the scope of consolidation	58,967	643,228	702,195
Currency translation	0	389	389
As at 31.12.2024	**59,176**	**644,253**	**703,428**
Depreciation and amortisation/Impairment losses			
As at 15.01.2024	0	0	0
Additions to depreciation and amortisation	292	5,438	5,730
Currency translation	0	-1	-1
As at 31.12.2024	**292**	**5,437**	**5,729**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2024	**58,884**	**638,816**	**697,700**
Cost			
As at 01.01.2025	59,176	644,253	703,428
Additions	1,591	10,207	11,798
Changes in the scope of consolidation	0	31,965	31,965
Disposals	-300	-24,925	-25,225
Currency translation	0	-2,916	-2,916
As at 31.12.2025	**60,467**	**658,583**	**719,050**
Depreciation and amortisation/Impairment losses			
As at 01.01.2025	292	5,437	5,729
Additions to depreciation and amortisation	3,640	64,761	68,401
Additions to impairment losses	0	4,023	4,023
Changes in the scope of consolidation	0	-690	-690
Disposals	-300	0	-300
Currency translation	0	-147	-147
As at 31.12.2025	**3,632**	**73,383**	**77,015**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2024	58,884	638,816	697,700
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2025	**56,835**	**585,199**	**642,035**

The collateral provided is set out in note 3.12. There are no contractual obligations to acquire intangible assets. The disposals also include reclassifications to property, plant and equipment owing to the start of construction of solar and wind turbines.

6.2 Goodwill

TEUR 1,063,071

Previous year: TEUR 1,275,072

The development of goodwill is presented as follows:

in TEUR	Goodwill
Cost	
As at 15.01.2024	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	1,918,130
As at 31.12.2024	**1,918,130**
As at 31.12.2025	**1,918,130**
Impairment losses	
As at 15.01.2024	0
Additions to impairment losses	-643,058
As at 31.12.2024	**-643,058**
Additions to impairment losses	-212,001
As at 31.12.2025	**-855,059**
Carrying amount as at 15.01.2024	**0**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2024	**1,275,072**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2025	**1,063,071**

Goodwill arises from the acquisition of Encavis AG in December 2024. As of the reporting date, significant portions of goodwill were allocated to the following groups of cash-generating units:

	31.12.2025 *(31.12.2024)*	31.12.2025 *(31.12.2024)*
	Goodwill in TEUR *(previous year)*	WACC in % *(previous year)*
Solar	717,631 *(717,631)*	6.10 *(6.13)*
Asset Management	65,997 *(277,998)*	5.92 *(5.88)*
Wind	203,173 *(203,173)*	5.95 *(5.92)*
Service	76,270 *(76,270)*	6.11 *(6.29)*
Total	***1,063,071 (1,275,072)***	

The groups of cash-generating units Solar and Wind consist of individual solar and wind parks, each of which is managed as a separate operating unit. Asset Management comprises all entities that provide services for third-party portfolios with a focus on renewable energy. Service primarily includes service companies whose business activities are focused on the construction, operation, and maintenance of photovoltaic systems.

Goodwill is tested for impairment once a year in accordance with IAS 36. This takes place at the level of a group of CGUs.

The impairment test involves comparing the total of the carrying amounts of the group of cash-generating units with the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the fair value less costs to sell amounting to 1.0 %, which is essentially calculated from discounted future cash flows. The cash flows are reduced by income taxes and discounted using a capitalisation interest rate after taxes. The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is used as the capitalisation rate. The detailed planning approved by Encavis' legal representatives forms the basis for these cash flow forecasts, which take internal historical data into account. The key input parameters are not observable in an active market and are classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13.

The detailed planning period covers seven years. Following the detailed planning period, the term until the beginning of the perpetual annuity (terminal value) is modelled on the basis of the individual cash-generating units. A growth rate of 1.9 % is assumed for the Solar and Wind cash-generating units. A growth rate of 1.0 % is assumed for the Asset Management and Service cash-generating units.

Cash flow projections are most sensitive to the assumed long-term growth rate and the level of capital costs.

The review was carried out as at 31 December 2025. An impairment loss of TEUR 212,001 was recognised for the Asset Management cash-generating unit at a fair value less costs to sell of TEUR 104,109. The impairment is primarily attributable to the strategic realignment undertaken during the 2025 financial year and the associated personnel and organizational restructuring. As part of this process, a portion of the previous business activities for third parties was discontinued in order to increasingly focus investment opportunities on the expansion of its own portfolio. The remaining goodwill was recoverable as at the balance sheet date.

Three sensitivity analyses were carried out for each group of cash-generating units in addition to this test. In the first sensitivity analysis, a scenario with a growth rate reduced by 50 basis points was assumed for each group of cash-generating units. The capitalisation interest rate was increased by 50 basis points for the second sensitivity analysis. In the third sensitivity analysis, the forecast revenue in the detailed planning period and in the perpetual annuity was reduced by 500 basis points.

In the scenario involving a reduced growth rate as at 31 December 2025, instead of a surplus of TEUR 377,520, a shortfall would result for the Solar cash-generating units from a reduction in the growth rate of 42 basis points or, in the scenario involving reduced revenue, from a reduction of 425 basis points. Due to the impairment recognised, a shortfall would result for the Asset Management cash-generating units in each of these scenarios as at 31 December 2025 if the parameters were to change accordingly.

Adjustments of the stated parameters in the sensitivity analyses would not lead to a shortfall for all other groups of cash-generating units.

6.3 Property, plant and equipment

TEUR 4,023,284

Previous year: TEUR 2,735,873

Changes in property, plant and equipment were as follows:

in TEUR

	Installations under construction	Land, land rights and buildings including buildings on third party land	Energy-generation installations	Other property, plant and equipment	Total
Cost					
As at 15.01.2024	0	0	0	0	0
Additions	4,627	1,022	5,661	0	11,310
Changes in the scope of consolidation	417,665	275,123	2,012,423	27,212	2,732,423
Disposals	0	0	0	-101	-101
Change in valuation of provisions	0	-561	0	0	-561
Transfers	-47,491	0	47,491	0	0
Change from revaluation/ modification under IFRS 16	0	165	0	0	165
Currency translation	91	105	648	7	850
As at 31.12.2024	**374,892**	**275,854**	**2,066,222**	**27,118**	**2,744,086**
Depreciation and amortisation/ Impairment losses					
As at 15.01.2024	0	0	0	0	0
Additions to depreciation and amortisation	0	877	7,312	126	8,315
Disposals	0	0	0	-101	-101
As at 31.12.2024	**0**	**877**	**7,312**	**25**	**8,213**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2024	**374,892**	**274,978**	**2,058,910**	**27,093**	**2,735,873**

in TEUR

	Installations under construction	Land, land rights and buildings including buildings on third party land	Energy-generation installations	Other property, plant and equipment	Total
Cost					
As at 01.01.2025	374,892	275,854	2,066,222	27,118	2,744,086
Additions	269,710	41,036	102,640	6,016	419,403
Changes in the scope of consolidation	412,019	86,118	517,199	-3	1,015,332
Disposals	0	-81	-4	-618	-702
Change in valuation of provisions	0	-8,564	0	0	-8,564
Transfers	-555,752	110	555,641	0	0
Change from revaluation/ modification under IFRS 16	0	5,892	0	156	6,049
Currency translation	-860	-844	-4,047	-70	-5,822
As at 31.12.2025	**500,009**	**399,523**	**3,237,652**	**32,599**	**4,169,782**
Depreciation and amortisation/ Impairment losses					
As at 01.01.2025	0	877	7,312	25	8,213
Additions to depreciation and amortisation	0	13,478	107,734	3,412	124,623
Additions to impairment losses	0	0	14,431	0	14,431
Changes in the scope of consolidation	0	0	0	-3	-3
Disposals	0	-81	0	-558	-638
Currency translation	0	-20	-100	-9	-129
As at 31.12.2025	**0**	**14,254**	**129,376**	**2,867**	**146,497**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2024	374,892	274,978	2,058,910	27,093	2,735,873
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2025	**500,009**	**385,268**	**3,108,276**	**29,732**	**4,023,284**

Right-of-use assets for buildings and cars are included in the item “Other property, plant and equipment”. Further details on right-of-use assets can be found in section 6.16. The category “Change in valuation of provisions” includes the adjusted value of capitalised asset retirement costs. “Change from revaluation/modification under IFRS 16” comprises revaluations and modifications of recognised right-of-use assets, in particular, the indexation and other adjustments of leases.

“Property, plant and equipment” includes power generation installations, installations under construction and other property, plant and equipment amounting to TEUR 3,131,031 (previous year: TEUR 2,078,194) as collateral for existing financing. There are no contractual obligations to purchase property, plant and equipment and no material non-current items of property, plant and equipment have been disposed of.

6.4 Financial assets accounted for using the equity method

TEUR 21,590

Previous year: TEUR 18,670

The associated entities developed as follows in the financial year. The shares in these companies are generally accounted for using the equity method.

in TEUR	CHORUS IPP Europe GmbH	Gestion Rueda Promotores S.L.	Gnannenweiler Windnetz GmbH & Co. KG	Pexapark AG
As at 01.01.2025	0	0	65	13,755
Addition/acquisition	0	0	0	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	0	2,088	0	0
Attributable consolidated earnings	0	0	-19	-701
As at 31.12.2025	**0**	**2,088**	**47**	**13,054**

in TEUR	Sistema Electrico de Conexion Nudo Don Rodrigo 220 KV S.L.	SECCIONADORA ALMODÓVAR RENOVABLES S.L.	TokWise OOD	Total
As at 01.01.2025	1,311	890	2,648	18,670
Addition/acquisition	0	1,680	0	1,680
Changes in the scope of consolidation	0	0	0	2,088
Attributable consolidated earnings	0	0	-127	-847
As at 31.12.2025	**1,311**	**2,570**	**2,521**	**21,590**

In the previous year, the associated entities developed as follows:

in TEUR	CHORUS IPP Europe GmbH	Gnannenweiler Windnetz GmbH & Co. KG	Pexapark AG	Sistema Electrico de Conexion Nudo Don Rodrigo 220 KV S.L.
As at 15.01.2024	0	0	0	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	0	65	13,800	1,311
Attributable consolidated earnings	0	0	-45	0
As at 31.12.2024	**0**	**65**	**13,755**	**1,311**

in TEUR	SECCIONADORA ALMODÓVAR RENOVABLES S.L.	TokWise OOD	Total
As at 15.01.2024	0	0	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	890	2,655	18,720
Attributable consolidated earnings	0	-7	-52
As at 31.12.2024	**890**	**2,648**	**18,670**

As at the balance sheet date, Encavis held all the shares in CHORUS IPP Europe GmbH, with its registered office in Neubiberg, Germany. Despite the majority interest, the company is not fully consolidated, but is instead classified as an associated entity, as most of the returns from the investment are received by an external third party via interest on mezzanine capital. Following the complete sale of the portfolio of renewable energy plants at the end of 2023, the carrying amount of the investment was fully utilised through cash inflows from the withdrawal of reserves. Excess payments are recognised in profit or loss. The company is to be liquidated in 2026 once the remaining payments are settled.

As in the previous year, Encavis held 20 % of the shares in Gnannenweiler Windnetz GmbH & Co. KG at the balance sheet date. The company serves various energy installations as a substation and is used jointly by them. Due to the significant influence of Encavis, the equity method is used.

Encavis holds 15.5 % of the shares in the Swiss company Pexapark AG. Significant influence is assumed on the basis of the number of shares held and the co-determination rights conferred by a seat on the company's board of directors.

As a result of a 38.64 % shareholding, significant influence is also assumed in the case of the Spanish company Sistema Electrico de Conexion Nudo Don Rodrigo 220 KV S.L. The company serves various solar energy installations as a substation and is used jointly by them.

Encavis holds 18 % of the shares in the Bulgarian company TokWise OOD. The company provides artificial intelligence solutions for energy market players. Due to Encavis' significant influence and strategic interest in the investment, it is recognised as an associated entity.

As at the reporting date, Encavis also held 38.0 % of the shares in the transformer station SECCIONADORA ALMODÓVAR RENOVABLES S.L., based in Malaga, which is why a significant influence can be assumed. Additional capital contributions totalling TEUR 1,680 were made in the financial year.

With the acquisition of the five Spanish energy generation plants in the "Aragón" portfolio in July 2025, a total of 33.65 % of the shares in the transformer station Gestion Rueda Promotores S. L. were also acquired. The company provides infrastructure services for the associated wind and solar parks. Loans issued to the transformer station together with interest receivables (totalling TEUR 8,583) are also included in the acquisition of the portfolio.

Quantitative information on the business relationships maintained can be found in section 10 of the notes.

6.5 Financial assets

TEUR 13,393

Previous year: TEUR 3,197

Changes to financial assets are as follows:

in TEUR	Investments	Securities	Loans to associated entities	Other loans	Total
Cost					
As at 15.01.2024	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	525	2,284	312	718	3,839
Disposals/payments	0	-642	0	0	-642
As at 31.12.2024	**525**	**1,642**	**312**	**718**	**3,197**
Depreciation and amortisation					
As at 15.01.2024	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31.12.2024	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2024	**525**	**1,642**	**312**	**718**	**3,197**
Cost					
As at 01.01.2025	525	1,642	312	718	3,197
Additions/acquisitions	0	0	0	4	4
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-18	0	8,583	1,353	9,918
Disposals/payments	0	0	-320	-15	-335
Changes in fair value measurement/ECL	722	93	-207	0	608
As at 31.12.2025	**1,229**	**1,735**	**8,369**	**2,060**	**13,393**
Depreciation and amortisation					
As at 01.01.2025	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31.12.2025	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2024	525	1,642	312	718	3,197
Carrying amount as at 31.12.2025	**1,229**	**1,735**	**8,369**	**2,060**	**13,393**

The non-current financial assets of the Encavis Group are divided into investments and securities. As at 31 December 2025, investments comprise various equity holdings totalling TEUR 1,229 (previous year: TEUR 525). These include investments in non-listed shares that are not traded on an active market.

The securities recognised in non-current assets contain mezzanine capital of CHORUS IPP Europe GmbH, Neubiberg, in the amount of TEUR 416 (previous year: TEUR 350). This mezzanine capital is part of the Asset Management segment. In the 2024 financial year, Encavis received TEUR 642 from this mezzanine capital. The remaining inflows are expected in 2026. In addition, these securities include a money market fund of the Spanish company Genia Extremadura Solar S.L.U. (TEUR 1,319), which serves as a guarantee for all obligations arising from the company's leasing contract.

As at the balance sheet date, Encavis does not intend to dispose of any of these financial investments.

Mezzanine capital held, fund shares and investments are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) in accordance with IFRS 9. They do not meet the criteria for measurement at amortised cost, as the resulting cash flows do not exclusively constitute interest and principal payments. In the 2025 financial year, net gains from changes in the fair value of these investments amounting to TEUR 815 (previous year: TEUR 0) were recognised in the consolidated earnings.

Financial assets also include loans to associated companies and other loans. In addition, these items include related deferred interest.

As the Group has consistently deemed that loans issued have had a generally low default risk since initial recognition, it has recognised a loss allowance for these items in the amount of the expected 12-month losses on receivables (TEUR 220; previous year: TEUR 0).

6.6 Other receivables (non-current)

TEUR 89,459

Previous year: TEUR 35,682

This item comprises:

in TEUR	2025	2024
Financial assets		
Derivative financial instruments	52,472	17,750
of which carrying amounts of derivatives with positive fair values (non-current portion)	*28,954*	*11,638*
of which long-term PPAs	*23,518*	*6,112*
Other non-current receivables	24,886	10,924
Total	**77,358**	**28,674**
Non-financial receivables		
Contract assets	6,119	3,845
Repayments	5,982	3,163
Total	**12,101**	**7,008**
Total	**89,459**	**35,682**

Other non-current other financial receivables represent financial assets within the meaning of IAS 32, as they are based on contractual rights to receive cash. These primarily include derivative financial instruments, deposits in the amount of TEUR 6,119 (prior year: TEUR 3,845), as well as the majority of other receivables. The increase in the carrying amounts of derivative financial instruments with positive fair values is mainly attributable to the development of the underlying interest rate curves and electricity price curves, as well as the conclusion of new contracts. Other long-term receivables primarily include claims against contractual partners arising from the agreement concluded in December 2025 in connection with the Energy Release Program in Italy. The receivable results from the entitlement to a contractually agreed service fee totaling TEUR 15,336, which is payable by the contractual partner depending on the volume of electricity subsidized during the period from January 2025 to December 2027.

Other non-current non-financial receivables include contract assets amounting to TEUR 6,119 (prior year: TEUR 3,845) as well as prepaid expenses amounting to TEUR 5,982 (prior year: TEUR 3,163). These are not based on unconditional contractual rights to receive cash; rather, they represent claims to future performance or payment claims subject to further conditions.

6.7 Deferred taxes

TEUR 7,377/TEUR 209,040

Previous year: TEUR 19,312/TEUR 239,603

Deferred taxes are generally recognised for the foreign companies in the Group at the respective company's individual tax rate. To reflect the different trade tax rates in Germany, weighted tax rates were used to calculate the deferred taxes of the German companies. The expected Group tax rate is 29.27 % (previous year: 29.03 %) and is made up of the corporate tax rate of 15 %, the solidarity surcharge of 5.5 % on the corporate tax rate and the trade tax rate of 13.45 % (previous year: 13.20 %) for ENCAVIS GmbH, which is the parent company of the German consolidated tax group for income tax purposes as at 31 December 2025. The change in the Group tax rate compared to the previous year is due to a change in the metric used to distribute a company's tax base among multiple municipalities, a change in the trade tax rates within the tax group and the expansion of the German tax group in 2025.

In 2026, ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co KG will replace ENCAVIS GmbH as the income tax group parent of the Group's German tax group. Due to the legal form of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co KG, no corporate tax or solidarity surcharge will be payable within the tax group from 2026. Given that the binding commitment of the shareholders to conclude the controlling agreement already existed prior to the reporting date and the control agreement was registered shortly after the reporting date, the income tax consequences of the consolidated tax group were already taken into account as at 31 December 2025 and all deferred corporate tax within the consolidated tax group (including the solidarity surcharge on this) was reversed.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had a loss carryforwards of TEUR 159,063 in corporate tax (previous year: TEUR 161,635) and TEUR 65,051 in German trade tax (previous year: TEUR 100,425). Of this, amounts of TEUR 41,683 in corporate tax (previous year: TEUR 67,393) and TEUR 21,833 in German trade tax (previous year: TEUR 73,481) are not expected to be utilised within a reasonable period. Therefore, no deferred tax assets have been recognised for these amounts.

Interest carryforwards amounted to TEUR 161,448 as at 31 December 2025 (previous year: TEUR 80,486). The utilisation of interest carried forward is difficult to forecast at the present time, both in terms of amount and reason. Nevertheless, interest carryforwards totalling TEUR 39,047 (previous year: TEUR 40,485) are considered recoverable as they are offset by sufficiently high surpluses of deferred tax liabilities. Accordingly, deferred tax assets were recognised on this amount.

The Group's tax loss carryforwards are, in principle, not subject to any expiry restrictions. Therefore, detailed disclosures of expiry dates in accordance with IAS 12.81(e) have been omitted.

Of the loss carryforwards as at 31 December 2025, for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised, TEUR 6,020 relates to losses carried forward from before the group was formed for corporate income tax purposes (previous year: TEUR 1,043), TEUR 11,414 to losses carried forward prior to the formation of the group for trade tax purposes (previous year: TEUR 1,187) and TEUR 107,622 to interest carried forward prior to the formation of the group (previous year: TEUR 9,090). These "pre-group" loss carryforwards cannot be utilised for as long as the group exists, meaning that it was not, and is not, possible to recognise deferred tax assets in this respect.

Furthermore, surpluses from deferred tax assets amounting to TEUR 5,418 (previous year: TEUR 6,850) on temporary differences at some Group companies were not recognised, as these deferred tax assets are not expected to be recoverable within a reasonable period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise due to measurement differences concerning the following items:

Deferred taxes

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024		
	Assets in TEUR	Liabilities in TEUR	Assets in TEUR	Liabilities in TEUR	Change
Intangible assets	1,911	25,091	2,293	28,061	2,587 (previous year: -25,768)
Electricity feed-in contracts	6	99,210	0	140,203	40,999 (previous year: -140,203)
Power generation installations	46,137	164,662	48,051	153,043	-13,533 (previous year: -104,992)
Capitalised asset retirement obligations	5,711	8,374	614	9,578	6,301 (previous year: -8,964)
Right-of-use asset IFRS 16	0	59,218	0	56,271	-2,948 (previous year: -56,271)
Derivatives with positive fair values	1,191	11,110	1,041	2,714	-8,247 (previous year: -1,673)
Other assets	14,440	13,962	12,676	10,310	-1,888 (previous year: 2,366)
Asset retirement obligations recognised as a liability	10,495	3,515	12,964	580	-5,405 (previous year: 12,384)
Financial liabilities	12,559	14,178	26,880	23,237	-5,262 (previous year: 3,643)
Lease liability IFRS 16	69,010	0	63,683	0	5,328 (previous year: 63,683)
Other liabilities	3,022	10,010	1,657	1,179	-7,465 (previous year: 478)
Tax loss and interest carryforwards	43,185	0	35,026	0	8,159 (previous year: 35,026)
Subtotal	**207,667**	**409,330**	**204,885**	**425,176**	
Offset	-200,290	-200,290	-185,573	-185,573	
Total	**7,377**	**209,040**	**19,312**	**239,603**	**18,628 (previous year: -220,291)**
of which from currency translation not recognised in profit or loss					-1,197 (previous year: 100)
of which from the acquisition of Encavis AG					0 (previous year: 222,485)
Change recognised in profit or loss in 2025					**17,431 (previous year: 2,294)**

Of the deferred tax assets, TEUR 5,168 (previous year: TEUR 13,631) relates to companies that recorded tax losses either in 2024 or in 2025. Despite past losses, these deferred tax assets are regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised because the earnings prospects of the respective companies are considered positive.

Deferred tax assets of TEUR 173,415 (previous year: TEUR 163,536) and deferred tax liabilities of TEUR 390,735 (previous year: TEUR 417,345) are attributable to non-current assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets of TEUR 34,252 (previous year: TEUR 41,349) and deferred tax liabilities of TEUR 18,594 (previous year: TEUR 7,831) are attributable to the current assets and liabilities.

In the case of the settlement obligations attributable to the limited partners (see note 6.13), the tax base corresponds to their IFRS carrying amount, as the related future taxable and deductible amounts offset each other. In the event that a settlement obligation is paid when a limited partner leaves the partnership, the trade tax liability at the level of ENCAVIS

Management GmbH & Co. KG arising from the taxation of the notional capital gain is offset by the deductibility of the corresponding tax acquisition costs for the remaining limited partners. As a result, no temporary differences arise in relation to the settlement obligations and no deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised in this respect.

No deferred taxes are recognised on taxable temporary differences of TEUR 22,639 (previous year: TEUR 20,001) in connection with shares in Group companies, as the reversal can be controlled by the Group and no sufficiently concrete disposals are foreseeable as at the balance sheet date.

6.8 Inventories

TEUR 8,741

Previous year: TEUR 6,902

Inventories are primarily commodities and spare parts.

6.9 Trade receivables

TEUR 85,783

Previous year: TEUR 74,195

in TEUR	2025	2024
Trade receivables (gross)	86,354	74,628
Impairments	-571	-433
Net carrying amount	**85,783**	**74,195**

Trade receivables are amounts owed by government or private purchasers or other customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due within 30 to 60 days, depending on the country, and are therefore classified as current. Trade receivables are initially recognised at the amount of the unconditional consideration. No significant financing components are included for Encavis. The Group holds trade receivables in order to collect the contractual cash flows and subsequently measures them at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Details of the Group's impairment methods and the calculation of the impairments and other risks to which the Group is exposed are disclosed in section Credit risk in note 7. Impairment losses on trade receivables decreased over the course of the year from TEUR 433 to TEUR 571. Encavis has not currently entered into any agreements on the transfer of receivables (factoring).

Of the trade receivables, TEUR 86,354 (previous year: TEUR 74,628) were provided as collateral. This consists of the assignment of the right to payment of the electricity feed-in tariff from the respective grid company and the assignment of payment and remuneration claims against third parties from any direct marketing contracts.

6.10 Other current assets

TEUR 137,206

Previous year: TEUR 111,094

Other current assets break down as follows:

in TEUR	2025	2024
Financial assets		
Other current receivables	32,936	25,780
of which carrying amounts of derivatives with positive fair values (current portion)	*4,818*	*4,630*
of which short-term PPAs	*11,305*	*580*
Total	**32,936**	**25,780**
Non-financial assets		
VAT receivables	54,637	19,375
Income tax receivables	25,393	22,420
Contract assets	18,003	12,748
Prepayments	5,648	4,330
Advance payments for the acquisition of financial assets	0	25,843
Other taxes	589	598
Total	**104,270**	**85,314**
Total	**137,206**	**111,094**

Financial assets mainly represent assets within the meaning of IAS 32, as they are based on contractual rights to receive cash.

Non-financial assets are not based on an unconditional contractual right to receive cash. Instead, they represent claims to future services or payment claims that are subject to further conditions.

Other current financial receivables mainly consist of the current portion of the carrying amounts of derivatives with positive fair values amounting to TEUR 4,818 (prior year: TEUR 4,630) and the current portion of the carrying amounts of PPAs amounting to TEUR 11,305 (prior year: TEUR 580). In addition, they include various other assets and receivables. Impairment losses of TEUR 237 (prior year: TEUR 616) were recognized on the financial assets included herein, which are measured at amortised cost. As the Group has consistently assessed the credit risk of these items as low since initial recognition, a loss allowance equal to the expected 12-month credit losses has been recognised.

Other current non-financial receivables mainly comprise VAT receivables, the recognition of work in progress (contract assets) from the Service segment amounting to TEUR 18,003 (prior year: TEUR 12,748) and from Asset Management amounting to TEUR 636 (prior year: TEUR 497), as well as receivables from income taxes. Receivables from income taxes consist of corporate income tax receivables of TEUR 18,388 (prior year: TEUR 17,468), trade tax receivables of TEUR 5,386 (prior year: TEUR 2,926) and capital gains tax receivables of TEUR 1,619 (prior year: TEUR 2,025).

Contract assets represent non-financial assets, as they are not based on an unconditional contractual right to receive cash, but rather represent claims to future performance or payment claims subject to further conditions.

6.11 Liquid assets

TEUR 360,138

Previous year: TEUR 478,000

The liquid assets item comprises the following:

in TEUR	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	287,981	375,664
Liquid assets with restrictions on disposition	72,157	102,336
Total	360,138	478,000

Liquid assets are composed exclusively of cash on hand and bank balances. They include debt service and project reserves that serve as collateral for the lending banks involved in the solar and wind parks and can only be drawn down in consultation with the lending banks (TEUR 47,588; previous year: TEUR 76,782) and, to a lesser extent, restricted liquid assets (TEUR 24,569; previous year: TEUR 25,554). The cash and cash equivalents reported here in the statement of cash flows, net of current account overdrafts (TEUR 3,721; previous year: TEUR 3,520), amount to TEUR 284,261 (previous year: TEUR 372,144).

6.12 Equity

TEUR -491,631

Previous year: TEUR 9,150

Changes in equity are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

In accordance with the provisions of the partnership agreement and IAS 32.16A and B, the total paid-in capital contributions of the limited partners are to be classified as debt and are therefore recognised under “Settlement payment obligation attributable to limited partners” (see note 6.13). Similarly, the result attributable to the limited partners is also recognised in the financial result (“Result from the valuation of the settlement payment obligation”) and not in the consolidated earnings attributable to the limited partners. In addition, a revaluation is carried out as at 31 December 2025 due to the recognition in liabilities. The effect of the revaluation is also recognised in the Group’s financial result and reduces equity via the reserves by TEUR 498,861, resulting in negative equity on the balance sheet. This therefore has no bearing on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Other reserves
Other reserves only include the currency adjustment item. As at the balance sheet date, this relates primarily to the translation of the British pound, the Danish krone, the Swedish krona and the Norwegian krone into euros from the respective subsidiaries and amounts to TEUR -1,548 (previous year: TEUR 269).

Equity attributable to non-controlling interests
The non-controlling interests amounting to TEUR 8,778 (previous year: TEUR 8,881) relate primarily to the following companies: the German company Encavis Energieversorger I GmbH, which acts as an investment vehicle alongside co-investor Badenova; the Danish company Nørhede-Hjortmose Vindkraft I/S; the two Italian solar parks DE Stern 11 and DE Stern 14; the Dutch solar park Zierikzee; the Italian wind park Vitalba; as well as the Swedish solar parks Varberg Norra and UK Sol and the associated Norwegian intermediate holding company EnSol Nordic.

Capital management
The aim of capital management is to ensure that the Group is able to meet its financial obligations at all times and to guarantee adequate financing for its business activities. At the same time, the Group pursues the long-term goal of sustainably increasing the value of the company. The Group actively manages its capital structure, taking into account economic conditions and the specific requirements of the shareholder structure of a limited partnership. Particular attention is paid to maintaining a balanced ratio of equity and debt capital and ensuring sufficient liquidity reserves.

To adjust its capital structure, the Group can, for example, increase or reduce shareholder contributions, adjust withdrawals or distributions to shareholders or raise or repay additional financing.

As at 31 December 2025, equity amounted to TEUR -491,631 (previous year: TEUR 9,150) and liabilities attributable to the limited partners amounted to TEUR 2,343,274 (previous year: TEUR 1,473,075), i.e. a total of TEUR 1,851,643 (previous year: TEUR 1,482,225). Therefore, the ratio of capital provided by the shareholders was 28.7 % as at the reporting date (previous year: 27.2 %).

6.13 Settlement payment obligation attributable to the limited partners

TEUR 2,343,274

Previous year: TEUR 1,473,075

The settlement payment obligation attributable to the limited partners amounted to TEUR 2,343,274 at the end of 2025 (previous year: TEUR 1,473,075). The commitment covers the various contributions made by the limited partners to the company. If a limited partner leaves the company, the company is obliged to pay a cash settlement. The obligation was measured as at 31 December 2025 on the basis of a company valuation.

ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG maintains a capital account I, a capital account II, a reserve account, a loss carryforward account and a clearing account for each limited partner.

The liable capital entered in the commercial register for each limited partner (“liable capital”) is EUR 50. A liable capital of EUR 3,000 is registered for Elbe EBLCo.

(a) The liable capital of each limited partner is credited to the capital account I of each limited partner (in each case, one “capital account I”). Capital accounts I are managed as fixed, non-interest-bearing accounts. Payments from capital accounts I are only permitted in the event of the liquidation of ENCAVIS Management.

(b) Each limited partner’s share of the fixed capital is credited to each limited partner’s Capital Account II (in each case, one “capital account II”). Capital accounts II are managed as fixed, non-interest-bearing accounts. Payments from capital accounts II are permitted only in the event of the liquidation of ENCAVIS Management.

(c) Each limited partner’s share of the non-withdrawable profits as well as further contributions by a limited partner in accordance with the resolution of the partners’ meeting, insofar as these do not qualify as a contribution to the fixed capital, are credited to the reserve account of the respective limited partner (in each case, a “reserve account”). The reserve accounts are managed as non-interest-bearing accounts. They do not represent liabilities of ENCAVIS Management, but form the basis for a claim to advance payment in the event of the liquidation of ENCAVIS Management and are distributed before Capital Accounts I and II.

As at 31 December 2025, the limited partners’ liable capital contribution amounts to EUR 3,400 (of which EUR 3,000 has not yet been paid in). In addition to and separately from the liable capital, the total mandatory capital contributions to capital account II amounted to EUR 67,231.27 at the end of the reporting period. A capital increase totalling EUR 17,771.18 was carried out in the reporting period.

The deposits in the reserve account totalled EUR 2,182,866,292.26 as at 31 December 2024. In the reporting period, a total of EUR 768,216,548.69 was deposited and EUR 149,799,000.00 was withdrawn. As at 31 December 2025, the deposits in the reserve accounts therefore amounted to EUR 2,801,283,840.95. Due to tax withheld on investment income, withdrawals totalling EUR -39,727.59 (previous year: EUR -134,834.66) were made.

The result of the valuation of the settlement payment obligation in the amount of TEUR -251,804 (previous year: TEUR 709,706) is also reflected in the settlement payment obligation. This includes the negative result attributable to the limited partners for the 2025 financial year and effects from the revaluation of the settlement obligation. The negative result for the period reduces the settlement payment obligation, while the revaluation increases it.

6.14 Liabilities to non-controlling interests

TEUR 27,577

Previous year: TEUR 387,295

Liabilities to non-controlling interests are composed of the following:

Liabilities to non-controlling interests in TEUR	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Undistributed profit shares	0	1,477	0	1,759
Settlement obligation	6,393	19	19,213	347,374
Loans (including interest) from non-controlling shareholders	19,689	0	18,949	0
Total	26,082	1,495	38,162	349,133

The long-term settlement obligations decreased mainly as a result of developments in the long-term distribution forecasts of the relevant park companies. Current settlement obligations were reduced primarily by the amounts paid to the non-controlling interests in connection with the acquisition of the remaining outstanding shares in Encavis AG.

6.15 Financial liabilities

TEUR 3,647,057

Previous year: TEUR 2,919,951

Financial liabilities are comprised of the following items:

Financial liabilities in TEUR	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Liabilities to banks and other loans	2,890,124	506,596	1,654,367	416,347
Liabilities from PPAs	99,515	12,569	14,846	12,770
Liabilities from debenture bonds	37,000	34,552	0	249,541
Derivatives with negative fair value	10,657	15,176	27,167	6,638
Liabilities from contingent consideration	5,964	12,381	0	1,193
Liabilities from listed notes	0	22,522	23,760	2,159
Liabilities from mezzanine capital	0	0	150,000	12,568
Liabilities put option	0	0	29,667	0
Liabilities from hybrid convertible bond	0	0	0	237,864
Liabilities from registered bonds	0	0	0	60,617
Liabilities from bearer bond	0	0	0	20,448
Total	3,043,259	603,797	1,899,806	1,020,145

In addition to the non-derivative financial liability, each item also contains the associated interest liabilities, if applicable. The mezzanine capital of TEUR 150,000 provided by Gothaer Versicherung, which bore interest at 4 % p.a., was repaid early in the same month owing to a cancellation agreement signed in January 2025. The liabilities from the put option arose in connection with the initial consolidation of Stern Energy S.p.A. and related to the outstanding 20 % of the shares in this company. With the purchase of these shares in September 2025, the put option was initially revalued accordingly via financial expenses (TEUR 12,458) and subsequently derecognised.

The hybrid convertible bond on the shares of Encavis AG, which was issued by the Dutch financing holding company Encavis Finance B.V., was repaid in full in January 2025 (TEUR 237,400 nominal value).

During the year, it was not possible to meet all the conditions of a corporate financing arrangement at holding company level due to the takeover by KKR and the associated financing structure. In September 2025, the lending bank stated that it would waive its existing right of termination by 31 March 2026. Given that the bank already has a right of termination as a result of the takeover, and that repayment in 2026 is more than likely, the loan of TEUR 60,000 is classified as a current liability.

Four German wind parks projects, for instance, were unable to meet the terms of their project financing in the financial year due to operational disruptions caused by turbine damage, as was also the case in some instances in the previous year. As there were no cancellation waivers from the financing banks at the end of the year, the relevant non-current liabilities were reported under current liabilities (totalling TEUR 37,557). In order to be able to meet the requirements in future, fundamental restructuring talks are being held with the lenders.

For one Dutch solar project, a covenant breach for the year 2025 was identified after the balance sheet date, which resulted largely from the postponement of cash flows from the feed-in tariff between the years. This particularity is due to the Dutch system of payment receipts for tariff-based subsidies and electricity customers, and is not an indication of any payment problems with the project. In the previous periods, the financing bank also confirmed that it would waive its right of termination. The project was solvent at all times and therefore never faced insolvency. As the loan in question could technically have been terminated at the end of the year, the associated liabilities from project financing are recognised as current (reclassification of TEUR 14,552).

For one large Spanish solar project, the persistently low and negative electricity prices on the Spanish electricity market led to a covenant breach in 2025. An agreement was reached with the lending bank regarding the restructuring of debt servicing before the reporting date. The conditions were once again met after this.

At a wind park in Finland, below-average wind speeds, curtailment due to negative prices and ice formation led to a breach of agreed covenants. As there was no cancellation waiver before the reporting date, the associated liabilities are reported in full under current liabilities (TEUR 23,599).

Production at four solar parks in the UK was interrupted for several months due to ongoing revamping measures, which meant that it was not possible to meet the project financing targets. As no cancellation waivers by the financing banks were submitted before the reporting date, the associated liabilities are reported in full under current liabilities (equivalent to TEUR 10,020). Compliance with the requirements is expected to be restored in subsequent years once the measures have been completed.

Two of the solar parks in the UK have been in an ongoing legal dispute with the Office for Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) since 2024. There is a threat of a long-term downgrading of the guaranteed feed-in tariff. From a purely formal point of view, this fact led to an event of default in relation to the listed notes financing at holding company level in 2025. As no cancellation waiver by the financing banks was submitted before the reporting date, the associated liability is reported in full under current liabilities (equivalent to TEUR 20,361). The incident was recognised at the end of 2024 and since then extensive consultations have taken place with the bank. Even in the event of a continued reduction in tariffs, it will be possible to comply with the provisions of the funding agreement from a purely operational perspective.

For a large number of project financing arrangements in the Group, the respective annual financial statements as at 31 December 2025 form the basis for determining the key figures for the 2025 bank reporting. These are still being processed at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, it can already be assumed for some financing that the banks' requirements cannot be met. Based on current information, it appears that the 2026 targets for some Dutch solar projects will not be met. This is largely due to the shift in cash flows from electricity feed-in between the years. This particularity is due to the Dutch system of payment receipts for tariff-based subsidies and electricity customers, and is not an indication of any payment problems with the projects. In the previous periods, the financing banks also confirmed that they would waive their rights of termination. The projects were solvent at all times and therefore never faced insolvency.

6.16 Leases

Encavis' leases include leases of both movable assets (such as company cars and other vehicles, company bicycles, copy machines, coffee machines) and immovable property (such as office space, land, power generation installations). The fixed basic term of the contracts, including options exercised, is three years for company bicycles, one to five years for coffee machines, five years for photocopiers, two to six years for company cars and other vehicles, between nine and 43 years for land, between one year and 29 years for buildings, and between 18 and 22 years for power generation installations.

A number of the leases include termination and extension options to ensure maximum flexibility in the use of the underlying assets. Encavis assesses at its own discretion whether the exercise of the option is sufficiently probable by considering all relevant factors that provide an economic incentive to exercise the option. Changes in lease terms as a result of extension or termination options are only taken into account if it is sufficiently certain that they will be exercised. In the case of subsequent material events or changes in circumstances that have an impact on the assessment, the term will be reassessed if Encavis has control over this. Extension options are a significant component at Encavis, in particular within the context of leases. They were largely taken into account when determining the term of the leases. This is due to the fact that the planned operating life of the power generation installations erected on the leased land often exceeds the basic rental period and that exercising the option therefore makes economic sense.

With regard to the leased power generation installations, the Encavis Group has the option to acquire them at a fixed price at the end of the contractually agreed period. Given that it is not sufficiently certain that the options will be exercised, they have not been included in the lease liabilities.

Many lease agreements contain variable lease payments. On the one hand, these are payments linked to indices (such as the consumer price index). These are taken into account in the lease liability in the amount of the currently payable indexed amount (i.e. excluding estimates of future index development). In addition, some lease agreements for land contain variable lease payments depending on the electricity income received or comparable earnings figures. Such payment conditions are used primarily to minimise fixed costs. Fully revenue-dependent payments are not included in the lease liability, but are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

The leased assets themselves serve as collateral for the lessor. In some cases, collateral has also been agreed as part of the lease agreements. Apart from this, the agreements do not contain any additional collateral. Furthermore, the lease agreements for power generation installations are linked to compliance with covenants.

The following table provides an overview of the right-of-use assets recognised for each asset class as at 31 December 2025:

Right-of-use assets in TEUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Land	352,712	255,743
Buildings	10,019	10,852
Power generation installations	21,938	23,824
Cars and other vehicles	211	352
Total	**384,880**	**290,771**

Additions to right-of-use assets in the 2025 financial year amounted to TEUR 114,076 (previous year: TEUR 292,231) and mainly arose in the context of company acquisitions (TEUR 73,565; previous year: TEUR 291,208). It also includes additions from newly concluded contracts or as a result of the recognition of leases in development projects upon payment or upon defined recognition criteria being met in the development process (TEUR 40,511; previous year: TEUR 1,022). There were no significant disposals of right-of-use assets in the financial year.

Lease liabilities as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Lease liabilities in TEUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Non-current	312,213	229,431
Current	22,088	17,965
Total	**334,300**	**247,396**

In the 2025 financial year, the following amounts relating to leases were recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in TEUR	2025	2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	16,721	1,159
of which for land	*13,267*	*877*
of which for buildings	*1,332*	*107*
of which for power generation installations	*1,885*	*155*
of which for cars and other vehicles	*237*	*20*
Interest expense from interest added to lease liabilities	11,891	759
Expenses in connection with short-term leases	96	1
Expenses in connection with low-value leased assets	1,338	63
Variable lease expenses	1,006	0
Total	31,051	1,982

Cash outflows resulting from leases (including variable lease payments and payments for low-value and short-term leases) totalled TEUR 25,535 in the 2025 financial year (previous year: TEUR 1,341). The significant increase on the previous year is mainly due to the fact that 2024 only includes all business transactions from the acquisition of the Encavis Group in December 2024, while 2025 represents a full year.

6.17 Provisions

TEUR 91,941

Previous year: TEUR 77,937

Provisions are comprised as follows:

Provisions in TEUR	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provisions for dismantling costs obligations	68,966	0	60,039	0
Provisions for personnel expenses	236	11,108	714	8,821
Other provisions	29	11,603	29	8,334
Total	69,230	22,710	60,782	17,155

Provisions for asset retirement obligations include the estimated cost for the demolition and clearing of an asset and restoration of the site on which it is located. When measuring asset retirement obligations, there are minor uncertainties that relate exclusively to the amount of the provision. This results from the fact that the due dates of asset retirement for the power generation installations are fixed by the remaining term of the leases, which range from 8, 25 to 30 years. In determining the actual asset retirement costs, an average inflation rate of 2 % was assumed (previous year: 2 %). The discount on the provisions is unwound each year to reflect present value. Expenses from the unwinding of the discount in the 2025 financial year amounted to TEUR 1,781 (previous year: TEUR 118).

The provisions for personnel expenses largely comprise employee bonuses and bonuses for management. Other provisions contain a large number of minor items. Most of the corresponding outflows are expected within one year.

Changes in provisions were as follows:

Statement of changes in provisions in TEUR	As at 01.01.2025	Consumption	Additions	Changes in the scope of consolidation	Unwinding of discount
Provisions for restoration obligations	60,039	0	9,295	6,532	1,781
Provisions for personnel expenses	9,536	-7,398	9,426	0	0
Other provisions	8,362	-4,656	8,303	164	0
Total	**77,937**	**-12,054**	**27,024**	**6,696**	**1,781**

Statement of changes in provisions in TEUR	Reversals	Measurement effect with no impact on profit or loss	Currency adjustments, reclassifications	As at 31.12.2025
Provisions for restoration obligations	0	-8,560	-121	68,966
Provisions for personnel expenses	-220	0	0	11,343
Other provisions	-517	0	-25	11,631
Total	**-737**	**-8,560**	**-146**	**91,941**

6.18 Trade payables

TEUR 202,611

Previous year: TEUR 42,946

Trade payables are comprised as follows:

Trade payables in TEUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Supplier invoices received	188,318	37,726
Deferred supplier invoices	14,293	5,221
Total	**202,611**	**42,946**

The increase in trade payables is due primarily to the expansion of the scope of consolidation in the financial year and to significant investment in the construction of power generation facilities, with the acquisition of the Aragón portfolio being a key driver in this context.

6.19 Other liabilities

TEUR 87,910

Previous year: TEUR 58,343

Other liabilities are attributable to the following items:

Other liabilities in TEUR	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Financial other liabilities	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Liabilities arising from purchase price retentions	11,684	13,455	0	3,954
Liabilities from price cap	0	2,049	0	10,304
Liabilities from personnel and social security	0	1,004	0	712
Other	469	16,702	259	14,545
Total	**12,153**	**33,210**	**259**	**29,515**
Non-financial other liabilities				
Income tax liabilities	0	14,177	0	11,686
Other tax liabilities	0	7,791	0	8,004
Deferred income	17,810	1,920	1,744	5,855
Deferred income (interest rate advantage)	538	312	869	411
Total	**18,348**	**24,199**	**2,613**	**25,956**
Total	**30,501**	**57,409**	**2,872**	**55,471**

Other liabilities mainly comprise financial liabilities within the meaning of IAS 32, as they are based on contractual obligations to deliver cash.

The liabilities included in other financial liabilities relating to retained purchase price components mainly represent long-term obligations for the acquisition of the remaining 20% interest in Stern Energy S.p.A. A fixed purchase price of TEUR 40,000 was agreed upon, of which TEUR 30,000 has been paid, while TEUR 10,000 has been deferred. In addition, there are liabilities from contingent consideration amounting to TEUR 5,913, of which TEUR 4,099 relate to purchase price retentions. Furthermore, liabilities from purchase price retentions include, in particular, liabilities in connection with the acquisition of a French wind farm under development (TEUR 5,076) and a German solar park in operation (TEUR 4,246). Liabilities for ancillary acquisition costs of TEUR 3,495 were recognized in connection with the acquisition of the Giotto portfolio.

Liabilities arising from price caps relate to clawback amounts recognized in connection with Europe-wide mechanisms implemented to limit electricity prices. The item “Other” includes, among other things, advance payments received for service projects not yet completed in the amount of TEUR 14,357 (prior year: TEUR 10,242), which are to be classified as contract liabilities in accordance with IFRS 15. In addition, refund liabilities within the meaning of IFRS 15 amounting to TEUR 1,706 (prior year: EUR 5,571 thousand) are included, arising from accruals for repayment obligations related to the Dutch feed-in tariff scheme.

Non-financial other liabilities primarily comprise income tax liabilities of TEUR 14,177 (prior year: TEUR 11,686), other tax liabilities of TEUR 7,791 (prior year: TEUR 8,004), deferred income of TEUR 19,730 (prior year: TEUR 7,598), and deferred income from interest benefits (KfW) of TEUR 850 (prior year: TEUR 1,280). These items do not constitute financial liabilities within the meaning of IAS 32, as they are not based on contractual obligations to deliver cash. Instead, they arise from statutory requirements, the accrual principle of accounting, or non-cash benefits. The deferred income mainly represents the benefit from subsidized loans granted by KfW Bankengruppe at interest rates below market levels.

7 Additional disclosures related to financial assets and liabilities

Carrying amounts, recognised amounts and fair value according to classes and measurement categories under IFRS 9

Classes of financial instruments in TEUR	Measurement category according to IFRS 9*	Carrying amount as at 31.12.2025 (31.12.2024)	Carrying amount under IFRS 9 Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Carrying amount under IAS 28	Fair value as at 31.12.2025 (31.12.2024)
Financial assets							
Non-current financial assets	FVPL	2,964			2,964		2,964
(31.12.2024)		(2,167)			(2,167)		(2,167)
Financial assets accounted for using the equity method	n/a	21,590				21,590	21,590
(31.12.2024)		(18,670)				(18,670)	(18,670)
Trade receivables	AC	85,783	85,783				85,783
(31.12.2024)		(74,195)	(74,195)				(74,195)
Other non-current receivables	AC	31,005	31,005				31,005
(31.12.2024)		(14,769)	(14,769)				(14,769)
Other current receivables	AC	15,008	15,008				15,008
(31.12.2024)		(45,579)	(45,579)				(45,579)
Loans to associated entities and other loans	AC	10,429	10,429				10,429
(31.12.2024)		(1,030)	(1,030)				(1,030)
Liquid assets	AC	360,138	360,138				360,138
(31.12.2024)		(478,000)	(478,000)				(478,000)
Derivative financial assets							
Derivatives (swaps)**	FVPL	25,958			25,958		25,958
(31.12.2024)		(15,655)			(15,655)		(15,655)
Derivatives (PPAs)**	FVPL	34,008			34,008		34,008
(31.12.2024)		(6,627)			(6,627)		(6,627)

* FVPL: fair value through P&L (measured at fair value through profit or loss); AC: amortised cost (financial assets/liabilities recognised at amortised cost). Non-current financial assets, loans to associated entities and other loans have been aggregated and presented under the line item for financial assets in the balance sheet. The financial liabilities were presented separately in the following categories compared to the balance sheet: Financial liabilities, liabilities from contingent consideration, other financial liabilities, put option liabilities and derivatives.

Classes of financial instruments in TEUR	Measurement category according to IFRS 9*	Carrying amount as at 31.12.2025 (31.12.2024)	Carrying amount under IFRS 9: Amortised cost	Carrying amount under IFRS 9: Fair value through other comprehensive income	Carrying amount under IFRS 9: Fair value through profit or loss	Carrying amount under IFRS 16	Fair value as at 31.12.2025 (31.12.2024)
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	AC	202,611	202,611				202,611
(31.12.2024)		(42,948)	(42,948)				(42,948)
Financial liabilities	AC	3,490,794	3,490,794				3,808,869
(31.12.2024)		(2,827,671)	(2,827,671)				(2,931,023)
Leasing liabilities***	n/a	334,300				334,300	-
(31.12.2024)		(247,397)				(247,397)	(-)
Settlement payment obligation to limited partners	AC	2,343,274	2,343,274				2,343,274
(31.12.2024)		(1,473,075)	(1,473,075)				(1,473,075)
Liabilities to non-controlling interests	AC	27,577	27,577				27,577
(31.12.2024)		(387,295)	(387,295)				(387,295)
Liabilities put option	AC	0	0				0
(31.12.2024)		(29,667)	(29,667)				(29,608)
Non-current liabilities from contingent consideration	FVPL	5,964			5,964		5,964
(31.12.2024)		(0)			(0)		(0)
Current liabilities from contingent consideration	FVPL	12,381			12,381		12,381
(31.12.2024)		(1,193)			(1,193)		(1,193)
Other financial liabilities	AC	1,469	1,469				1,469
(31.12.2024)		(0)	(0)				(0)
Derivative financial liabilities							
Derivatives (swaps)**	FVPL	18,025			18,025		18,025
(31.12.2024)		(33,192)			(33,192)		(33,192)
Derivatives (PPAs)**	FVPL	111,268			111,268		111,268
(31.12.2024)		(27,616)			(27,616)		(27,616)

** The total market values of assets and liabilities are shown as a single figure.

*** The relief provision of IFRS 7.29 was applied to the disclosures relating to the fair values of lease liabilities.

Classes of financial instruments in TEUR Of which aggregated by valuation categories as per IFRS 9	Measurement category according to IFRS 9*	Carrying amount as at 31.12.2025 (31.12.2024)	Carrying amount under IFRS 9: Amortised cost	Carrying amount under IFRS 9: Fair value through other comprehensive income	Carrying amount under IFRS 9: Fair value through profit or loss	Carrying amount under IFRS 16	Fair value as at 31.12.2025 (31.12.2024)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	AC	502,363	502,363				502,363
(31.12.2024)		(613,573)	(613,573)				(613,573)
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	FVPL	62,930			62,930		62,930
(31.12.2024)		(24,449)			(24,449)		(24,449)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	AC	6,065,725	6,065,725				6,383,800
(31.12.2024)		(4,760,656)	(4,760,657)				(4,863,949)
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	FVPL	147,638			147,638		147,638
(31.12.2024)		(62,001)			(62,001)		(62,001)

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy 31.12.2025 (31.12.2024) in TEUR	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Non-current financial assets			2,964
(previous year)			(2,167)
Derivative financial assets:			
derivatives (swaps) *		25,958	
(previous year)		(15,655)	
Derivatives (PPAs) *			34,008
(previous year)			(6,693)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities from contingent consideration			5,964
(previous year)			(0)
Current liabilities from contingent consideration			12,381
(previous year)			(1,193)
Derivative financial liabilities:			
derivatives (swaps) *		18,025	
(previous year)		(33,192)	
Derivatives (PPAs) *			111,268
(previous year)			(27,616)

* The total market values of assets and liabilities are recognised in total.

Interest rate and currency hedges are measured using market-yield and foreign exchange (FX) forward curves on the basis of recognised mathematical models (present value calculations). The market values recognised in the balance sheet thus correspond to Level 2 of the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy.

The receivables and liabilities from contingent consideration carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet as well as the power purchase agreements recognised at fair value are based on Level 3 input factors and information.

The following table shows the level of the fair value hierarchy to which the measurement of fair value has been assigned in its entirety for each class of asset and liability not measured at fair value in the balance sheet and for which fair value does not approximate the carrying amount.

Fair value hierarchy 31.12.2025 (31.12.2024) in TEUR	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Financial liabilities		3,808,869	
(previous year)		(2,931,023)	
Compensation obligation attributable to the limited partners			2,343,274
(previous year)			(1,473,075)
Liabilities to non-controlling interests			27,577
(previous year)			(387,295)
Liabilities put option			0
(previous year)			(29,608)

The following tables show the valuation techniques used to determine fair values.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation method	Significant, unobservable input factors
Non-current financial assets Mezzanine capital	Discounted cash flows: the fair values are determined on the basis of the future expected cash flows discounted using the standard observable market data of the corresponding yield curves	**Expected distributions** The estimated fair value of the mezzanine capital would increase (decrease) if the distributions would be higher (lower) and/or would be made at an earlier (later) date.
Interest rate swaps	Discounted cash flows: the fair values are determined on the basis of the future expected cash flows discounted using the standard observable market data of the corresponding yield curves	Not applicable
PPAs	Discounted cash flows: The fair values are determined using the expected future cash flows, which are discounted using a forward curve to price the variable side. The forward curve is essentially made up of the listed prices of recognised electricity exchanges (EEX and OMIP) and price modelling within the industry by recognised market price providers.	**Electricity price development** The market value of the PPAs would rise (fall) if the prices on the support points of the forward curve had been lower (higher).
Liabilities from contingent consideration	Discounted cash flows on the basis of contractually fixed mechanisms	**Costs in connection with internal interest** The estimated fair value of the liabilities from contingent consideration would increase (decrease) if the internal interest rate for 2027 and 2028 on the investor's capital contribution is higher (lower) than planned. **Costs in connection with enhanced performance** The estimated fair value of liabilities arising from contingent consideration would increase (decrease) if the performance of individual projects were to be higher (lower) than planned as a result of repowering. **Costs in connection with development stages** The estimated fair value of the liabilities from contingent consideration would increase (decrease) if the costs of individual projects were to be higher (lower) than planned

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Type	Valuation method	Significant, unobservable input factors
Financial liabilities	Discounted cash flows: the fair values are determined on the basis of the future expected cash flows discounted with equivalent terms using standard observable market interest rates and taking an appropriate risk premium into account	Not applicable
Settlement obligation attributable to the limited partners	The settlement obligation is determined using a discounted cash flow (DCF) method, whereby the expected future cash surpluses of the Group are derived from a multi-year planning and discounted to the valuation date using a risk-appropriate discount rate (WACC). For periods beyond the detailed planning horizon, a terminal value is applied based on an assumed long-term growth rate	The valuation is largely based on projected future cash flows (in particular depending on electricity prices, weather conditions and operational performance), the discount rate (WACC) and the long-term growth rate used to determine the terminal value. These input factors are not observable (Level 3 measurement) and are subject to significant estimation uncertainties
Liabilities to non-controlling interests	Discounted expected distributions: the fair values are determined on the basis of the future expected distributions discounted with equivalent terms using standard observable market interest rates and taking an appropriate risk premium into account	**Expected distributions** The estimated fair value of the liabilities to non-controlling interests would increase (decrease) if the forecast distributions were higher (lower) and/or were made at an earlier (later) date

For financial instruments with short-term maturities, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and other current receivables and current liabilities, it is assumed that their fair values approximate their carrying amounts. The relief provision of IFRS 7.29 was applied to the disclosures relating to the fair values of lease liabilities, on the basis of which the fair value was not determined.

Valuation risks relating to severance obligations

The market value of the severance obligations attributable to the limited partners may vary depending on the development of future cash flows, the long-term growth rate applied in the terminal value and the discount rate. If market prices for electricity or other cash inflows increase, this will lead to higher future cash flows, and vice versa in the event of a decline in market prices or other cash inflows. If cash flows had been 5 % lower or higher, the market value of the severance obligations would have decreased by TEUR 774,546 or increased by TEUR 774,546 respectively. Furthermore, the sustainable growth expectations applied to all periods of the terminal value affect the determination of market value. A higher expected growth rate of cash flows in these periods results in a higher market value. If the sustainable growth rate had been 0.5 percentage points lower or higher, the market value of the severance obligations would have decreased by TEUR 212,394 or increased by TEUR 260,826, respectively. In addition, the calculated market value is impacted by the discount rate. Higher costs of capital, and thus higher return expectations of investors, result in a lower market value of future cash flows. If the discount rate had been 0.5 percentage points higher or lower, the market value of the severance obligations would have decreased by TEUR 939,394 or increased by TEUR 1,141,425, respectively.

The following overview shows a detailed reconciliation of assets and liabilities in level 3 regularly measured at fair value.

	2025	2024
Non-current financial assets		
As at 01.01. /15.01.	2,167	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	0	2,167
Disposals	-18	0
Unrealised profit (+)/loss (-) in consolidated earnings	815	0
As at 31.12.	**2,964**	**2,167**
Derivative financial assets		
As at 01.01. /15.01.	6,693	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	0	7,455
Unrealised profit (+)/loss (-) in consolidated earnings	28,130	-762
As at 31.12.	**34,823**	**6,693**
Non-current liabilities from contingent consideration		
As at 01.01. /15.01.	0	0
Additions	5,913	0
Unrealised profit (-)/loss (+) in consolidated earnings	51	0
As at 31.12.	**5,964**	**0**
Current liabilities from contingent consideration		
As at 01.01. /15.01.	1,193	0
Additions	11,160	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	0	1,193
Unrealised profit (-)/loss (+) in consolidated earnings	28	0
As at 31.12.	**12,381**	**1,193**
Derivative financial liabilities		
As at 01.01. /15.01.	27,616	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	114,541	24,944
Unrealised profit (-)/loss (+) in consolidated earnings	-30,074	2,672
As at 31.12.	**112,083**	**27,616**

TEUR 4,099 of the additions in 2025 to non-current liabilities from contingent consideration in the amount of TEUR 5,913 relate to a purchase price retention in connection with the acquisition of the remaining 20 % of the shares in Stern Energy S.p.A. The amount of the earn-out liability and, accordingly, the additional payment to be made by Encavis to the seller was determined on a tiered basis depending on the internal rate of return of the investor’s capital contribution for the years 2027 and 2028. Furthermore, the additions include a purchase price retention for an earn-out for an Italian company (TEUR 1,814). The amount of the earn-out liability and, accordingly, the additional payment to be made by Encavis to the seller was based on the capacity expansion achieved as part of a repowering.

The current earn-out liability of TEUR 1,193 was recognised in relation to the full consolidation of Stern Energy S.p.A. Additional payments must be made by Encavis to the seller as soon as development projects reach ready-to-build status or the remaining shares in the development projects are sold by the seller. Some of the payments are expected in mid-2026. The additions in 2025 totalling TEUR 11,160 relate to the acquisition of an Italian solar park portfolio. Additional payments are to be made here depending on the increase in output of the wind park companies through repowering.

The derivative financial assets and liabilities relate to derivatives (PPAs). Unrealized gains and losses arise from the remeasurement at the reporting date and, to a lesser extent, from foreign currency translation.

The following table shows the net gains and losses from financial instruments taken into account in the statement of comprehensive income, in accordance with IFRS 9 and broken down by measurement category:

in TEUR	Measurement category	From interest, dividends (through profit or loss)	Income statement from the subsequent measurement at fair value	Net result
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost (previous year)	AC	3,351 (828)		3,351 (828)
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (previous year)	FVPL		816 (0)	816 (0)
Derivatives (swaps) (previous year)	FVPL		16,084 (668)	16,084 (668)
Derivatives (PPAs) (previous year)	FVPL		52,144 (57)	52,144 (57)
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost (previous year)	AC	-128,036 (-9,155)		-128,036 (-9,155)
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (previous year)	FVPL		-1,365 (0)	-1,365 (0)
Derivatives (swaps) (previous year)	FVPL		6,315 (-11,922)	6,315 (-11,922)
Derivatives (PPAs) (previous year)	FVPL		7,488 (-3,509)	7,488 (-3,509)
2025		-124,685	81,482	-43,203
(previous year)		(-8,327)	(-14,706)	(-23,033)

The net gains and losses from financial instruments pursuant to IFRS 9 comprise measurement gains and losses, the recognition and reversal of impairment losses as well as interest and all other effects on profit or loss from financial instruments. Components of the net result from financial instruments recognised in profit or loss are usually included in the financial result. The “Derivatives” item contains gains and losses from instruments which are not designated as hedging instruments as part of a hedging relationship in accordance with IFRS 9. Net gains or losses for this item do not contain any interest or dividend income.

The following interest income and interest expenses originate from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

in TEUR	2025	2024
Interest income	15,938	2,920
Interest expenses	-155,648	-11,587
Total	-139,710	-8,667

Not included, in particular, are interest income and interest expenses from derivatives and interest income and interest expenses from assets and liabilities outside of the scope of IFRS 7. In accordance with IFRS 7.20 (b), interest expenses include interest expenses in connection with IFRS 16, as the lease liabilities are classified as financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The fair value of interest rate swaps on the balance sheet date is determined by discounting future cash flows using the yield curves on the balance sheet date and the credit risk associated with the contracts.

As at the balance sheet date, the Group held a total of 131 (31 December 2024: 115) interest rate swaps, under which the Group receives interest at a variable rate and pays interest at a fixed rate. As a general rule, these are amortising interest rate swaps, whose nominal volume is reduced at regular, defined intervals. The following table shows the nominal volumes as at the reporting date, the average (volume-weighted) fixed interest rate and the fair value.

in TEUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Nominal volume	2,394,704	1,577,953
Average interest rate in %	2.63	2.63
Average remaining term in years	8.70	7.87
Fair value	7,933	-17,537

The change in the fair value of the swaps resulted in income of TEUR 22,399 (previous year: expense of TEUR 11,254). The change in the fair value of the PPAs was recognised in profit or loss and resulted in income of TEUR 59,632 (previous year: expense of TEUR 3,453).

Principles of risk management

With regard to its financial assets and liabilities and planned transactions, ENCAVIS Management is mainly exposed to risk from interest rate changes. The aim of financial risk management is to limit these market risks by means of ongoing activities. Derivative hedging instruments are used to this end, depending on the risk assessment. In order to minimise default risk, interest rate hedging instruments are only concluded with renowned banks with corresponding credit ratings. As a general rule, only risks that impact the Group’s cash flow are hedged. At the end of the reporting period, no risk concentrations are seen for the Group’s companies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that a financial instrument’s fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. In addition to the acquisition financing, the risk of fluctuations results primarily from the financing of individual items if this financing has a floating rate of interest. If the market interest rate level for the variable-rate loans not hedged by a swap had been 100 basis points higher as at 31 December 2025, earnings before taxes would have been TEUR 247 (previous year: TEUR 108) lower. If the market interest rate level had been 100 basis points lower as at 31 December 2025, earnings before income taxes would have been TEUR 247 (previous year: TEUR 108) higher.

For the other financing transactions, unconditional interest rate hedges are in place in the form of interest rate swaps over the entire nominal volume, resulting in only marginal fluctuations in current consolidated earnings. However, changes in market expectations regarding the interest rate level lead to a revaluation of the gains and losses expected from the interest rate hedging instruments, which has a corresponding effect on profit or loss.

Interest rate risks are shown by means of sensitivity analyses pursuant to IFRS 7. If the market interest rate level had been 100 basis points higher as at 31 December 2025, earnings before income taxes would have been TEUR 99,314 (previous year: TEUR 60,865) higher. If the market interest rate level had been 100 basis points lower as at 31 December 2025, earnings before income taxes would have been TEUR 107,617 (previous year: TEUR 66,701) lower. This is due to the fact that an increase (decrease) in the market interest rate level as at the balance sheet date reduces (increases) net cash outflows from the interest rate hedging instruments over the entire duration of the interest rate swaps and thus increases (decreases) their present value.

Electricity price change risks with PPAs

The market value of PPAs can fluctuate considerably depending on changes in electricity prices. If the prices on the support points of the forward curve are lower than expected, the market value of the PPAs increases. Conversely, the market value falls if prices are higher than forecast. These fluctuations can affect the financial planning and profitability of projects. If the prices on the support points of the forward curve had been 5 % lower or higher, the market value of the PPAs would have changed by TEUR 41,935 or TEUR -10,086 (previous year: TEUR 8,740 or TEUR -8,707).

Exchange rate risk

The company has issued loans to its British and Danish subsidiaries and project companies in British pounds and Danish kroner respectively. The loans are, as a general rule, subject to exchange rate fluctuations between the British pound or Danish krone and the euro. The resulting risks from exchange rate fluctuations are presented by means of a foreign currency sensitivity analysis pursuant to IFRS 7. As the Danish krone is subject to the European exchange rate mechanism (ERM II) and has thus been pegged to the euro since its introduction on 1 January 1999, no sensitivity analysis is performed for the Danish krone. If the euro were to rise by 10 % against the British pound, profit or loss for the year and equity would decrease by TEUR 8,608 (previous year: TEUR 8,160). This is due to the fact that, from a Group perspective, the existing receivables must be adjusted by the currency translation loss. If the euro were to fall by 10 % against the British pound, profit or loss for the year and equity would increase by TEUR 10,521 (previous year: TEUR 9,974).

The exchange rate risk associated with interest and principal payments made by British subsidiaries in the Group's functional currency (euro) is hedged by combined interest rate and currency swaps. The risks are hedged with the aim of minimising the volatility of interest and principal payments. No further material exchange rate risks pursuant to IFRS 7 currently exist in the Encavis Group.

Price risk

In the absence of legally guaranteed feed-in tariffs, the company may be exposed to the volatility of the market price of electricity with its solar and wind parks. In order to minimise the risk profile, the company has therefore concluded power purchase agreements with reputable private sector customers that provide for fixed prices for a large proportion of the electricity produced.

Credit risk

Credit risk describes the risk that counterparties are unable to meet their obligations as contractually agreed. The receivables from solar parks and wind parks are primarily trade receivables from the sale of the kilowatt-hours produced. In nearly all the markets in which the Encavis Group operates, the purchase of the electricity produced, which is based on contractually defined remuneration rates, is regulated and safeguarded by law. As a result of its entry into the market in the United Kingdom and Denmark, the Group also has trade receivables whose counterparties are not exclusively semi-public grid companies or comparable organisations, but private companies. The Group is not, however, exposed to any significant default risk because the companies are renowned companies with a good or very good credit rating.

Trade receivables are exclusively current receivables that are generally settled within 30 to 60 days depending on the country. The maximum default risk is limited to the carrying amounts of the corresponding trade receivables and other receivables. Upon initial recognition of trade receivables and other receivables, the Group recognises impairment losses using the expected credit loss model. If there are objective indications of impairment, impairment losses are also recognised on a case-by-case basis. Such indications exist if the invoices for the kilowatt-hours produced, which are generally issued by the purchaser, are not issued or not paid within the agreed periods. In addition, other objective indications such as insolvency are continuously monitored. If trade receivables become past due, the corresponding items are examined again in detail and, if necessary, an additional impairment loss is recognised. In the reporting period, the default rate for trade receivables was 0 % (previous year: 0 %).

The following items are affected by impairment losses:

Trade receivables

The Group applies the simplified impairment model of IFRS 9 for trade receivables in accordance with the standard. This is based on the so-called lifetime expected loss.

In order to determine the expected credit defaults, trade receivables have been combined into largely homogeneous groups with similar characteristics with regard to their estimated default risks. In particular, there has been a separation between public and semi-public buyers, which account for the majority of buyers in the electricity production sector, and private buyers. The Encavis Group has private buyers mainly in the Asset Management segment and, to a lesser extent, also in the area of electricity buyers.

In the 2025 financial year, impairments of trade receivables increased by TEUR 559 to TEUR 571.

Loans to associated entities and other loans as well as other current receivables

The Group principally deems the default risk for loans issued and other current receivables to be low, which is why a risk provision in the amount of the expected 12-month losses on receivables has been formed for these items. The loss allowance amounted to TEUR 457 as at the reporting date (previous year: TEUR 259). The increase is due to a rise in loans.

Changes in impairments in the financial year

The closing balance of the impairment losses on trade receivables, as well as on loans and other current receivables, is reconciled to the opening balance of the impairment losses as follows and adjusted up to the end of the financial year:

in TEUR	Trade receivables		Other loans and short-term receivables	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
1 January / 15 January	12	0	259	0
Change in the allowance for credit losses recognised in profit or loss for the financial year	559	12	198	259
31 December	571	12	457	259

No amounts were written off as unrecoverable and no impairments recognised were utilised in the financial year. The changes in impairment losses recognised relate exclusively to the fluctuation in the amount of receivables between the beginning of the year and the end of the year as well as to the development of the underlying interest rate parameters for the individual country portfolios.

The maximum default risk for the Encavis Group is therefore measured on the basis of the carrying amount of trade receivables and other loans and receivables, all of which are measured at amortised cost and are therefore subject to the impairment model. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are also subject to a full default risk. As these financial assets are recognised at market value, they are measured using other market parameters rather than on the basis of the impairment model. The Encavis Group does not currently hold any collateral that would mitigate the aforementioned default risks.

The derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost did not result in any material amounts being recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the Group.

If an increased number of credit defaults occur in the Group's financial assets, the classification of the default risk would be adjusted. This was not necessary as at the balance sheet date. A bundling of credit risks is not evident in the Group due to the diversification across different country markets and customers.

The following table shows the gross carrying amounts of financial assets by rating class. There are currently no credit commitments or financial guarantees.

in TEUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	Stage 4
	12-month ECL	Total-term ECL (not impaired)	Total-term ECL (impaired)	Total-term ECL	Impaired assets purchased/exte nded
Credit risk rating grade 1: receivables not at risk of default	10,958			86,354	
Credit risk rating grade 2: receivables at risk of default					
Credit risk rating grade 3: defaulted receivables					
Total	**10,958**			**86,354**	
(previous year)	(3,068)			(74,628)	

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk describes the risk that the Group is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due. However, there were no significant liquidity risks as at the balance sheet date because the Group had cash and cash equivalents in the amount of TEUR 287,981 (previous year: TEUR 375,665) and unused credit lines amounting to TEUR 406,625 (previous year: TEUR 1,285,053). The Group also receives cash flows from the solar parks and wind parks in operation; there is a high degree of certainty that these cash flows can be expected to comfortably service the interest payments, principal repayments and the related financial liabilities on the basis of equivalent terms. Ultimately, the Management Board is responsible for liquidity risk management and has established an appropriate concept for managing short-, medium- and long-term financing and liquidity requirements. The Group manages liquidity risks by holding suitable reserves and constantly monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, as well as by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

IFRS 7 also requires a maturity analysis for derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities. The following maturity analysis shows how the non-discounted cash flows related to liabilities as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024) influence the Group’s future liquidity situation.

Type of liabilities in TEUR	Carrying amount as at 31.12.2025 (31.12.2024)	Remaining term of up to one year	Remaining term of one to five years	Remaining term of more than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade payables	202,611	202,611	0	0
(previous year)	(42,948)	(42,948)	(0)	(0)
Financial liabilities	3,490,794	736,809	2,841,600	779,083
(previous year)	(2,827,671)	(1,156,160)	(1,633,259)	(781,817)
Lease liabilities	334,301	26,528	105,081	393,973
(previous year)	(247,396)	(24,318)	(88,885)	(266,483)
Settlement payment obligation to limited partners	2,343,274	0	0	2,975,858
(previous year)	(1,473,075)	(0)	(0)	(2,655,045)
Liabilities to non-controlling interests	27,577	1,495	0	33,316
(previous year)	(387,295)	(349,133)	(0)	(60,824)
Liabilities from put option	0	0	0	0
(previous year)	(29,667)	(0)	(32,294)	(0)
Liabilities from contingent consideration	18,345	12,381	5,964	0
(previous year)	(1,193)	(1,193)	(0)	(0)
Derivative financial liabilities				
Derivatives (swaps)*	18,025	10,688	13,358	-8,125
(previous year)	(33,192)	(5,802)	(28,919)	(3,767)
Derivatives (PPAs)*	111,268	16,622	51,795	159,264
(previous year)	(27,616)	(13,125)	(12,973)	(4,557)

* The total market values of the liabilities are shown as a single figure.

The approach when calculating the amounts was generally as follows:

If the contractual partner can demand a payment at various dates, the liability is recognised at the earliest due date. Interest payments made on financial instruments with floating interest rates are calculated on the basis of forward interest rates. The cash flows of the lease liabilities comprise their non-discounted interest payments and principal repayments. Parts of the liabilities to non-controlling interests may become due at any time as a result of a termination right with a compensation claim and are therefore partially classified as current liabilities. In the case of the derivative financial instruments, the non-discounted net payments are shown.

8 Notes to the consolidated cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is presented as a separate statement.

The cash flow statement shows the changes in the Encavis Group's cash funds. Cash funds comprise cash and cash equivalents that are not subject to any restrictions. The cash flow statement was prepared in accordance with IAS 7 and classifies the changes to liquid assets into cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is presented using the indirect method.

Liquid assets are composed exclusively of cash on hand and bank balances. This includes TEUR 72,157 (previous year: TEUR 102,336) that serve as collateral for the lending banks involved in the solar and wind parks and can only be used in agreement with the lending banks for the respective company and, to a lesser extent, other restricted liquid assets.

Reconciliation of the movement of liabilities to cash flows from financing activities

The development of liabilities from financing activities is measured in terms of cash and non-cash changes; classification as a component of cash flow from financing activities determines whether a change affects cash. The following table shows the reconciliation of the opening balances to the closing balances of the balance sheet items.

in TEUR	Non-current financial liabilities	Current financial liabilities	Lease liabilities	Cash flow hedges with positive market value	Liabilities to non-controlling interests	Settlement payment obligation attributable to limited partners	Total
Balance sheet as at 01.01.2025	1,884,960	1,003,855	247,397	16,267	387,295	1,473,075	**5,012,849**
(Balance sheet as at 01.01.2024)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Loan proceeds	1,108,416	194,649			1		1,303,066
(previous year)	(714,026)	(33)			(0)		(714,059)
Loan repayments	-295,844	-619,076			-67		-914,987
(previous year)	(-32,249)	(-203,061)			(0)		(-235,311)
Repayment of lease liabilities			-13,895				-13,895
(previous year)			(-653)				(-653)
Interest paid/received	-12,870	-188,981	-10,363		-193		-212,407
(previous year)	(0)	(-5,195)	(-661)		(0)		(-5,857)
Payments to non-controlling interests					-854		-854
(previous year)					(-164)		(-164)
Payments for the acquisition of company shares without change of control	-30,000				-344,734		-374,734
(previous year)	(0)				(0)		(0)
Contributions by shareholders						768,234	768,234
(previous year)						(1,809,821)	(1,809,821)
Payments to shareholders						-149,799	-149,799
(previous year)						(0)	(0)
Cash-effective change in cash flows	**769,702**	**-613,408**	**-24,257**	**0**	**-345,847**	**618,435**	**404,625**
(previous year)	**(681,777)**	**(-208,224)**	**(-1,314)**	**(0)**	**(-164)**	**(1,809,821)**	**(2,281,896)**
Acquisition	283,250	24,116	63,356	0	0		370,722
(previous year)	(1,475,134)	(947,797)	(247,790)	(15,947)	(40,103)		(2,716,576)
Exchange rate change	-2,161	-342	-716	-166	-4		-3,388
(previous year)	(352)	(31)	(87)	(21)	(4)		(495)
Changes in fair value	-17,222	9,866		17,671		0	10,315
(previous year)	(7,115)	(2,439)		(300)		(0)	(9,853)
Valuation of the settlement payment obligation						251,804	251,804
(previous year)						(-709,706)	(-709,706)
Reclassifications	10,780	-10,780			0		0
(previous year)	(-251,020)	(251,020)			(347,033)		(347,033)
Interest expenses		174,083	11,891		1,003		186,976
(previous year)		(9,007)	(759)		(62)		(9,829)
Additions of lease liabilities			31,007				31,007
(previous year)			(0)				(0)
Modifications and revaluations of lease liabilities			6,201				6,201
(previous year)			(74)				(74)
Valuation and other effects	14,435	117	-578		-14,870	-40	-934
(previous year)	(-18,204)	(-215)	(0)		(256)	(372,960)	(354,796)
Non-cash change	**289,083**	**197,060**	**111,161**	**17,505**	**-13,870**	**251,764**	**852,702**
(previous year)	**(1,203,183)**	**(1,210,079)**	**(248,711)**	**(16,268)**	**(387,459)**	**(-336,746)**	**(3,438,656)**
Balance sheet as at 01.01.2025	2,943,745	587,507	334,300	33,772	27,577	2,343,274	**6,270,176**
(31.12.2024)	(1,884,960)	(1,003,855)	(247,397)	(16,267)	(387,295)	(1,473,075)	(5,012,849)

The sum of cash flows (loan proceeds, loan repayments, repayment of lease liabilities, interest paid and received, payments to non-controlling interests, payments for the acquisition of company shares without change of control, capital contributions by shareholders, payments to shareholders) reflects the corresponding cash flow components from financing activities in the consolidated cash flow statement. Liabilities and receivables from PPAs are part of operating cash flow and are therefore not included in the table above, even though they represent financial liabilities or receivables.

Payments for the acquisition of shares without change of control amount to TEUR 374,734 in the consolidated cash flow statement. These consist of the settlement of liabilities arising from the takeover of Encavis AG (TEUR 344,734) and the settlement of the put liability for the acquisition of the remaining shares in Stern Energy S.p.A. (TEUR 30,000). In the 2025 financial year, TEUR 415 (previous year: TEUR 25) was allocated as a distribution to non-controlling interests in equity, which is why the payments to non-controlling interests differ from cash flow from financing activities by this amount. In addition to the payments from limited partners reported here, payments from shareholders also include a capital increase from non-controlling shareholders (TEUR 21), which is recognised in equity. The other effects recognised for the previous year in the settlement payment obligation attributable to the limited partners include an effect from the exchange of shares in the amount of TEUR 373,083.

The non-cash changes in liabilities were broken down into changes from acquisitions, exchange rate changes, changes in fair value, valuation of the settlement payment obligation, reclassifications, interest expenses and other valuation effects not subsumed in other categories. Additions, disposals, modifications and revaluations of lease liabilities are also shown under non-cash changes in order to illustrate the effects of IFRS 16. Unlike the balance sheet item, current financial liabilities do not contain any current accounts held at banks because they are not for financing purposes. The current accounts held at banks are therefore included as a component of liquid assets in the opening and closing cash flows.

In this presentation, both interest expense and interest paid/received are generally allocated in full to the current portion of financial liabilities because an appropriate allocation is not possible.

9 Contingent liabilities and other obligations

No right-of-use assets or lease liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet for short-term leases, leases with low-value underlying assets or variable, revenue-dependent lease payments. For further information, please refer to sections 3.23 and 6.16.

As at the balance sheet date, the Group therefore had the following off-balance-sheet obligations in connection with rental and lease contracts, excluding variable, revenue-dependent lease payments:

Type of obligation	Other obligations of up to one year	Other obligations of 1 to 5 years	Other obligations of more than five years
	in TEUR	in TEUR	in TEUR
Rental and leasing agreements	168	156	0
(previous year)	(110)	(91)	(0)

As at 31 December 2025, there are contingent liabilities of TEUR 218 (previous year: TEUR 218) resulting from rental guarantees.

10 Related-party disclosures

Disclosures relating to the immediate controlling parent company:

Ownership share	31.12.2025
Elbe EBLCo Limited, London / United Kingdom	62.3%

ENCAVIS Management General Partner GmbH is the general partner of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG. The company acts as the managing entity of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG.

Investment funds and affiliated companies advised and managed by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. (“KKR”) exercise indirect control over ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG. This control is exercised via several intermediate holding companies, in particular Elbe TopCo Limited as well as its downstream entities Elbe Intermediate Limited and Elbe EBLCo Limited, which hold a majority interest in ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG. The investments are made through infrastructure and fund vehicles within the KKR group (including KKR Elbe Aggregator L.P. and affiliated entities), which are in turn controlled and managed by KKR through corresponding general partners and management companies. In addition, there are minority interests held by other investors (including Viessmann Generations Group and other pooled investors), which, however, do not exercise a controlling influence over ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG. In the course of normal business operations, the parent company ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG maintains relationships with subsidiaries and with other related companies (associated entities and companies with the same personnel in key positions) and individuals (investors and members of the Advisory Board and Management as well as their relatives).

Transactions with individuals in key positions in management

Under IAS 24, key management personnel are defined as those who have the authority and responsibility, directly or indirectly, for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. These include the members of the management. The company is obliged to disclose the remuneration of persons in key management positions.

During the reporting period, key management personnel (KMP) consisted of the management of ENCAVIS Management (Mario Schirru) as well as the two members of the Management Board of Encavis AG (Mario Schirru and Dr Christoph Husmann). Dr Christoph Husmann resigned as CEO on 3 July 2025. The managing director of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG and the Management Board of Encavis AG (until the merger) received their remuneration partly via the company itself and partly via Encavis AG and subsequently via ENCAVIS GmbH. In 2025, expenses of TEUR 938 (previous year: TEUR 125) were recognized for short-term remuneration. As of the balance sheet date, TEUR 432 (previous year: TEUR 561) of remuneration remained outstanding vis-à-vis management. TEUR 211 (previous year: TEUR 0) was paid out in respect of short-term variable remuneration claims from the prior year.

During the financial year, the company was partly advised and supervised by the Supervisory Board of Encavis AG. Details regarding the members of the Supervisory Board can be found in the tables below.

Members of the Supervisory Board of Encavis AG (until 21 February 2025)		
Chairman	Dr Rolf Martin Schmitz	Former Chairman of RWE AG's Management Board
Deputy Chairman	Dr Manfred Krüper	Independent management consultant
Other members	Ayleen Oehmen-Görisch	Lawyer/Counsel, CMS Hasche Sigle Partnerschaft von Rechtsanwälten und Steuerberatern mbH
	Professor Fritz Vahrenholt	Independent management consultant
	Christine Scheel	Independent management consultant
	Dr Henning Kreke	Entrepreneur
	Dr Marcus Schenck	Head of German-speaking countries, Member of the Global Management Committee Financial Advisory Lazard
	Thorsten Testorp	Managing Director of B & L Real Estate GmbH
	Isabella Pfaller	Former member of the Management Board (CFO) of Versicherungskammer Bayern

Members of the Supervisory Board of Encavis AG (24 February to 10 September 2025)		
Chairman*	Dr Johannes Teyssen	Independent manager, senior advisor at KKR (London, United Kingdom) and at Viridor p.l.c. (United Kingdom)
Deputy Chairman*	Marco Fontana	Managing Director, European infrastructure team, KKR (KKR & Co. Inc.)
Other members	Boris Scukanec Hopinski	COO, Viessmann Generations Group GmbH & Co. KG
	Tobias Krauss	CEO, ABACON CAPITAL GmbH
	Professor Martin Viessmann	Member of the Board of Directors, Viessmann Group GmbH & Co; KG
	Professor Fritz Vahrenholt	Independent management consultant

* The election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman took place at the constituent meeting on 6 March 2025.

With the exception of Professor Fritz Vahrenholt, all members of the previous Supervisory Board resigned from their positions on 21 February 2025 in the wake of the change of control. Five new members were appointed to the Supervisory Board by the Hamburg Local Court with effect from 24 February 2025. This Supervisory Board remained in office until the merger of Encavis AG with ENCAVIS GmbH on 10 September 2025.

In the reporting period, the members of the Supervisory Board received total remuneration of TEUR 289 from Encavis AG.

Associated entities

Transactions with associated entities are carried out under the same conditions as those with independent business partners. Outstanding items at the end of the year are unsecured and (with the exception of loans) interest-free, and settlement is made in cash. No guarantees were provided to or by related parties with regard to receivables or liabilities.

in TEUR	Services provided, incl. interest	Services received	Receivables	Liabilities	Committed loans incl. interest
CHORUS IPP Europe GmbH	63		63		
Gestion Rueda Promotores S. L.*					8,584
Gnannenweiler Windnetz GmbH & Co. KG		88			
Pexapark AG		827		29	
Sistema Electrico Conexion Nudo Don Rodrigo 220 KV S.L.		75			
Total	**63**	**990**	**63**	**29**	**8,584**
(previous year)	(18)	(85)	(42)	(27)	(320)

* The information on the business relationships with Gestion Rueda Promotores S. L. is presented from the time of the acquisition of the shares on 28 July 2025.

The invoices issued to CHORUS IPP Europe GmbH relate solely to subsequent corrections. The service contracts were terminated when the portfolio was sold.

Encavis purchases software solutions from Pexapark AG for calculating actual and planned revenues from the park portfolio, for performing risk simulations and valuations of the influences of market prices on the Group's assets, and also for valuing or validating PPA prices. All price components of the assets are therefore reported.

Gnannenweiler Windnetz GmbH & Co. KG and Sistema Electrico Conexion Nudo Don Rodrigo 220 KV S.L. provide infrastructure services as transformer stations for the associated wind and solar parks.

With the acquisition of the five Spanish energy generation plants in the “Aragón” portfolio in July 2025, a total of 33.65 % of the shares in the transformer station Gestion Rueda Promotores S. L. were also acquired. The company provides infrastructure services for the associated wind and solar parks. Upon acquisition of the portfolio, loans granted to the transformer station, together with any interest receivables, are transferred to the transformer station.

The loans in the previous year related to the Spanish transformer station SECCIONADORA ALMODÓVAR RENOVABLES S.L. and were repaid in full in 2025.

Joint arrangements

The investment in Richelbach Solar GbR in the amount of TEUR 120 as at 31 December 2025 (previous year: TEUR 120) is classified as a joint operation under IFRS 11 due to the contractual co-determination rights of the two solar parks involved.

The investment of Solar Castuera S.L.U. in Promotores Chucena 220 KV C.B. in the amount of TEUR 200 is also classified as a joint operation in accordance with IFRS 11.

All decisions must be taken unanimously. The shareholders only have joint control over the relevant activities, the sole purpose of which is to provide the infrastructure for the solar parks. Encavis recognises its interest in the joint operation through the recognition of its share in the assets, liabilities, income and expenses in accordance with its contractually assumed rights and obligations.

11 Auditor’s fees and services

The total fees paid to the auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft (PwC) and recognised as an expense in the 2025 financial year are broken down as follows:

in TEUR	2025	2024
Audit services	1,290	497
of which for the previous year	9	*0*
Other services	18	0
Total	1,308	497

Audit services relate in particular to the audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co KG and individual subsidiaries.

Other services mainly relate to agreed investigative procedures in relation to financial information.

12 Events after the balance sheet date

Encavis finalises EUR 135 million non-recourse project financing for the acquisition of the 199 MW Aragón portfolio

On 14 January 2026, Encavis announced that it had successfully secured project financing of EUR 135 million for the “Aragón” portfolio. The “Aragón” portfolio, which is located near Zaragoza in northern Spain, has a total capacity of 199 MW and comprises three wind parks with a total capacity of around 142 MW and two photovoltaic installations with a total capacity of 57 MW. The financing is being provided by a consortium of banks made up of Coöperatieve Rabobank U. A., NORD/LB and Siemens Financial Services via Siemens Bank and was structured and arranged by Encavis’ internal project financing team. It comprises a term facility of EUR 117 million with a term until 30 June 2044, a debt service reserve facility of EUR 5 million and an LC facility of EUR 13 million.

Encavis secures a major contract under Italy’s Energy Release 2.0 programme

On 18 February 2026, Encavis announced that it had secured one of the most significant allocations under the Italian Energy Release 2.0 mechanism. With contracts covering around 3.7 TWh, Encavis secured more than 16 % of the total available contract volume. The Energy Release 2.0 programme, launched by the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security, supports energy-intensive companies in hedging against significant price fluctuations in the electricity market, whilst also promoting the expansion of additional capacity for electricity generation from renewable energy sources. Encavis’ successful performance highlights the company’s growing presence in the Italian market and its contribution to the decarbonisation of the European industrial sector. As a commissioned third-party provider, Encavis has entered into direct agreements with energy-intensive companies and aggregators. This structure enables participants to purchase electricity at regulated prices under long-term, state-defined contracts for differences and at the same time commit to developing additional generation capacity in the coming years.

Encavis commissions 15 MW battery storage system in the Netherlands

On 15 April 2026, Encavis announced that the battery energy storage system (BESS) in Beemte Broekland, near Apeldoorn in the Netherlands, had successfully commenced commercial operations and is now fully operational. With an output of 15 MW and a storage capacity of 30 MWh, the battery strengthens the flexibility and stability of the Dutch electricity grid. The system delivers fast and reliable control performance and thus supports the efficient integration of renewable energies precisely when and where flexibility is needed. The BESS is located at the same site as the Bloemenkamp solar park, so that locally generated solar power can be stored and fed into the grid as required when demand is high or during periods of grid bottlenecks.

Encavis strengthens its financial flexibility by successfully refinancing its corporate debt and completing its first private IG placement

On 15 April 2026, Encavis announced that it had successfully completed the refinancing of its financial liabilities at the level of ENCAVIS GmbH. Encavis is thus strengthening its capital structure and creating the basis for the further expansion of its portfolio of renewable energy installations. The refinancing comprises an investment-grade-rated US private placement with a volume of EUR 485 million, which was placed with selected institutional investors, a syndicated credit facility totalling approximately EUR 1.4 billion and other bilateral guarantee credit lines. The US private placement marked Encavis' first foray into the North American private placement market, thereby broadening both its financing base amongst institutional investors and the maturity profile of its liabilities. The transaction was priced at the end of February 2026; KKR Capital Markets, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank and CIBC Capital Markets served as advisors and arrangers. The syndicated credit facility comprises a bullet loan and a revolving credit facility, which gives Encavis the flexibility to implement its robust project pipeline and ongoing acquisition activities. The refinancing package was supported by a broad-based international group of lenders, which included both existing principal banks and new financing partners. The transaction creates a solid foundation for the implementation of Encavis' strategic priorities. In particular, this includes the continued expansion of generation capacities from renewable energies, the development of battery energy storage systems and the consistent development of market-oriented optimisation activities in European core markets. At the same time, the refinancing strengthens the company's long-term focus on financial discipline, operating focus and sustainable growth by increasing financial flexibility and simplifying the capital structure.

Geopolitical developments in the Middle East

After the reporting date, there was a further escalation of the geopolitical conflict in the Middle East. The Encavis-Group operates exclusively in Europe with its solar and wind parks and has no operating activities, assets or supply chain relationships in the regions directly affected. Accordingly, there were no direct effects on the Group's financial performance, financial position and net assets at the time the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

However, indirect effects, in particular from developments on the international energy, raw materials and financial markets, cannot be ruled out completely. At present, the extent and duration of possible indirect effects and their influence on the Group's future financial performance, financial position and net assets cannot be estimated reliably.

13 List of shareholdings pursuant to Section 313 (2) German Commercial Code (HGB)

In addition to ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG, the following Group companies were included in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025:

Company	Registered office	Interest in %
Fully consolidated Group companies		
A.M. Solar S.r.l.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Acamba Renovables S.L.U.[1)]	Zaragoza, Spain	100.00
Alameda S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Almodóvar Solar S.L.U.	Barcelona, Spain	100.00
APOLLO SOLAR SRL	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
ARSAC 4 SAS	Paris, France	100.00
ARSAC 7 SAS	Paris, France	100.00
Asperg Erste Solar GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Asperg Fünfte Solar GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Asperg Sechste Solar GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Asperg Zweite Solar GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Asset Ocean GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Atlantis Energy di CHORUS Solar Italia Centrale 5. SRL & Co SAS	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Aton 19 S.r.l.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Aton 21 S.r.l.	Bruneck, Italy	99.00
Bad Gandersheim II GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
BESS Hettstedt Fünfte Energie GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
BESS M01a K/S	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
Boccadoro PV S.R.L.[1)]	Milan, Italy	100.00
Brindisi ST Srl[1)]	Bruneck, Italy	95.00
Bypass Nurseries LSPV Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
C.B. Solar S.r.l.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Cabrera Energia Solar S.L.U.	Valencia, Spain	100.00
Cagli Solar di CHORUS Solar Italia Centrale 5. S.R.L. & Co. S.A.S.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Capital Stage Caddington Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Capital Stage Caddington II Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Capital Stage Cullompton Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Capital Stage Hall Farm Ltd.	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	100.00
Capital Stage Investments Ltd.	Athlone, Ireland	100.00
Capital Stage Manor Farm Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Capital Stage Solar IPP GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Capital Stage Tonedale 1 Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Capital Stage Tonedale 2 Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Capital Stage Tonedale LLP[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Capital Stage Venezia Beteiligungs GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Capital Stage Wind Beteiligungs GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Capital Stage Wind IPP GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Casette S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Centrale Eolienne de Bihy SARL	Paris, France	100.00
Centrale Fotovoltaica Camporota S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00

Company	Registered office	Interest in %
Centrale Fotovoltaica Santa Maria in Piana S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Centrale Fotovoltaica Treia 1 S.A.S. di Progetto Marche S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Centrale Photovoltaique d'Avon-les-Roches SAS	Paris, France	100.00
Centrale Photovoltaique S-au-S06 SARL	Castelnau-le-Lez, France	100.00
Chiltern Renewables Colmworth Limited[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
CHILTERN RENEWABLES ES LIMITED[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Chiltern Renewables Hockliffe Limited[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Chiltern Renewables Honeydon Limited[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech 1. Fonds Invest GmbH	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech 2. Fonds Invest GmbH	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solardach Betze KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Bitterfeld KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Bockelwitz KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Burgheim KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Denkendorf KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Eisleben KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Gardelegen KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Greiz KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Gut Werchau KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Kemating KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Neuenhagen KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Pasewalk KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Richelbach KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Rietschen KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Rüdersdorf KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Ruhland KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Scheibenberg KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Vilseck KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarpark Warrenzin KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Solarparks Niederbayern KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Windpark Hellberge KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Windpark Ruhlkirchen KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS CleanTech GmbH & Co. Windpark Stolzenhain KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS Solar 3. S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar 3. S.R.L. & Co. S.A.S. 2	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Casarano S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Foggia 2 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Foggia 3 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Foggia 4 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Foggia 5 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Foggia 6 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Foggia 7 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Foggia 8 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Foggia 9 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Italia Centrale 5. S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Matino S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00

Company	Registered office	Interest in %
CHORUS Solar Nardo S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Ternavasso Due S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Ternavasso Uno S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Torino Due S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Solar Torino Uno S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
CHORUS Wind Amöneburg GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS Wind Appeln GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CHORUS Wind Hürth GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Clawdd Ddu Farm Ltd.[3]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
CMS Solar Pappelberg GmbH & Co. KG	Gnevkow, Germany	50.95
CMS Solar Priesterbruch GmbH & Co KG	Gültz, Germany	50.95
CMS Solar Tackscher Bruch GmbH & Co KG	Gnevkow, Germany	50.95
Collecchio Energy S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Communal le Court SAS	Paris, France	100.00
CPV Bach SARL	Castelnau-le-Lez, France	100.00
CPV Entoublanc SARL	Castelnau-le-Lez, France	100.00
CPV Sun 20 SARL	Castelnau-le-Lez, France	100.00
CPV Sun 21 SARL	Castelnau-le-Lez, France	100.00
CPV Sun 24 SARL	Castelnau-le-Lez, France	100.00
CS Solarpark Bad Endbach GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
CSG IPP GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
DE - Stern 1 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
DE - Stern 11 S.R.L.[5]	Parma, Italy	80.00
DE - Stern 14 S.R.L.[5]	Parma, Italy	80.00
DE - Stern 15 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
DE - Stern 4 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
DE - Stern 8 S.R.L.[5]	Parma, Italy	100.00
Desarrollos Empresariales Luanda S.L.U.	Valencia, Spain	100.00
De-Stern 10 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
ENCAVIS AM Advisor GmbH	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
ENCAVIS AM Management GmbH	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
ENCAVIS AM Services GmbH	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Asset Management AG[2]	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Beteiligungs GmbH[4]	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Bridge Financing GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Bridge Portfolio Spain S.L.U.	Madrid, Spain	100.00
Encavis Ecklak PV GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Energieversorger I GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	51.00
Encavis Energieversorger I Portfolio GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	51.00
Encavis Energieversorger I Verwaltungs GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Finance B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Encavis Giotto Raggio GmbH[1]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Giotto S.p.A.[1]	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Encavis Giotto Sole GmbH[1]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
ENCAVIS GmbH[2][3][4]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Green Energy Supply GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00

Company	Registered office	Interest in %
Encavis Hispania S.L.U.	Madrid, Spain	100.00
Encavis Iberia GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
ENCAVIS Infrastructure S.à r.l.	Grevenmacher, Luxembourg	100.00
Encavis Nordbrise A/S	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
Encavis Portfolio Management GmbH	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Portfolio Spain S.L.U.	Madrid, Spain	100.00
Encavis Real Estate GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Renewables Beteiligungs GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Solar Beteiligungs GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Solar Denmark ApS	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
Encavis Solar Fincken GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Solar Infrastruktur I GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Encavis Solar Netherlands B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Encavis Solar Viterbo S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Encavis Technical Services GmbH	Halle (Saale), Germany	100.00
Encavis Wind Danmark ApS	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
Energia & Sviluppo S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Energía Diodos S.L.U.	Barcelona, Spain	100.00
Energie Solaire Biscaya SAS	Paris, France	100.00
Energiekontor Windstrom GmbH & Co. UW Lunestedt KG	Hamburg, Germany	51.00
Energiepark Bergheim-Repowering RE WP BE GmbH & Co. KG	Bremerhaven, Germany	100.00
Energiepark Breitendeich RE WP BD GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	51.00
Energiepark Debstedt GmbH & Co. RE WP DE KG	Hamburg, Germany	51.00
Energiepark Grevenbroich RE WP GRE GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Energiepark Hürth-Barbarahof WP HB GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Energiepark Lunestedt GmbH & Co. WP HEE KG	Hamburg, Germany	51.00
Energiepark Lunestedt GmbH & Co. WP LUN KG	Hamburg, Germany	51.00
Energiepark Odisheim GmbH & Co. WP ODI KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Energiepark Passow WP Briest III GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	51.00
Enerstroom 1 B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Enerstroom 2 B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Enertrag Aisne XII SAS[1)]	Neuville-sur-Oise, France	100.00
EnSol Nordic AS	Lillestrøm, Norway	90.00
Fano Solar 1 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Fano Solar 2 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Ferme Eolienne de Maisontiers-Tessonniere SAS	Paris, France	100.00
Ferme Eolienne de Marsais I SAS	Paris, France	100.00
Ferme Eolienne de Marsais II SAS	Paris, France	100.00
Foxburrow Farm Solar Farm Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Fronteris Solarpark Oberbürg GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Fundici Hive S.L.U.	Madrid, Spain	100.00
GE.FIN. Energy Oria Division S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Genia Extremadura Solar S.L.U.	Valencia, Spain	100.00
GES 002 B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Gosfield Solar Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Green Energy 010 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00

Company	Registered office	Interest in %
Green Energy 018 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Green Energy 034 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
GreenGo Energy M01a K/S	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
GreenGo Energy M01b K/S	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
GreenGo Energy M23 K/S	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
GreenGo Energy M30 K/S	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
GreenGo Energy M34 K/S	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
GreenGo Energy MB03 K/S[1)]	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
GreenGo Energy S111 AB	Malmö, Sweden	100.00
GreenGo Energy S21 AB	Gothenburg, Sweden	100.00
GreenGo Energy S648 AB[1)]	Malmö, Sweden	100.00
Grid Essence UK Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Griffin Develops, S.L.	Valencia, Spain	100.00
H&J Energieportfolio Verwaltungs GmbH	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
Haut Lande SARL	Paris, France	100.00
Holding Windpark Everswinkel GmbH[4)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Hornet Solar S.L.U.	Madrid, Spain	100.00
Illevaaran Tuulivoima Oy	Helsinki, Finland	100.00
Infra Zeven-Wistedt GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Zossen, Germany	88.89
Infrastruktur Amöneburg-Roßdorf GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	71.43
Innovar Solar Park 1 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Innovar Solar Park 10 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Innovar Solar Park 2 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Innovar Solar Park 4 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Innovar Solar Park 44 GmbH & Co. KG[3)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Innovar Solar Park 45 GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Innovar Solar Park 49 GmbH & Co. KG[3)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Innovar Solar Park 60 GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Meppen, Germany	100.00
Innovar Solar Park 62 GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Innovar Solar Park 7 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Innovar Solar Park 8 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
IOW Solar Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Krumbach Photovoltaik GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Krumbach Zwei Photovoltaik GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
La Florida Hive, S.L.U.	Madrid, Spain	100.00
La Gouardoune Centrale Solaire SARL	Paris, France	100.00
La Redonda Solar S.L.U.	Barcelona, Spain	100.00
La Rocca Energy di CHORUS Solar 3. S.R.L. & Co. S.A.S.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Labraise Sud SARL	Paris, France	100.00
Lagravette SAS	Paris, France	100.00
Le Communal Est Ouest SARL	Paris, France	100.00
Le Lame S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
LT 01 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
LT 02 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
LT 04 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
LT 05 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00

Company	Registered office	Interest in %
LT 08 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Lux Energy S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Mermaid Solar Holding ApS	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
Mermaid Solar Komplementar ApS	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
Mermaid Solar Net K/S	Roskilde, Denmark	100.00
MonSolar IQ Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
MTS4 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Narges Develops, S.L.U.	Valencia, Spain	100.00
Navid Enterprise, S.L.U.	Valencia, Spain	100.00
Neftis Business, S.L.U.	Valencia, Spain	100.00
Nørhede-Hjortmose Vindkraft I/S	Roskilde, Denmark	81.50
Notaresco Solar S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Oetzi S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Paltusmäen Tuulivoima Oy	Helsinki, Finland	100.00
Parco Eolico Monte Vitalba S.R.L.	Bolzano, Italy	85.00
Pfeffenhausen-Egglhausen Photovoltaik GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Piemonte Eguzki 2 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Piemonte Eguzki 6 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
PNE Windpark Sundern-Allendorf GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Cuxhaven, Germany	100.00
Polesine Energy 1 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Polesine Energy 2 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Progetto Marche S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
REGIS Treuhand & Verwaltung GmbH für Beteiligungen	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
Ribaforada 3 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Ribaforada 7 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Rodbourne Solar Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Rueda Sur Solar 1 S.L.U.[1)]	Zaragoza, Spain	100.00
Rueda Sur Solar 2 S.L.U.[1)]	Zaragoza, Spain	100.00
Rueda Sur Wind 1 S.L.U.[1)]	Zaragoza, Spain	100.00
Rueda Sur Wind 2 S.L.U.[1)]	Zaragoza, Spain	100.00
Rueda Sur Wind 3 S.L.U.[1)]	Zaragoza, Spain	100.00
San Giuliano Energy S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
San Martino S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Sant'Omero Solar S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Solaire Ille SARL	Castelnau-le-Lez, France	100.00
Solar Castuera S.L.U.	Madrid, Spain	100.00
Solar Energy S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Solar Farm FC1 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Solar Farm FC3 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Solar Italy I S.R.L.[1)]	Milan, Italy	100.00
Solar Italy II S.R.L.[1)]	Milan, Italy	100.00
Solar Italy IV S.R.L.[1)]	Milan, Italy	100.00
Solar Italy XXIII S.R.L.[1)]	Milan, Italy	100.00
Solar Park Rødby Fjord ApS	Søborg, Denmark	100.00
Solar Park Seevetal GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Meppen, Germany	100.00
Solar Park Svinningegården ApS	Søborg, Denmark	100.00

Company	Registered office	Interest in %
Solarpark Bad Harzburg GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Boizenburg I GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Brandenburg (Havel) GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Gelchsheim GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Glebitzsch GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Gnannenweiler GmbH & Co. KG.	Reußenköge, Germany	56.80
Solarpark Golpa GmbH & Co. KG	Reußenköge, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Lettewitz GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Lindenhof GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Lochau GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Neuhausen GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark PVA GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Ramin GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Rassnitz GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Roitzsch GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Solarpark Staig GmbH & Co. KG	Reußenköge, Germany	75.70
Sowerby Lodge Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
SP 07 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
SP 09 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
SP 10 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
SP 11 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
SP 13 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
SP 14 S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Stern Energy ApS[5)]	Åbyhøj, Denmark	100.00
Stern Energy B.V.[5)]	Andelst, Netherlands	100.00
Stern Energy GmbH[5)]	Halle (Saale), Germany	100.00
Stern Energy Ltd.[5)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Stern Energy S.p.A.[5)]	Parma, Italy	100.00
Stern Energy SAS[5)]	Paris, France	100.00
Stern Engineering S.r.l.[1)]	Parma, Italy	100.00
Stern PV 2 Srl[5)]	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Stern PV 3 Srl[5)]	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Stern PV 4 Srl[5)]	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Sun Time Renewable Energy di CHORUS Solar 3. S.R.L. & Co. S.A.S.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
TEP Arion GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Aachen, Germany	100.00
TEP Galileo GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Aachen, Germany	100.00
Todderstaffe Solar Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Treia 1 Holding S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Treponti di CHORUS Solar 3. S.R.L. & Co. S.A.S.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Trequite Farm Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Trequite Freehold Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Trewidland Farm Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
UAB L-VĖJAS	Vilnius, Lithuania	100.00
UGE Everswinkel GmbH & Co. KG Umweltgerechte Energie	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
UGE Malterhausen GmbH & Co. KG Umweltgerechte Energie	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
UGE Markendorf Eins GmbH & Co. KG Umweltgerechte Energie	Hamburg, Germany	100.00

Company	Registered office	Interest in %
UGE Voigtsdorf GmbH & Co. KG Umweltgerechte Energie	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
UK Sol SPV 2 AB	Gothenburg, Sweden	90.00
UVG Umspannwerk Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH[6)]	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
Vallone S.R.L.	Bruneck, Italy	100.00
Varberg Norra 3 MW AB	Gothenburg, Sweden	54.00
Windkraft Kirchheilingen IV GmbH & Co. KG	Kirchheilingen, Germany	50.99
Windkraft Oggelberg GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Mohrkirch, Germany	100.00
Windkraft Olbersleben II GmbH & Co. KG	Olbersleben, Germany	74.90
Windpark Dahme - Wahlsdorf 3 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Windpark Dannhausen III GmbH & Co. KG	Nürtingen, Germany	100.00
Windpark Desloch GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Windpark Freiheit III GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Windpark Gauaschach GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Windpark Raßlitz II GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Windpark Schnarup-Thumby GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Reußenköge, Germany	100.00
Windpark Schnellwettern GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Windpark Viertkamp GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Windpark Westliches Hügelland GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Wisbridge Solar Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
Witches Solar Ltd.[3)]	London, United Kingdom	100.00
WKN Windkraft Nord GmbH & Co. Windpark Bebensee KG[1)]	Husum, Germany	100.00
WP Bad Arolsen Landau GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
WP Dörnbach GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
WP Drensteinfurt GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
WP Niederöfflingen GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
WP Schieder GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
WP Schierenberg GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
WP Zeven-Wistedt GmbH & Co. KG[1)]	Hamburg, Germany	100.00
Zonnepark Apeldoorn Bloemenkamp B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Zonnepark Apeldoorn IJsseldijk B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Zonnepark Budel B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Zonnepark Ermelo Schaapsdijk B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Zonnepark Hijken B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Zonnepark Houten Oostrumsdijkje B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Zonnepark PV12 B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Zonnepark PV16 B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Zonnepark PV21 B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100.00
Zonnepark Zierikzee B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	90.00

Joint arrangements	Registered office	Interest in %
Promotores Chucena 220 KV C.B.	Seville, Spain	50.00
Richelbach Solar GbR	Neubiberg, Germany	60.00

Associated entities	Registered office	Interest in %
CHORUS IPP Europe GmbH	Neubiberg, Germany	100.00
Gestion Rueda Promotores S. L.[1)]	Zaragoza, Spain	33.65
Gnannenweiler Windnetz GmbH & Co. KG	Bopfingen, Germany	20.00
Pexapark AG[5)]	Schlieren, Switzerland	15.50
SECCIONADORA ALMODÓVAR RENOVABLES S.L.	Malaga, Spain	38.04
Sistema Electrico de Conexion Nudo Don Rodrigo 220 KV S.L.	Seville, Spain	38.64
TokWise OOD	Sofia, Bulgaria	18.00

Other companies	Registered office	Interest in %
Mezzaricotta Energia Srl[5)]	Parma, Italy	25.00

1) Initial consolidation or acquisition of shares/foundation in the 2025 financial year

2) The company has utilised the exemption provisions set out in Section 264 (3) German Commercial Code (HGB) for the 2025 financial year

3) Transfer of registered office during the period of preparation of the 2025 consolidated financial statements

4) Company name change during the period of preparation of the 2025 consolidated financial statements

5) Change in the shareholding ratio in the 2025 financial year

6) The companies were dissolved or merged at the beginning of 2026

The equity interests are equal to the share of voting rights. CHORUS IPP Europe GmbH is not consolidated despite the majority interest; please refer to note 6.4 for more details.

14 Date of approval for publication

These consolidated financial statements were approved for publication by resolution of the Management Board of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG on 9 June 2026.

Hamburg, 9 June 2026

Management Board of ENCAVIS Management General Partner GmbH,
General partner of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG

Mario Schirru

“INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg

Audit Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information. In addition, we have audited the group management report of ENCAVIS Management GmbH & Co. KG for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (the IFRS Accounting Standards) as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § [Article] 315e Abs. [paragraph] 1 HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] and, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025, and
- the accompanying group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group’s position. In all material respects, this group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Pursuant to § 322 Abs. 3 Satz [sentence] 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report.

Basis for the Audit Opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report in accordance with § 317 HGB in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report” section of our auditor’s report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315e Abs. 1 HGB and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and financial performance of the Group. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e., fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the executive directors are responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Furthermore, the executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the group management report that, as a whole, provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a group management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the group management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report

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 whether the group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with § 317 HGB and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and this group management report.

We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions. 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 controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the group management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control and these arrangements and measures (systems), respectively.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the executive directors and the reasonableness of estimates made by the executive directors and related disclosures.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the executive directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the group management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective audit opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315e Abs. 1 HGB.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.
- Evaluate the consistency of the group management report with the consolidated financial statements, its conformity with German law, and the view of the Group’s position it provides.
- Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by the executive directors in the group management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the executive directors as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate audit opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.”

Hamburg, 9 June 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Christoph Fehling	ppa. Christian Eden
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)	(German Public Auditor)

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